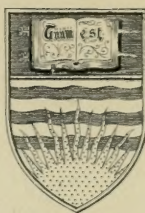


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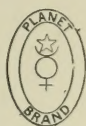
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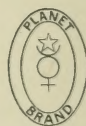
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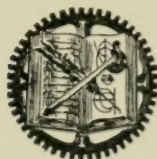
CHEMICAL SYNONYMS AND TRADE NAMES

A DICTIONARY AND
COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK

BY
WILLIAM GARDNER
WORKS CHEMIST

*The Dictionary contains approximately 17,000 Definitions and
Cross-References.*

SECOND EDITION, MUCH ENLARGED



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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION

MODERN ART and manufacture demands the employment of a vast number of chemicals and materials, which substances are sold and discussed under various synonyms and trade names. In many cases one material may have several commercial designations, and, in consequence, considerable confusion exists.

To supply a ready reference to such synonyms and trade names is the object of this dictionary. It is a sure means of rapidly ascertaining the chemical name and the use of the materials commonly employed in manufacture and pharmacy.

The general approval accorded to the First Edition demonstrates that the book supplies a need and fulfils the object for which it was compiled; that is, to provide a reference book to the synonyms, trade names, and terms used in industrial chemistry for chemicals and materials.

It is of great importance, however, that a compilation of this type should be as comprehensive and as up to date as possible to remain a standard reference book. With these aims in view, an additional 2,700 definitions, including many new minerals, alloys, more recent dye-stuffs, and other materials, have been added in the form of an appendix in the Second Edition. The work now contains between 16,000 and 17,000 definitions and cross-references, and it is hoped that it may remain a useful reference book for chemists, manufacturers, and dealers.

My thanks are due to friends and reviewers for helpful criticism and suggestions, which suggestions I have endeavoured to incorporate in the compilation of the more recent additions.

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See also page facing Title.

CHEMICAL SYNONYMS AND TRADE NAMES

A

ABANONE. Magnesium phospho-tartrate.

ABATIA. The leaves of *Abatia rugosa*, used as a black dye.

ABBCITE No. 2. An explosive for coal mines. It consists of 56.5-59.5 parts ammonium nitrate, 22-24 parts sodium chloride, 7.5-9.5 parts nitro-glycerin, 0.5-2.5 parts dinitro-toluol, and 7-9 parts dried meal.

A.B.C. LINIMENT. Compound liniment of aconite. (*Linimentum aconiti compositum B.P.C.*)

ABELITE. Explosives. No. 1 contains ammonium nitrate, dinitro-benzene, and trinitro-toluene, with sodium chloride. No. 4 consists of ammonium nitrate, trinitro-toluene, and starch, with sodium chloride.

ABEL'S REAGENT. A 10 per cent. solution of normal chromic acid. It is used in the micro-analysis of carbon steels, for etching.

ABERNETHY'S MIXTURE. Similar to Black draught (*q.v.*).

ABIES BARK. Hemlock spruce bark.

ABIETENE. A hydrocarbon obtained by distilling the exudation of *Pinus sabiniana*. It consists almost entirely of normal heptane, C_7H_{16} , and is sold under the names of Abietene, Auranfine, Erasine, and Thioline for removing grease-spots and paint-stains from clothing.

ABISOL. A 40 per cent. solution of sodium hydrogen sulphite, $NaHSO_3$. A disinfectant and preservative.

ABRASTOL (Asaprol, Asaprol-etrasol). Calcium- β -naphthol- α -sulphonate, $[C_{10}H_7(OH)SO_3]_2Ca + 3H_2O$. It is used as a clarifier for wines, and is recommended as an antithermic in typhoid fever and articular rheumatism.

ABRAUM. A red ochre used to stain new mahogany.

ABRAUM SALTS (Stripping Salt, Stassfurt Salts, Potash Salts). The names applied to the upper layers of mixed chlorides of magnesium, potassium, and sodium, overlying the beds of rock-salt at Stassfurt.

ABSINTHE. A cordial prepared by distilling rectified alcohol or brandy in which wormwood, star-anise, green anise seed, fennel, coriander, angelica

root, or other aromatics have been macerated for about a week.

ABSOLUTE ACETIC ACID. See ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL. See ALCOHOL, ABSOLUTE.

ABSORPTION OILS. See HEAVY OILS.

ABURANA. A yellow oil from *Brassica campestris*. Used by the Japanese for culinary and lighting purposes.

ABUS HA HEREE. An inferior kind of asafoetida in the Bombay market. It is derived from *Ferula alliacea*.

ABYSSINIAN GOLD (Talmi Gold, Cuivre Poli). A yellow alloy of copper and zinc. It usually consists of about 91 per cent. copper and 8 per cent. zinc, but sometimes contains 86 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. tin. Employed in the manufacture of trinkets.

ACACIA GUM. See GUM ARABIC.

ACAGINE. A mixture of lead chromate and bleaching powder. Used to purify acetylene.

ACAJOU BALSAM (Cardol). A material obtained from the fruits of *Anacardium occidentale* (mahogany nuts, elephant nuts) by the extraction of the powdered nuts. The chief constituent of the balsam is cardol, a non-volatile oil, the balsam being known as raw cardol. It is used medicinally as a blister, and is employed in the preparation of indelible inks and colours for die-sinking work. From the fruits of *A. orientale* a similar product is obtained.

ACANTHITE. A mineral. It is a variety of argentite (silver sulphide, Ag_2S), and occurs at Erzgebirge, in Hungary.

ACAROID BALSAM (Acaroid Resin, Resin of Botany Bay). A yellow resin which exudes from the tree *Xanthorrhoea Hastile* and other species. It is used in the preparation of sealing wax, lacquers, and Japanner's gold size. The balsam contains a resin, also benzoic and cinnamic acids. There is also a red balsam of Xanthorrhoea, or black boy gum, from *X. australis* of Australia. It is a red resin resembling dragon's blood, and does not contain cinnamic acid. The red gum is also called grass-tree gum, and both the yellow and red varieties have been called gum accroides and Xanthorrhoea balsams.

ACAROID RESIN. See ACAROID BALSAM.

- ACCELERINE.** A vulcanisation accelerator. It is *p*-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline.
- ACCOINE.** An aqueous solution of 14 per cent. sodium benzoate, and 2 per cent. sodium carbonate. It is sold as a preservative for milk and cream.
- ACCROIDES.** See ACAROID BALSAM.
- ACEITO DE ABETO.** A turpentine of sharp acrid flavour, from the Mexican *Pinus religiosa*.
- A.C.E. MIXTURE.** Compound chloroform inhalation (*Vapor chloroformi compositus*, B.P.C.).
- ACERDOL.** Calcium permanganate, CaMn_2O_8 . Used in gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea.
- ACETAMIDE, PHENYL.** See ANTIFEBRIN.
- ACETANNIN** (Diacetyl Tannin). Acetyltannic acid.
- ACETARGOL.** A mixture of formic and acetic acids.
- ACETATE, BROWN.** See BROWN ACETATE.
- ACETATE, GREY.** See GREY ACETATE.
- ACETATE OF LIME.** The commercial name for the calcium acetate, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ca}$, prepared from crude pyroligneous acid.
- ACETATE, PRINTER'S.** See PRINTER'S ACETATE.
- ACETATE SILK.** A material made from the esters of cellulose and organic acids, cellulose triacetate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3\text{O}_2 + n\text{H}_2\text{O}$, being the ester mainly used. It dissolves in glacial acetic acid, chloroform, ethyl benzoate, and nitrobenzene to form a syrupy solution, which may be squirted through holes into alcohol or ammonium chloride, to form silk-like threads. Such acetate is non-inflammable, and is used for coating very fine copper wires for electrical purposes, also as a dope for aeroplane wings.
- ACETIC ACID, ABSOLUTE.** See ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL.
- ACETIC ACID, ANHYDROUS.** Acetic anhydride, $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$.
- ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL** (Absolute Acetic Acid). So-called because it crystallises at ordinary temperatures. The technical acid contains 97 per cent. acetic acid, CH_3COOH .
- ACETIC ESTER** (Acetic Ether, Vinegar Naphtha). Ethyl acetate, $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$.
- ACETIC ETHER.** See ACETIC ESTER.
- ACETIC ETHERS.** Alkyl acetates.
- ACETIN BLUE.** Solutions of indulines in acetins (acetic esters of glycerol). See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- ACETINDULINE R.** See INDULINE.
- ACETINE.** A mixture of various acetyl derivatives of glycerol. Used in dyeing, either in a neutral form, or in one containing about 20 per cent. acid.
- ACETO-ACETIC ETHER.** Ethyl-acetoacetate, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COO}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ or $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}\cdot\text{COO}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$.
- ACETO-CAUSTIN.** Trichloroacetic acid, $\text{CCl}_3\cdot\text{COOH}$. A caustic.
- ACETOFORM.** A combination of hexamethylene-tetramine and aluminium-aceto-citrate.
- ACETOL.** Acetal or diethyl-aldehyde, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$. Used as a hypnotic.
- ACETOL.** A liquid fuel. It contains 80 per cent. alcohol, and 20 per cent. other materials, including acetylene. Used for internal combustion engines.
- ACETO-MORPHINE.** See HEROIN.
- ACETONAL.** A 10 per cent. solution of aluminium and sodium acetates, used in medicine.
- ACETONE BISULPHITE.** See ACETONE SULPHITE.
- ACETONE BROMOFORM.** See BROMETONE.
- ACETONE CHLOROFORM.** A name for chlorotone (*q.v.*). The term is also used for chloroform prepared from acetone.
- ACETONE, METHYL.** See METHYL ACETONE.
- ACETONE OILS.** The by-products obtained in the commercial preparation of acetone. The oils consist of ketones, aldehydes, and condensation products of acetone, and are sold in two grades. Light, having a boiling-point of 75–130° C., and heavy, with a boiling-point of 130–270° C. They are used in the purification of anthracene.
- ACETONE, PHENYL.** See PHENYL ACETONE.
- ACETONE SULPHITE** (Acetone Bisulphite). Acetone - sodium - bisulphite, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{NaHSO}_3$. Used in photography.
- ACETONITRILE.** Methyl cyanide, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{CN}$.
- ACETOPURPURIN.** See DIANOL BRILLIANT RED.
- ACETOPYRIN.** See ACOPYRIN.
- ACETOSAL.** See ASPIRIN.
- ACETOSALIC ACID.** See ASPIRIN.
- ACETOSALIN.** See ASPIRIN.
- ACETOXANE.** See NEURODINE.
- ACETOZONE** (Benzoxate, Benzozone). A mixture of equal parts of acetylbenzoyl-peroxide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, and kieselguhr. A germicide.
- ACETYLAUTOXYL.** See ARSACETIN.
- ACETYLBENZENE.** See PHENYLMETHYL-KETONE.
- ACETYLENE BLACK.** The carbon formed by passing acetylene, C_2H_2 , through red-hot tubes.
- ACETYLENE BLUE 6B, BX, 3R.** Dye-stuffs. These colours dye cotton from a neutral bath containing sodium sulphate.
- ACETYLITH.** The name given to a preparation of calcium carbide, CaC_2 , coated with sugar.
- ACETYLSALOL.** See VESIPYRINE.
- ACETYLSAL.** See ASPIRIN.
- ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE** (Dag). A lubricant obtained by macerating graphite with a solution of tannin for several weeks, whereby it is so finely divided that it forms a permanent emulsion, containing a very small quantity of carbon, with water. The graphite with water is called

- Aqua-dag.** Oil-dag is prepared by pouring oil over the filtered dag, then freeing the material from moisture. See **AQUADAG** and **Oil-Dag**.
- ACHETE JUICE.** An alkaline decoction made from the juice of a South American tree, called Achete or Coasso. The juice is used for coagulating the sap of the rubber tree.
- ACHREMATITE.** A mineral. It is a molybdo-arsenate of lead found in Mexico, and consists of the oxides of arsenic, molybdenum, and lead, together with some lead chloride.
- ACHROITE.** A mineral. It is a colourless tourmaline (an alkali-calcium-aluminium-silicate).
- ACICULITE** (Needle Ore, Patrinite). A mineral. It is a sulphide of bismuth, copper, and lead.
- ACID, ACETOSALIC.** See **ASPIRIN**.
- ACID ALIZARIN.** See **CHROME**.
- ACID ALIZARIN BLACK.** A dyestuff prepared from diazotised 6-nitro-2-amino-phenol-4-sulphonic acid, and β -naphthol.
- ACID ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR** (Alizarin blue BB, GR, Alizarin Acid Blue BB). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of hexaoxy-anthraquinone-disulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_6O_{14}S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath, and blue from subsequent chroming. The mark GR gives duller shades.
- ACID ALIZARIN BROWN B.** An acid mordant dyestuff, which dyes wool from an acid bath.
- ACID ALIZARIN GREEN B, G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of di-sulphydro-tetraoxy-anthraquinone - disulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_6O_{14}S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool greenish-blue from an acid bath.
- ACID, AMIDO-G.** See **AMIDO-G-ACID**.
- ACID, AMIDO-R.** See **AMIDO-R-ACID**.
- ACID, ANCHOIC.** See **ANCHOIC ACID**.
- ACID, ANDRESON'S.** See **ANDRESON'S ACID**.
- ACID ANTHRACENE.** See **CHROME**.
- ACID, ANTHRANILIC.** See **ANTHRANILIC ACID**.
- ACID, ANTHROPIC.** See **ANTHROPIC ACID**.
- ACID, ANTIMONIC.** See **ANTIMONIC ACID**.
- ACID, ANTIMONIOUS.** See **ANTIMONIOUS ACID**.
- ACID, ANTITARTARIC.** See **ANTITARTARIC ACID**.
- ACID, APPLE.** See **APPLE ACID**.
- ACID, ARMSTRONG.** See **SCHAEFFER'S ACID**.
- ACID, ARMSTRONG AND WYNNE'S.** See **ARMSTRONG AND WYNNE'S ACID**.
- ACID, ARMSTRONG'S β -.** See **ARMSTRONG'S β -ACID**.
- ACID, ARSENIC.** See **ARSENIC ACID**.
- ACID, ARSENIOS.** See **ARSENIOS ACID**.
- ACID, ATROLACTIC.** See **ATROLACTIC ACID**.
- ACID, BADISCHE.** See **BADISCHE ACID**.
- ACID, BATTERY.** See **BATTERY ACID**.
- ACID, BAUM'S.** See **SCHAEFFER'S ACID**.
- ACID, BAYER'S.** See **BAYER'S ACID**.
- ACID BLACK 6B.** See **NAPHTHOL BLACK 6B**.
- ACID, BLUE.** See **BLUE ACID**.
- ACID BLUE B.** A dyestuff for wool, of a greener shade than Acid Blue R.
- ACID BLUE 6G.** See **CYANOL EXTRA**.
- ACID BLUE R.** A dyestuff for wool, which it dyes from a bath of sodium sulphate containing a little sulphuric acid. Employed as a groundwork for logwood black.
- ACID, BOROSALICYLIC.** See **BOROSALICYLIC ACID**.
- ACID, BRASSIDIC.** See **BRASSIDIC ACID**.
- ACID BRICKS.** Bricks which contain an excess of silica. They are used for lining furnaces.
- ACID, BRIMSTONE.** See **BRIMSTONE ACID**.
- ACID, BROENNER'S.** See **BROENNER'S ACID**.
- ACID BROWN.** See **FAST BROWN N**.
- ACID BROWN** (Dahl & Co.). See **FAST BROWN G**.
- ACID BROWN.** See **BROWN ACID**.
- ACID BROWN G.** An azo dyestuff, $C_{13}H_{16}N_6O_3S$, formed by the action of the hydrochloride of diazo-benzene upon chrysoidine-sulphonic acid. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- ACID BROWN R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo - phenylene - diamine - azobenzene, $C_{22}H_{17}N_5O_3SNa$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- ACID, CACODYLIC.** See **CACODYLIC ACID**.
- ACID, CAMPHRESIC.** See **CAMPHRESIC ACID**.
- ACID, CAMPHRETIC.** See **CAMPHRESIC ACID**.
- ACID CARBONATE** (Bicarbonate). Hydrocarbonate, of which sodium-hydrogen-carbonate, $NaHCO_3$, is a type.
- ACID CARMOISINE B.** See **FAST RED E**.
- ACID, CARO'S.** See **CARO'S ACID**.
- ACID, CASSELLA S.** See **CASSELLA'S ACID**.
- ACID CERISE.** See **MAROON S**.
- ACID, CHRYSEINIC.** See **CAMPOBELLO YELLOW**.
- ACID, CITROSALIC.** See **CITROSALIC ACID**.
- ACID CLAY, JAPANESE.** See **JAPANESE ACID CLAY**.
- ACID, CLEVE'S.** See **CLEVE'S ACIDS**.
- ACID COLOURS.** Dyestuffs which have an acid character and dye wool readily from an acid bath. They are usually divided into three groups: (1) Sulphonated basic colours, of which acid magenta, $C_{20}H_{11}(SO_3H)_2(OH)(NH_2)$, is a type; (2) Azo-sulphonic acids, of which azo yellow (amino-azo-benzene-disulphonate of sodium), $C_6H_4(SO_3Na)N:NC_6H_4(SO_3Na)NH_2$, is a type; and (3) Nitro compounds, such as picric acid and naphthol yellow S.
- ACID, CONSOLIDATED SULPHURIC.** See **SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID**.

- ACID, CRESYLIC.** See CRESYL HYDRATE.
ACID, CROCEINIC. See BAYER'S ACID.
ACID, CROCIC. See BAYER'S ACID.
ACID, DAHL'S. See DAHL'S ACIDS.
ACID, DELTA. See DELTA ACID.
ACID, DISULPHURIC. See OLEUM.
ACID, DYNAMITE. See DYNAMITE ACID.
ACID, EBERT AND MERZ. See EBERT AND MERZ ACID.
ACID ELIXIR, HALLER'S. Consists of alcohol, 1 part, and sulphuric acid, 1 part, by weight.
ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. Aromatic sulphuric acid B.P. It contains tincture of ginger, spirit of cinnamon, sulphuric acid, and alcohol.
ACID EOSIN. Tetrabrom-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. The potassium salt forms soluble eosin, the sodium salt, Eosin C, and the ammonium salt, Eosin B. See EOSIN.
ACID, EQUISETIC. See EQUISETIC ACID.
ACID, EWER AND PICK'S. See EWER AND PICK'S ACID.
ACID, F. See DELTA ACID.
ACID, FREUND'S. See FREUND'S ACID.
ACID FUCHSINE. See ACID MAGENTA.
ACID, FUMING NITRIC. See FUMING NITRIC ACID.
ACID, FUMING SULPHURIC. See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, G. See G-ACID.
ACID, GAMMA. See GAMMA ACID.
ACID, GAULTHERIC. See GAULTHERIC ACID.
ACID, GLACIAL ACETIC. See ACETIC ACID. GLACIAL.
ACID, GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. GLACIAL.
ACID, GLAUCONIC. See GLAUCONIC ACIDS.
ACID, GLOVER. See GLOVER ACID.
ACID, GR. See GR ACID.
ACID GREEN (Vert Sulpho J). (The Bayer Co.; Meister, Lucius, and Brünig; Chemische Fabriken; K. Oehler.) See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN (Vert Sulpho B). (The Bayer Co.; Meister, Lucius and Brünig; Durand, Huguenin & Co.; Farbwerk Griesheim; Notzel, Istel & Co.) See LIGHT GREEN SF, BLuish.
ACID GREEN. See HELVETIA GREEN, GUINEA GREEN B, FAST GREENS, and above.
ACID GREEN, BLuish. See LIGHT GREEN SF, BLuish.
ACID GREEN D. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN, EXTRA CONC. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN GG. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN JJ. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN M. See LIGHT GREEN SF, BLuish.
ACID GREEN SOF. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID GREEN, YELLOWISH. See LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH.
ACID, H. See H-ACID.
ACID, HESPERETIC. See HESPERETIC ACID.
ACID, ICHTHOSULPHONIC. See ICHTHOSULPHONIC ACID.
ACID, ISO-ANTHRAFLAVIC. See ANTHRAFLAVIC ACID.
ACID, J. See J-ACID.
ACID, K. See K-ACID.
ACID, KALLE'S. See KALLE'S ACID.
ACID, KINIC. See KINIC ACID.
ACID, L. See LAURENT'S ACID.
ACID, LAURENT'S. See LAURENT'S ACID.
ACID, LAURENT'S NAPHTHALIDINIC. See LAURENT'S ACID.
ACID, LEPARGYLIC. See ANCHOIC ACID.
ACID, LIEBERMANN AND STUDER'S. See LIEBERMANN AND STUDER'S ACID.
ACID MAGENTA (Acid Fuchsine, Fuchsine S, Magenta S, Cardinal S, Acid Roseine, Acid Rubine, Rubine S). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the sodium or ammonium salts of the trisulphonic acids of rosaniline and pararosaniline. The sodium salts have the formulæ $C_{19}H_{16}N_3O_{10}S_3Na_3$, and $C_{20}H_{15}N_3O_{10}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool and silk red from an acid bath. Impure acid magenta is sold as acid maroon, Acid cerise, Maroon S, Grenadine S, and Cerise S.
ACID, MARINE. See MARINE ACID.
ACID MAROON. See MAROON S.
ACID MAUVE B. A sulphonated mauve-aniline. It is an acid dyestuff, and dyes wool and silk mauve from an acid bath.
ACID, MESOTARTARIC. See MESOTARTARIC ACID.
ACID METABORATE. See BORAX.
ACID MILLING SCARLET. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of azoxy-toluenedisazo - α - naphthol - monosulphonic - β - naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{23}N_6O_{12}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool scarlet from an iron bath.
ACID, MIXED. See MIXED ACID.
ACID, MORINTANNIC. Maclurin (*q.v.*).
ACID, MURIATIC. See MURIATIC ACID.
ACID, NEVILLE AND WINTHER'S. See NEVILLE AND WINTHER'S ACID.
ACID, NIGROTIC. See NIGROTIC ACID.
ACID, NITRATING. See MIXED ACID.
ACID, NITROSYL SULPHURIC. See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, NITROUS SULPHURIC. See NITROUS SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, NORDHAUSEN. See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, NW. See NEVILLE AND WINTHER'S ACID.
ACID OF SUGAR. Oxalic acid, $COOH$.
ACIDOL (Lycin). Betaine hydrochloride, $(CH_2N(CH_3)_3)Cl.COOH$. It is sold in pastilles for stomach complaints.
ACIDOL PEPSIN. A preparation made from pepsin and acidol. It has digestive properties.
ACID ORANGE. See ORANGE II.
ACID, OSMIC. See OSMIC ACID.
ACID, PALE. See PALE ACID.
ACID, PARAROSILIC. Aurine (*q.v.*).

ACID, PARATARTARIC. See PARATARTARIC ACID.
ACID, PERI. See PERI ACID.
ACID, PHENIC. See PHENIC ACID.
ACID, PHENYL PERI. See PHENYL PERI ACID.
ACID, PHOSPHORIC GLACIAL. See PHOSPHORIC ACID, GLACIAL.
ACID, PICKLING. See PICKLING ACID.
ACID, PICRIC. See PICRIC ACID.
ACID, PICRONTRIC. See PICRONTRIC ACID.
ACID, PIRIA'S NAPHTHIONIC. See PIRIA'S NAPHTHIONIC ACID.
ACID, POLYGALLIC. See STRUTHÜN.
ACID, PONCEAU. See FAST ACID SCARLET.
ACID, PROPIOLIC. See PROPIOLIC ACID.
ACID, PRUSSIC. See PRUSSIC ACID.
ACID, PURPUROXANTHIC. See MÜNJUSTIN.
ACID, PYROGALLIC. See PYROGALLIC ACID.
ACID, PYROLIGNEOUS. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.
ACID, PYROSULPHURIC. See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, R. See R-ACID.
ACID, 2R. See 2R-ACID.
ACID, RED. See RED ACID.
ACID, RG. See RG-ACID.
ACID, RHEIC. See RHAPONTICIN.
ACID, RHUBARBIC. See RHAPONTICIN.
ACID ROSAMINE A (Violamine G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimesidyl-*m*-amino-phenol-phthalein-sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{32}N_2O_6SNa_2$. Dyes wool and silk pink.
ACID ROSEINE. See ACID MAGENTA.
ACID, ROSILIC. See AURINE.
ACID, RUBIANIC. See RUBIANIC ACID.
ACID RUBINE. See ACID MAGENTA.
ACID, RUMPF'S. See BAYER'S ACID.
ACID, S. See S-ACID.
ACID, 2S. See 2S-ACID.
ACID, SAND. See SAND ACID.
ACID, SCHAEFFER'S. See SCHAEFFER'S ACID.
ACID, SCHEELE'S. See SCHEELE'S ACID.
ACID, SCHOELLKOPF'S. See SCHOELLKOPF'S ACIDS.
ACID, SELENIHYDRIC. See SELENIETTED HYDROGEN.
ACID SOAPS. Soaps obtained by treating a dissolved soap with acid just insufficient to produce separation of the fatty acids. They are used to replace Turkey red oil in dyeing.
ACID, SOLDERING. See SOLDERING ACID.
ACID, SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC. See SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID.
ACID, SOLUBLE TARTARIC. See SOLUBLE TARTARIC ACID.
ACID, SOZOINIC. See SOZOIODOL.
ACID, SOZOIODOLIC. See SOZOIODOL.
ACID, SOZOLIC. See SOZOLIC ACID.
ACID, SPENT. See SPENT ACID.
ACID, SULPHIOLINIC. See LORETINE.
ACID, SYLVIC. See SYLVIC ACID.
ACID, TANNIC. See GALLOTANNIC ACID.

ACID TAR. The waste acid from the washing of crude light oils of coal tar. Also, the acid tar which separated from the concentrated sulphuric acid (which has been used in the refining of petroleum), by the addition of water. It consists of resinous substances of unknown composition.
ACID, THYMIC. THYME CAMPHOR.
ACID, VINACONIC. See VINACONIC ACID.
ACID VIOLET. A general name applied to a series of dyestuffs. They are the sodium salts of the sulphonated methyl and ethyl colours.
ACID VIOLET 6B. (Berlin Aniline Co.) A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethyl-dibenzyl-triamino-triphenyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{41}N_3O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.
ACID VIOLET 6B. (J. R. Geigy.) See FORMYL VIOLET S4B.
ACID VIOLET 6B. (Bayer & Co.) See ACID VIOLET 4BN.
ACID VIOLET 7B. (Société pour l'Industrie Chimique; The Badische Co.) A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diethyl-dimethyl-diphenyl-triamino-triphenyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{37}N_3O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.
ACID VIOLET 7B. (Farbwerk Muhlheim.) See ACID VIOLET 4BN.
ACID VIOLET 4B EXTRA. See FORMYL VIOLET S4B.
ACID VIOLET 3BN. An acid colour, which dyes wool a less blue shade than 4BN.
ACID VIOLET 4BN (Acid Violet 6B, Acid Violet 7B, Acid Violet N). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-pentamethyl-triamino-triphenyl-carbinol-sulphonic acid, $C_{31}H_{34}N_3O_4SNa$. Dyes wool bluish-violet.
ACID VIOLET 6BN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl-*p*-tolyl-triamino-ethoxy-triphenyl-carbinol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{36}N_3O_5SNa$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-violet.
ACID VIOLET 7BN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl-diphenyl-rosaniline-disulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{33}N_3O_7S_2Na$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-violet from an acid bath.
ACID VIOLET 7BS, 5BNS, BNS. Dyestuffs. They are the sulphonic acids of β -naphthyl-penta-alkyl-ro-aniline, and dye wool bluish-violet.
ACID VIOLET N. See ACID VIOLET 4BN.
ACID VIOLET 4R. See FAST ACID VIOLET A2R.
ACID VIOLET 4RS. (The Bayer Co.) A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Acid violet with Fuchsine S. See RED VIOLET 4RS.
ACID VIOLET 5RS. See RED VIOLET 5RS.
ACID VITRIOLATED TARTAR. Potassium bisulphate, $KHSO_4$.
ACID, VITRIOLIC. See OIL OF VITRIOL.
ACID WHEY. Cows milk deprived of cream, boiled with a little cream of

- tartar, and coagulated with vinegar or lemon-juice.
- ACID, WHITE.** See WHITE ACID.
- ACID WOOL DYES.** Colours which dye wool directly from an acid bath.
- ACID YELLOW** (Fast Yellow G, Acid Yellow G, Fast Yellow, Fast Yellow Extra, New Yellow L, Fast Yellow, Greenish, Fast Yellow S, Solid Yellow S). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of sodium amino-azobenzene-disulphonate with some sodium amino-azobenzene-monosulphonate. Dyes wool and silk yellow from an acid bath.
- ACID YELLOW D.** See ORANGE IV.
- ACID YELLOW G.** See ACID YELLOW.
- ACID YELLOW 2G.** See METANIL YELLOW S.
- ACID YELLOW OO.** See BRILLIANT YELLOW.
- ACID YELLOW R.** See FAST YELLOW R.
- ACID YELLOW RS.** See TROPÆOLINE O.
- ACID YELLOW S.** See NAPHTHOL YELLOW S.
- ACIERAL.** A silver-white alloy of aluminium. It contains aluminium, nickel, silver, cobalt, copper, tungsten, cadmium, and tin, and has been used in the manufacture of helmets.
- ACITRIN.** The ethyl ester of 2-phenylquinoline-4-carboxylic acid, (Atophan), $C_6H_5N(C_6H_5)CO_2C_2H_5$. An analgesic used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.
- ACME RUBBER.** A fine grade of American reclaimed rubber.
- ACME YELLOW.** See TROPÆOLINE O.
- ACON** (Guanaicaine). Di-*p*-anisil-monophenethyl-guanidine-hydrochloride, $HCl \cdot C(NHC_6H_4O(CH_3))(NC_6H_4O(C_2H_5))(NHC_6H_4O(CH_3))$. Employed as a local anæsthetic.
- ACOPYRIN** (Acetopyrin, Pyrosal, Phenazopirin). Antipyrene-acetyl-salicylate, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_5O \cdot OC_6H_4COOH$. Prescribed in cases of acute rheumatism, also for fever and headache.
- ACORN GALLS.** See GALLS AND KNOPPERN.
- ACORN SUGAR.** Quercitol, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, found in acorns.
- ACRIDINE ORANGE.** See PHOSPHINE.
- ACRIDINE ORANGE NO.** A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of tetramethyl-diamino-acridine, $C_{17}H_{19}N_3HCl \cdot ZnCl_2$. Dyes silk orange with greenish fluorescence, cotton mordanted with tannin, orange; also leather.
- ACRIDINE ORANGE R EXTRA.** A dyestuff. It is a salt of tetramethyl-diamino-phenyl-acridine, $C_{23}H_{23}N_3HCl$. Dyes tanned cotton, orange red.
- ACRIDINE RED.** A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Acridine orange and Pyronine.
- ACRIDINE RED B, 2B, 3B.** A dyestuff. It is the chloride of tetraethyl-diamino-oxy-diphenyl-carbinol. Dyes silk or mordanted cotton, yellow shades of red.
- ACRIDINE SCARLET.** A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Acridine orange and Pyronine.
- ACRIDINE SCARLET R, 2R, 3R.** Dyestuffs. They are mixtures of Acridine orange with Pyronine.
- ACRIDINE YELLOW.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of diamino-dimethyl-acridine, $C_{15}H_{16}N_2Cl$. Dyes silk greenish-yellow with green fluorescence and cotton mordanted with tannin, yellow. See PHOSPHINE.
- ACRI-FLAVINE.** See TRYPA-FLAVINE.
- ACROSYL.** A saponified cresol disinfectant.
- ACTINOLITE** (Spanish Chalk). A mineral. It is a silicate of magnesium, calcium, and iron, and is an amianth variety of asbestos.
- ACTIVE DIAMYL.** See DIAMYL, ACTIVE.
- ACTIVE OXYGEN.** See OXYGEN, ACTIVE.
- ACTOL.** Silver lactate, $AgC_3H_5O_3 + H_2O$. An antiseptic injection.
- AC-ZOL.** A mixture of ammonia, copper, zinc salts, and phenol. A wood preservative.
- ADALIN** (Uradal). Diethyl-bromo-acetylurea, $(C_2H_5)_2CBr \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$.
- ADAMANTA.** An American name for a German substitute for rubber, made from linseed oil, sulphur, lime, and resin.
- ADAMANTINE.** See DIAMOND-BORON. Also a proprietary brand of fireproof and alkali-proof material, used in sulphur burners.
- ADAMINE.** A mineral from Chili. It is a hydrated zinc arsenate, $Zn_3(AsO_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$.
- ADAMITE.** The trade name for an artificial corundum, an abrasive. See ALUNDUM. The term is also applied to a mineral similar to Adamine.
- ADAMON.** Dibromo-dihydro-cinnamic acid bornyl ester. A sedative.
- ADD-ADD.** The leaves of *Celastraceæ serratus*, of Abyssinia. Used as an antiperiodic.
- ADDER OIL.** See OIL OF VIPERS.
- ADHÆSOL** (Copal Lotion). A lotion containing 350 parts copal, 30 parts benzoin, 30 parts tolu, 20 parts oil of thyme, 3 parts α -naphthol, and 1000 parts ether. Used as an antiseptic varnish in diphtheritic affections of the throat.
- ADHESOR.** A sticky rubber substitute, used to a certain extent in friction.
- ADIGAN.** A digitalis preparation containing all the active principles except digitonin, this having been removed.
- ADIPOCERE.** A wax-like mass left when animal bodies decompose in the earth. It is a mixture of the palmitates of calcium and potassium.
- ADIRONACKITE.** A rubber substitute made from sulphurised oils. Used in the proofing of cloth, and as an insulator.
- ADJECTIVE DYESTUFFS** (Mordant colours). Dyestuffs which require a mordant for fixing them are called adjective dyestuffs or mordant colours.
- ADNEPHRIN.** See ADRENALIN.

ADORIN. A powder containing a polymeric form of formaldehyde. Used in cases of perspiration of the feet.

ADRAGANTHIN. See BASSORIN.

ADRENAL. See ADRENALIN.

ADRENALIN (Adnephryn, Adrenal, Adrenamine, Adrenin, Adrin, Epinephran, Epinephrine, Epirenan, Hæmostasin, Hemisine, Nephridine, Paraneprhine, Renalina, Renoforn, Renostypticin, Renostyptin, Styptirenal, Supradin, Suprarenaline, Suprarenine, Surrenine, Vasoconstrictin). *o*-Dihydroxy-phenyl methyl-amino-methyl-carbinol hydrochloride, $(\text{OH})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HCl}$. It is the active principle of the suprarenal gland, and is used as a styptic.

ADRENAMINE. See ADRENALIN.

ADRENIN. See ADRENALIN.

ADREUCAINE. See EUDRENINE.

ADRI. See ADRENALIN.

ADULARIA. A mineral. It is a clear crystalline variety of orthoclase (*q.v.*).

ADÜROL. Monochlor and monobromhydroquinones, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$, and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$. Photographic developers.

AERATED BUTTER. See BUTTER, RE-NOVATED.

AEROGENE GAS. A variety of air gas obtained by mixing air and gasoline, or benzine.

AESCHYNITE. A mineral, $\text{Ce}_2(\text{Ca.Fe})_2(\text{Ti.Th})_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{Ce}(\text{CbO}_3)_4$.

AESCORCIN. See ESCORCIN.

AFGHAN YELLOW. A dyestuff produced by warming *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid with sodium hydroxide. It dyes unmordanted cotton in the presence of sodium chloride, and silk and wool from an acid bath.

AFRIDI WAX. See ROGHAN.

AFRIDOL (Mercuritol). The sodium salt of hydroxy-mercury-*o*-toluic acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CO}_2\text{Na})\text{HgOH}$. Said to be valuable as an antiseptic in the treatment of skin diseases.

AFSAL. See URASOL.

AGALITE (Mineral pulp, Asbestine Pulp). A New Jersey variety of talc (hydrated magnesium silicate). Used by paper-makers.

AGALMATOLITE (Pagodite). A soft stone used in China for carving. Generally, the mineral pyrophyllite is known by this name, but sometimes it is applied to steatite and pinité.

AGAR-AGAR (Bengal Gelatin or Isinglass, Ceylon Gelatin or Isinglass, Chinese Gelatin or Isinglass, Japanese Gelatin or Isinglass, Japan Agar, Layor Carang, Vegetable Glue). The material obtained from certain varieties of algae by boiling water. Used as a sizing for cloth, and as a culture medium for bacteria.

AGARASE. An agar-agar preparation.

AGARICIN. Agaric acid, a resin acid, obtained by extraction with alcohol of the fruit bodies of *Polyporus officinalis* and *Agaricus albus*. A febrifuge.

AGARIC MINERAL. A mineral. It is a white earthy variety of calcite.

AGAR, JAPAN. See AGAR-AGAR.

AGATE. Silica, SiO_2 , in crystalline, crypto-crystalline, and colloidal form.

AGATE, FORTIFICATION. See FORTIFICATION AGATE.

AGATE, MOSS. See MOSS AGATE.

AGATE WARE (Enamelled Iron-granite). Enamelled iron.

AGATHINE. Salicyl-aldehyde-methyl-phenyl-hydrazone, an antineuralgic.

AGATIT. A German reclaimed rubber. It is sold as a solid, and as an emulsion, and has been used as a substitute for leather.

AGE (Axin). The fat of *Coccus Axin*, growing in Mexico. It consists of the glycerides of lauric and axinic acids.

AGGLOMERATED COAL. See BRIQUETTES.

AGNIN (Agnolin). Purified wool fat.

AGNOLIN. See AGNIN.

AGOBILIN. Strontium cholate, mixed with small quantities of strontium salicylate and diacetyl-phenol-phthalein.

AGRICOLITE (Ahelestite). A mineral. It is found in Saxony, and contains 57 per cent. Bi_2O_3 , 12 per cent. $\text{Fe}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$, and 30 per cent. As_2O_3 .

AGRICULTURAL COPPER SULPHATE. The commercial copper sulphate used in agriculture. It contains iron sulphate as an impurity.

AGRO COTTO. Concentrated lemon juice from Sicily.

AGURIN. Theobromine-sodium-acetate, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{Na} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{Na}$. A diuretic.

AGUTTAN. Oxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid.

AGYROL. See LARGIN.

AHELESTITE. See AGRICOLITE.

AIATHESIN. *o*-Oxy-benzoyl-alcohol (salicyl-alcohol), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. Antirheumatic and antiseptic.

AICH METAL (Gedge's Metal, Sterro Metal). An alloy similar to Delta metal, except that it contains iron. It usually consists of 60 per cent. copper, 38 per cent. zinc, and 1.5-2 per cent. iron, and is used for sheathing ships.

AIR, ALKALINE. See VOLATILE ALKALI.

AIR, DEPHLOGISTICATED. See VITAL AIR.

AIR, FIXED. See FIXED AIR.

AIR GAS. A gaseous fuel obtained by treating heated carbonaceous matter (coal or coke) with an air blast. It contains from 30-33 per cent. carbon monoxide, 1-5 per cent. hydrogen, and 61-65 per cent. nitrogen. The name is also applied to a mixture of air and some volatile inflammable hydrocarbon, usually petrol or carburine, but sometimes benzene. See PRODUCER GAS.

AIR, MEPHITIC. See MEPHITIC AIR.

AIR, NITROUS. See NITROUS GAS OR AIR.

AIROFORM. See AIROL.

AIOGEN. See AIROL.

AIROL (Airoform, Airogen, Alphaform). Bis-muth-iodo-gallate, $(\text{OH})_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2$, a derivative of dermatol.

- It is an antiseptic, and is used as an iodoform substitute. It also has astringent properties.
- AIR, PURE.** See VITAL AIR.
- AIR SALTPETRE** (Norwegian Saltpetre). A mixture of calcium nitrite and nitrate. It is produced by passing air over a series of high intensity alternating arcs, absorbing the gases produced by lime water, and evaporating.
- AIR, VITAL.** See VITAL AIR.
- AJACOL.** See GUAIACOL ETHYL.
- AJAX BRONZE.** An alloy containing 81 per cent. copper, 11 per cent. tin, 7 per cent. lead, and 0.4 per cent. phosphorus.
- AJAX POWDER.** An explosive consisting of potassium perchlorate, nitroglycerol, ammonium oxalate, wood meal, and small quantities of collodion cotton and nitro-toluenes.
- AKALBIR.** The root of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been extensively used in Kashmir, and throughout the Himalayas as a yellow dyestuff. It dyes alum mordanted silk.
- AKANDA.** See AK MUDAR.
- AKEE OIL.** See OIL OF AKEE.
- AK MUDAR** (Akanda, Akra Rui, Erukku Erukkam). The bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *C. procera*. An important Indian drug.
- AKRA RUI.** See AK MUDAR.
- AKUND.** A vegetable down of the kapok class, from *Asclepias* species of South Africa.
- ALABANDIN.** A mineral. It is manganese sulphide, MnS .
- ALABASTER.** A form of gypsum, $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, used for ornamental carvings.
- ALABASTER, ORIENTAL.** A compact form of marble, $CaCO_3$.
- ALACET.** A preservative for fruit preparations, made from carbon monoxide and caustic soda. It contains from 50-60 per cent. formic acid.
- ALAMOSITE.** A mineral. It is lead silicate, $PbSiO_2$.
- ALAN-GILAN.** Cananga oil, a neutral oil from *Cananga odorata*.
- ALANIN.** Propionic-glycocol, $CH_3 \cdot CH(NH_2)COOH$.
- ALANTIN.** See HELENIN.
- ALAPURINE.** A special name given to the purest kinds of lanoline (wool fat).
- ALBALITH.** A white, light-resisting lithopone, used in the paint and rubber industries.
- ALBANOL.** See OIL WHITE.
- ALBARGIN.** Silver-gelatoase, a compound of gelatose and silver nitrate. Used in the treatment of wounds, and as an injection for gonorrhœa.
- ALBENE.** See VEGETABLE BUTTER.
- ALBERTITE.** A jet-black mineral, resembling asphalt. It is used in America for the production of oil and coke, and contains 62 per cent. volatile matter, and 37 per cent. carbon.
- ALBERTOLE.** A phenol-formaldehyde resin which is soluble in fatty oils, as well as other solvents.
- ALBICHTHOL.** See ICHTHYOL-ALBUMEN.
- ALBITE** (Periclina, Soda Felspar). A mineral. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot Na_2O \cdot 3SiO_2$.
- ALBOCARBON.** Naphthalene in blocks.
- ALBOFERINE.** See ALBOFERRIN.
- ALBOFERRIN** (Alboferine). A phospho-albumen preparation of iron, a tonic.
- ALBUMEN PAPER.** A photographic printing-out paper, the sensitive substance being silver chloride, and the ground, albumen.
- ALBUMEN POWDER** (Aleuronate). Dried and powdered gluten.
- ALBUMIN, BLOOD.** See BLOOD ALBUMIN.
- ALBUMIN, RIEGEL'S MILK.** See RIEGEL'S MILK ALBUMIN.
- ALCHO.** A term used to denote a substance containing aluminium carbonate. It is used medicinally.
- ALCOBRONZE.** An alloy of copper and aluminium of golden colour. Very hard.
- ALCOHOL.** Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH . Ordinary alcohol contains 90 per cent. ethyl alcohol.
- ALCOHOL, ABSOLUTE.** Ethyl alcohol, containing not more than 1 per cent. water.
- ALCOHOL, AMMONIATED.** See AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL, CAUSTIC.** See CAUSTIC ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL, DENATURED** (Methylated Spirit). To alcohol for industrial purposes is added some substance to prevent it being drinkable. Completely denatured spirit (mineralised spirit) consists of 9 parts of alcohol (50 per cent. over proof), and 1 part of wood naphtha. To this mixture is added 0.37 per cent. of mineral naphtha (petroleum). Incompletely denatured alcohol (industrial methylated spirit) consists of 9 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of mineral naphtha.
- ALCOHOL, DEODORISED.** See DEODORISED ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOLENE.** A mixture of alcohol and ether.
- ALCOHOL, GRAIN.** See GRAIN ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL - HYDROCARBON GAS.** A mixture of alcohol and hydrocarbon vapours. Used for lighting and motive power.
- ALCOHOL, MOTOR.** See MOTOR ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL, PHENIC.** See PHENIC ACID.
- ALCOHOL, SOLID.** See SOLID ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL, VINOUS.** See VINOUS ALCOHOL.
- ALCOHOL, WOOD.** See METHANOL.
- ALCRESTA IPECACUANHA.** A compound of alkaloids and emetine-phospho-tungstate.
- ALDEHYDE.** Acetaldehyde, CH_3CHO .
- ALDEHYDE GREEN** (Aniline Green, Usébe Green). A diphenyl-methane dyestuff. It is a quinoline derivative of rosaniline, and dyes silk green from an acid bath.
- ALDER BARK.** The bark of *Ilnus glutinosa*. Used for fixing yellow dyes, and as a tanning material.

ALDOFORM. A formaldehyde preparation.

ALDOL. Oxy-butyric acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{COH}$. A hypnotic.

ALE. A fermented drink, prepared by the action of yeast upon malted barley. It contains from 6-8 per cent. alcohol.

ALEMBROTH, SALT OF. See SALT OF ALEMBROTH.

ALETODIN. See ASPIRIN.

ALEUDRIN. The carbamic acid ester of α -dichloro-isopropyl alcohol, $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}_2$. An analgesic and sedative.

ALEURONATE. See ALBUMEN POWDER.

ALEXANDER GREEN. See MOUNTAIN GREEN.

ALEXANDRITE. Beryllium aluminate, a precious stone.

ALFENIDE. See GERMAN SILVER.

ALFORMIN. A 16 per cent. solution of basic aluminium formate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{HCO}_2)_4$. An astringent and antiseptic.

ALGAROBILLA. A vegetable tanning material. It consists of the pods of *Cæspalpinia brevifolia* of Chili, and contains about 60 per cent. tannin.

ALGAROBILLIN. A dye product obtained from the carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*, found in the Argentine. It is employed for dyeing cloth, khaki.

ALGAROTH, POWDER OF. See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.

ALGAROTTI POWDER. See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.

ALGIER'S METAL. A jeweller's alloy. (1) Consists of 90 per cent. tin, and 10 per cent. antimony, and is used for the manufacture of forks and spoons; (2) contains 94.5 per cent. tin, 5 per cent. copper, and 0.5 per cent. antimony. It is used for making hand-bells.

ALGIN. A gelatinous substance which is the residue from the water maceration of seaweed, during the process of obtaining iodine. It is used as a substitute for isinglass.

ALGINOID IRON. See ALGIRON.

ALGIN, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE ALGIN.

ALGIRON (Alginoid iron). An iron compound of alginic acid (from seaweed). It contains 11 per cent. iron.

ALGODONITE. A mineral. It is an arsenide of copper, Cu_2As .

ALGOlave. The trade name for the salicylic ester of propyl-oxy-isobutyric acid.

ALGOL BLUE CF. A dyestuff. It is the chloro derivative of indanthrene.

ALGOL BLUE 3G. A dyestuff. It is a dihydroxy-indanthrene.

ALGOL BLUE K. A dyestuff. It is *n*-dimethyl-indanthrene.

ALGOL BLUE 3R (Algol Brilliant Violet 2B). A dyestuff. It consists of dibenzoyl-diamino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL BORDEAUX 3B. A dyestuff. It is an anthraquinone-imide.

ALGOL BRILLIANT ORANGE FR. A dyestuff. It is benzoyl-1:2:4-triamino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL BRILLIANT RED 2B. A dye-

stuff. It is 1:5-dibenzoyl-diamino-4-hydroxy-anthraquinone.

ALGOL BRILLIANT VIOLET 2B. See ALGOL BLUE 2B.

ALGOL GREEN B. A dyestuff. It consists of dibromo-diamino-indanthrene.

ALGOL GREY B. A dyestuff. It is 1:5-diamino-anthraquinone condensed with α -chlor-anthraquinone. The product is reduced with alkali sulphide, and then nitrated.

ALGOL OLIVE R. A dyestuff. It is prepared by the action of chloro-sulphonic acid upon dibenzoyl-diamino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is α -8-dianthraquinonyl-amine.

ALGOL PINK. A dyestuff. It consists of benzoyl-4-amino-1-hydroxy-anthraquinone.

ALGOL RED 5G. A dyestuff. It is dibenzoyl-1:4-diamino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL RED R EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is dibenzoyl-1:5-diamino-8-hydroxy-anthraquinone.

ALGOL SCARLET G. A dyestuff. It consists of benzoyl-1-amino-4-methoxy-anthraquinone.

ALGOL VIOLET B. A dyestuff. It is benzoyl-4-amino-1:5:8-trihydroxy-anthraquinone.

ALGOL YELLOW 3G. A dyestuff. It is succinyl-1-amino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It consists of dibenzoyl-1:5-diamino-anthraquinone.

ALGOL YELLOW WG. A dyestuff. It is benzoyl-1-amino-anthraquinone.

ALITE. The chief constituent of Portland cement. It consists mainly of calcium ortho-silicate, $3\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$, with calcium oxide, CaO , and a certain amount of calcium aluminate and ferrite.

ALIVAL. Iodo-hydroxy-propane. Used in medicine.

ALIZARIN (Alizarin No. 1, Alizarin No. 1B new, Alizarin Ie, Alizarin P, Alizarin V, Alizarin VI, Alizarin Blue Shade, Alizarin for Violet, Alizarin Red NB). A dyestuff. It is 1:2-dioxy-anthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2$. Commercial alizarin is sold in the form of a yellow paste, usually containing 20 per cent. alizarin, but it is sometimes met with as dry powdery lumps containing starch and glycerol. It dyes cotton mordanted with alumina, scarlet red; with tin, bluish red; with iron, violet; and with chrome, puce brown. It is used for dyeing "Turkey red" upon cotton mordanted with "sulphated oil" and alumina.

ALIZARIN No. 1. See ALIZARIN.

ALIZARIN No. 1B, NEW. See ALIZARIN.

ALIZARIN No. 6. See PURPURIN.

ALIZARIN No. 10CA. See FLAVOPURPURIN.

ALIZARIN FA. See FLAVOPURPURIN.

ALIZARIN GB. See FLAVOPURPURIN.

ALIZARIN GD. See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.

ALIZARIN GI. See FLAVOPURPURIN.

- ALIZARIN Ie.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN OG.** See ALIZARIN ORANGE.
- ALIZARIN OK.** See ALIZARIN ORANGE.
- ALIZARIN OR.** See ALIZARIN ORANGE.
- ALIZARIN P.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN PASTE.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN POWDER.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN POWDER SA.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN POWDER W.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN RF.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN RG.** See FLAVOPURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN RT.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN RX.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN S, 2S, 3S.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN SA.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN SC.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN SDG.** See FLAVOPURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN SSA.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN SX.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN SX EXTRA.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN V.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN VI.** See ALIZARIN.
- ALIZARIN W.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN WG.** See ANTHRAPHURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN WS.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN X.** See FLAVOPURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN YCA.** See FLAVOPURPURIN.
- ALIZARIN ACID BLUE BB.** See ACID ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR.
- ALIZARIN ACID BLUES.** Dyestuffs prepared from anthrachrysonone. They consist of polyoxy-anthraquinone-disulphonic acids, and dye wool from an acid bath.
- ALIZARIN ACID GREEN.** A dyestuff prepared by reducing dinitro-anthrachrysonone-disulphonic acid.
- ALIZARIN ASTROL.** A dyestuff. It is 1-methyl-amino-4-sulpho-toluidine-anthraquinone, $C_6H_4(CO_2).C_6H_2(NH.C_2H_5SO_2H)(NH.CH_3)$.
- ALIZARIN BLACK P.** A dyestuff. It is flavopurpurin-quinoline, $C_{17}H_{11}NO_5$. It dyes chromed wool violet-grey to black. Used also in calico printing.
- ALIZARIN BLACK S.** (The Badische Co.) (Alizarin black SW, SRW, WR, Alizarin Blue Black RW, Alizarin Blue Black SW, Naphthazarin S). A dyestuff. It is the sodium bisulphite compound of naphthazarin (di-oxy-naphthoquinone), $C_{16}H_7SO_2Na$. It dyes chromed wool black, and is used in printing.
- ALIZARIN BLACK S.** (Meister, Lucius and Brüning.) A dyestuff. It is the sodium bisulphite compound of Alizarin Black P, $C_{17}H_{11}NO_5.2NaHSO_3$. It dyes chromed wool grey to black, and is also used in calico printing.
- ALIZARIN BLACK SRA.** See ALIZARIN BLACK S. (The Badische Co.)
- ALIZARIN BLACK SW.** See ALIZARIN BLACK S. (The Badische Co.)
- ALIZARIN BLACK WR.** See ALIZARIN BLACK S. (The Badische Co.)
- ALIZARIN BLACK WX.** A dyestuff. It is tetrahydroxy-naphthalene.
- ALIZARIN BLACK BLUE.** See ALIZARIN CYANINE BLACK G.
- ALIZARIN BLUE** (Alizarin Blue A, AB, ABI, BSS, DNW, F, GW, R, RR. A dyestuff. It is dioxy-anthraquinone- β -quinoline, $C_{17}H_{11}NO_4$. Dyes mordanted fabrics blue. The mark BSS is the sodium salt.
- ALIZARIN BLUE A.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE AB.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE ABI.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR.** See ACID ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR.
- ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR, ACID.** See ACID ALIZARIN BLUE BB, GR.
- ALIZARIN BLUE BSS.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE DNW.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE F.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE GW.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE R.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE RR.** See ALIZARIN BLUE.
- ALIZARIN BLUE S** (Alizarin Blue ABS, Anthracene Blue S). A dyestuff. It is the bisulphite compound of Alizarin blue (dioxy-anthraquinone- β -quinoline), $C_{17}H_{11}NO_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes chromed fabrics. Used in printing.
- ALIZARIN BLUE SNG, SNW, SWN.** Dyestuffs identical or isomeric with anthracene blues (*q.v.*).
- ALIZARIN BLUE WA.** See ALIZARIN BLUE XA.
- ALIZARIN BLUE XA** (Alizarin Blue WA). The soluble sodium salt of Alizarin blue (*q.v.*).
- ALIZARIN BLUE BLACK RW.** See ALIZARIN BLACK S. (The Badische Co.)
- ALIZARIN BLUE BLACK SW.** See ALIZARIN BLACK S. (The Badische Co.)
- ALIZARIN BLUE GREEN.** A dyestuff. It is the sulphonic acid of a trihydroxy-anthraquinoline-quinone.
- ALIZARIN BORDEAUX B, BD** (Alizarin Cyanine 3R, Quinalizarin). A dyestuff. It is tetraoxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_6$. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina, bordeaux, and with chrome, dark violet blue.
- ALIZARIN BORDEAUX G. GG.** Dyestuffs isomeric with Alizarin bordeaux B.
- ALIZARIN BROWN.** (The Badische Co.) A dyestuff. It is α -nitro-alizarin, $C_{17}H_7NO_6$, and dyes wool yellow-brown with a chrome mordant.
- ALIZARIN BROWN.** (Meister, Lucius and Brüning.) See ANTHRACENE BROWN.
- ALIZARIN CARDINAL.** See ALIZARIN GARNET R.
- ALIZARIN CARMINE.** See ALIZARIN RED S.
- ALIZARIN CELESTOL.** See FORMYL VIOLET S4B.

ALIZARIN CHESTNUT. A dyestuff. It is amino-alizarin, obtained by the reduction of Alizarin orange (β -nitro-alizarin).

ALIZARIN CLARET. See ALIZARIN GARNET R.

ALIZARIN CYANINE G. A dyestuff. It is the imide of tri- or tetroxy-anthraquinone, and dyes wool mordanted with alumina, blue, and with chrome, bluish-green.

ALIZARIN CYANINE 3G. A dyestuff. It is a sulphonic acid of a polyamino-oxy-anthraquinone. Dyes wool.

ALIZARIN CYANINE R. A dyestuff consisting chiefly of 1 : 2 : 4 : 5 : 8-penta-oxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_5O_7$. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina, violet, and with chrome, blue.

ALIZARIN CYANINE 3R. See ALIZARIN BORDEAUX B, BD.

ALIZARIN CYANINE BLACK G. An anthracene dyestuff. It is probably the sulphonic acid of purpurin-toluidide, and dyes wool with chrome mordants.

ALIZARIN CYANINE GREENS (Quinizarin Greens, Alizarin Viridine). Dyestuffs obtained by treating quinizarin with excess of aniline and sulphonating. The sodium salt is Quinizarin green. They dye wool mordanted with chrome, green.

ALIZARIN DARK BLUE. A mordant dyestuff. It gives indigo blue shades on chrome mordanted wool.

ALIZARIN DARK GREEN. A dyestuff obtained by the treatment of naphthazarin melt with phenols. It dyes chromed wool grey-green to greenish-black.

ALIZARIN DELPHINOL. A blue anthracene dyestuff for wool or silk.

ALIZARIN FOR VIOLET. See ALIZARIN.

ALIZARIN GARNET R (Alizarin Cardinal, Alizarin Claret, Alizarin Granat R). A dyestuff. It is α -amino-alizarin, $C_{14}H_5NO_4$. It dyes wool mordanted with alumina, bluish-red. It is also used in calico-printing.

ALIZARIN GREEN. See CERULEINE and CERULEINE S.

ALIZARIN GREEN B. A dyestuff. It is dioxy-naphthoxazonium-sulphonate, $C_{20}H_{11}NO_8S$. It dyes chromed fabrics green.

ALIZARIN GREEN S. (The Badische Co.) A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the bisulphite compounds of tri- and tetra-oxy-anthraquinone-quinolines and their sulphonic acids, chiefly $C_{17}H_5NO_6 \cdot 2NaHSO_3$. It dyes chromed wool bluish-green, and is also used for cotton printing.

ALIZARIN GREEN S. (Meister, Lucius and Brüning.) A dyestuff. It is the bisulphite compound of α -alizarin-quinoline, and consists of a dark violet paste or powder. It gives green lakes with nickel or chromium mordants, and dyes chrome mordanted wool or cotton bluish-green. Employed in printing.

ALIZARIN HELIOTROPE. A mordant

dyestuff, which dyes unmordanted wool bluish-red from an acid bath, and chromed wool, bluish-violet. Used in calico printing.

ALIZARIN INDIGO BLUE. A dyestuff which consists of 1 : 2 : 5 : 7 : 8-penta-oxy-anthraquinoline.

ALIZARIN INDIGO BLUES. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the bisulphite compounds of tetra- and penta-oxy-anthraquinone-quinolines, and their sulphonic acids, chiefly $C_{17}H_5NO_7 + 2NaHSO_3$. Dyes wool (chromed) indigo blue.

ALIZARIN IRISOL. An anthracene dyestuff. It is 1-hydroxy-1-sulpho-toluidine-anthraquinone, $C_6H_4(CO)_2.C_6H_2(OH).(NH.C_7H_6SO_3H)$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.

ALIZARIN MAROON. A mordant dyestuff. It consists of amino-alizarin mixed with amino-purpurins, and dyes wool mordanted with alumina, garnet-red, and with chrome, maroon. It is used in wool, silk, and cotton dyeing.

ALIZARIN, METHYL. See METHYL ALIZARIN.

ALIZARIN OIL. See TURKEY RED OILS.

ALIZARIN ORANGE (Alizarin Orange A, AO, D, N, OG, OK, OR). A mordant dyestuff. It is β -nitro-alizarin (nitro-dioxy-anthraquinone), $C_{14}H_5NO_6$. Dyes cotton mordanted with alumina, orange; with iron, reddish-violet; and with chrome, brown. Also employed for wool.

ALIZARIN ORANGE POWDER (Alizarin Orange AOP). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of Alizarin orange.

ALIZARIN ORANGE A. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE AO. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE AOP. See ALIZARIN ORANGE POWDER.

ALIZARIN ORANGE D. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE G. A dyestuff. It is 1 : 2 : 6 : 3-nitro-flavopurpurin, $C_{14}H_5NO_7$. Dyes alumina mordanted wool or cotton orange.

ALIZARIN ORANGE N. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE OG. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE OK. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN ORANGE OR. See ALIZARIN ORANGE.

ALIZARIN PUCE. A colour obtained in calico printing by using a mixture of aluminium and iron mordants with alizarin.

ALIZARIN PURE BLUE. See ALIZARIN SKY BLUE.

ALIZARIN PURPLE. See GALLOCYANINE DII, BS.

ALIZARIN RED S (Alizarin S, 2S, 3S, SA, W, WS, Alizarin Carmine, Alizarin Powder SA, W). A mordant dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of alizarin-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_5O_7SNa$. Dyes

- wool mordanted with alumina, scarlet, and with chrome, bordeaux red.
- ALIZARIN RED WGG.** Flavopurpurin for wool.
- ALIZARIN RED 3WS.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of flavopurpurin-sulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_8O_8SNa$.
- ALIZARIN SAPHIROL B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diamino-anthraquin-disulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_6N_2O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool blue from an acid bath.
- ALIZARIN SKY BLUE** (Alizarin Pure Blue). A dyestuff which is the mono-sulphonic acid of 1-amino-4-*p*-toluidine-2-bromo-anthraquinone.
- ALIZARIN VIOLET.** See GALLEINE. In calico printing and cotton dyeing, this term is applied to the colour produced by alizarin red with an iron mordant.
- ALIZARIN VIRIDINE.** See ALIZARIN CYANINE GREENS.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW.** See ANTHRACENE YELLOW.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW A.** A mordant dyestuff. It is trioxo- benzophenone, $C_{10}H_8O_4$. Dyes cotton mordanted with alumina and lime, a golden yellow. Used in printing.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW C.** A mordant dyestuff. It is gallacetophenone (trioxo-acetophenone), $C_8H_8O_4$. Dyes cotton mordanted with alumina, yellow; with chrome, brown; and with iron, black.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW FS.** A mordant and acid dyestuff. It is diphenyl-tolyl-carbinol-trisazo-trisalicylic acid, $C_{41}H_{30}N_6O_{10}$. Dyes chromed wool yellow.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW GG, PASTE** (Alizarin Yellow GGW, Powder). A mordant or acid dyestuff. It is *m*-nitrobenzene-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{13}H_9N_3O_5$. Dyes chromed wool yellow.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW 5G** (Azoalizarin Yellow 6G, Tartrachromin GG). A dyestuff prepared from *p*-phenetidine and salicylic acid.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW, PASTE.** A mordant dyestuff. It is ellagic acid, $C_{14}H_8O_9$. Dyes chromed wool sulphur yellow.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW R** (Orange R, Terracotta R). A dyestuff. It is *p*-nitrobenzene-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{13}H_9N_3O_5$. Dyes chromed wool yellowish-brown.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW RW.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of Alizarin yellow R.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW W.** An oxyketone dyestuff obtained by the condensation of 8-naphthol with gallic acid in the presence of zinc chloride. It dyes chrome mordanted wool.
- ALKALI BLUE** (Nicholson's Blue, Fast Blue, Soluble Blue, Guernsey Blue). An acid dyestuff. It consists of a mixture of the sodium salts triphenyl-rosaniline-mono-sulphonic acid, and triphenyl-*para*-rosaniline-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{38}H_{32}N_3O_4SNa$, and $C_{37}H_{30}N_3O_4SNa$. Dyes wool blue from a bath made alkaline with borax.
- ALKALI BLUE 6B.** See METHYL ALKALI BLUE.
- ALKALI BLUE D.** See METHYL ALKALI BLUE.
- ALKALI BLUE XG** (Soluble Blue XG, Non-mordant Cotton Blue). A dyestuff consisting of the sulphonic acids of 8-naphthylated-rosaniline. Dyes cotton and silk from an acid bath.
- ALKALI BROWN D.** See INGRAIN BROWN.
- ALKALI CELLULOSE** (Hydrated Cellulose). The product of the combination between cotton and caustic soda. When this is decomposed by water it gives hydrated cellulose, the first form of mercerised cotton.
- ALKALI DARK BROWN G, V** (Alkali Red Brown 3R). A dyestuff which consists of mixed disazo compounds from benzidine, tolidine, or dianisidine, with one molecule of the bisulphite compound of nitroso- β -naphthol, and one molecule of α -amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid. Dyes cotton and half-wool dark brown.
- ALKALI FAST RED B, R.** An acid colour which dyes wool bluish-red.
- ALKALI GREEN** (Viridine). An acid dyestuff. It is sodium-diphenyl-diamino- triphenyl- carbinol- sulphate, $C_{31}H_{23}N_2O_3SNa$. Dyes wool and silk green from an acid bath.
- ALKALIN.** See METHYL ALKALI BLUE.
- ALKALINE AIR.** See VOLATILE ALKALI.
- ALKALI, MILD.** See MILD ALKALI.
- ALKALI, MINERAL.** See MINERAL ALKALI.
- ALKALI RED.** A tetrazo dyestuff prepared from benzidine, naphthionic acid, and α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid. Dyes cotton from a salt bath.
- ALKALI RED BROWN 3R.** See ALKALI DARK BROWN G, V.
- ALKALISED MERCURY.** See GREY POWDER.
- ALKALI, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE ALKALI.
- ALKALI VIOLET.** An acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetraethyl-mono-methyl- phenyl- *para*-rosaniline- mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{40}N_3O_4SNa$. Dyes wool from an alkaline, neutral, or acid bath, bluish-violet.
- ALKALI WASTE** (Tank Waste, Soda Waste). A mixture of calcium sulphide, unchanged coal, and calcium carbonate, left after the lixiviation of the black ash in the Leblanc soda process for sodium carbonate.
- ALKALI, WHITE.** See WHITE ALKALI.
- ALKALI YELLOW.** See ORIOLE YELLOW.
- ALKALI YELLOW R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic- dehydro- thio-toluidine-sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{22}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow.
- ALKALSITE.** An explosive containing 25-32 per cent. potassium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, trinitro-toluene, and other constituents.
- ALKANET** (Alkanna, Anchusin). Terms applied to two different plants, *Lawsomia inermis*, and *Anchusa tinctoria*, whose roots are the source of a red dye,

anchusine (alkannin), $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$. The name is applied to the dye as well as to the plant. The dye is used for colouring tinctures, oils, pomades, varnishes, and cheese, for tinting marble, and for dyeing corks and wines. It dyes cotton mordanted with iron, grey, and with alumina, lilac-violet.

ALKANNA. See **ALKANET**.

ALKANNIN. Anchusine, $C_{15}H_{14}O_4$. See **ALKANET**.

ALKARGEN. Bunsen's name for cacodylic acid.

ALKARSIN. Bunsen's name for cacodyl (*q.v.*). Also see **CADET'S FLUID**.

ALKASAL (Alkasol). A combination of aluminium salicylate and potassium acetate, used in medicine.

ALKASOL. See **ALKASAL**.

AL-KENNA. The powdered roots and leaves of *Lawsonia inermis*. It is used in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, and hair. See **ALKANET**.

ALKERMES. See **KERMES**.

ALLANITE. See **BAGRATIONITE**.

ALLEMONTITE (Arsenical Antimony). A mineral. It is a native alloy of arsenic and antimony, $SbAs_3$.

ALLMATEIN (Almatein). A condensation product of hamatoxylin and formaldehyde ($H_2O_2.(C_6H_{12}O_5)_2:CH_2$). Used as an internal di-infectant.

ALLOCAINE S. A synthetic local anæsthetic.

ALLOCLASE. A mineral regarded as cobalt glance (*q.v.*).

ALL OIL WATER GAS. An illuminating gas produced by passing oil and steam into heated chambers. It consists mainly of hydrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen.

ALLOMORPHITE. A mineral consisting mainly of barium sulphate.

ALLOPHANE. A mineral, $Al_2O_3.SiO_2.5H_2O$.

ALLOSAN. Santalyl-allophanate, $NH_2.CO.NH.CO.O.C_{15}H_{23}$. Used in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

ALLOY, BARBOUZE'S. See **BARBOUZE'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, D'ARCET'S. See **D'ARCET'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, DELALOT'S. See **DELALOT'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, DEVARDA'S. See **DEVARDA'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, FUSIBLE. See **FUSIBLE ALLOY**.
ALLOY, GUTHRIE'S. See **GUTHRIE'S EUTECTIC ALLOY**.

ALLOY, LIPOWITZ'S. See **LIPOWITZ'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, NEWTON'S. See **NEWTON'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, PYROPHORIC. See **PYROPHORIC ALLOY**.

ALLOY, ROMPEL'S. See **ROMPEL'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, ROSE'S. See **ROSE'S METAL**.
ALLOY, VAUCHER'S. See **VAUCHER'S ALLOY**.

ALLOY, VOGEL'S. See **VOGEL'S ALLOY**.
ALLOY, WHITE. See **WHITE ALLOY**.

ALLOYS, WOOD'S. See **WOOD'S ALLOYS**.

ALLSPICE (Jamaica Pepper). Pimento.

ALLSPICE OIL. OIL OF PIMENTO.

ALLUMAN. An alloy of aluminium with 10-20 per cent. tin and 4-6 per cent. copper.

ALLYL MUSTARD OIL. See **OIL OF MUSTARD**.

ALMADINA. See **POTATO GUM**.

ALMAGRERITE. A mineral consisting of anhydrous zinc sulphate, found in Spain.

ALMANDINE. A mineral. It consists of an iron-aluminium silicate, $Fe_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$. It is a precious stone, and when cut and polished is called carbuncle.

ALMANDINE RUBY. Spinel (*q.v.*).

ALMATEIN. See **ALLMATEIN**.

ALMEIDINA GUM. See **POTATO GUM**.

ALMONDEMULSION. *Mistura amygdalæ*, *B.P.* Compound of almonds in distilled water.

ALMOND PASTE. Ground almond cake, from which the oil has been expressed, is mixed with an equal quantity of whiting and made into a stiff paste with water. It is used for luting stills and other purposes.

ALMONDS, MILK OF. See **MILK OF ALMONDS**.

ALOES, HEPATIC. See **HEPATIC ALOES**.

ALOES OIL. See **OIL OF ALOES**.

ALOESOL. The mono-acetyl derivative of Cape or Uganda aloes, $C_{11}H_4O_3Cl_2$.

ALOXITE. An artificial corundum. See **CORUNDUM**.

ALPACA (Vigogne, Llama). Fibres made from the hair of different kinds of goat.

ALPACCA. See **GERMAN SILVER**.

ALPHAFORM. See **AIROL**.

ALPHA-NAPHTHOL ORANGE. See **ORANGE I**.

ALPHOGEN (Alphozone). Succinyl peroxide, $(COOH.CH_2.CH_2.CO)_2O_2$. An antiseptic.

ALPHOL. α -Naphthol-salicylate, $C_8H_7(OH)(COOC_{10}H_7)$. An antiseptic and antirheumatic.

ALPHOZONE. See **ALPHOGEN**.

ALPINE BLUE. (Fast Wool Blue). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl - ethyl - benzyl - triamino - triphenyl-carbinol-trisulphonic acid. Dyes wool and silk blue from an acid bath.

ALQUIFON (Black Lead Ore, Potter's Ore). A mineral. It consists of zinc sulphide, and is used in pottery to give a green glaze.

AL ROOT. See **CHAY ROOT**.

ALSACE GREEN. See **DINITROSO-RESORCIN**.

ALSACE GREEN J. See **GAMBIANE Y**.

ALSACE GREY. See **NEW GREY**.

ALSOL. Aluminium - aceto - tartrate, a non-poisonous germicide. It is used as a 50 per cent. solution, for the treatment of wounds, and as a mouth wash.

ALSOL LIQUID. A 50 per cent. solution of Alsol (*q.v.*).

ALSTONITE (Baryto-calcite, Bromlite). A mineral. It is a barium-calcium-carbonate, $(Ba,Ca)(CO_3)_2$.

ALTAITE. A mineral, PbTe.

ALTHEIN. See ASPARAGIN.

ALUM. Potassium aluminium sulphate, $K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, ammonium aluminium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$, and aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, are all known by this name, but it is usually applied to the potassium salt.

ALUM, BURNT. See BURNT ALUM.

ALUM CAKE (Patent Alum). Produced from kaolin by calcining, then treating it with sulphuric acid, whereby the aluminium oxide is converted into aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$. When this is powdered, it is known as alum cake.

ALUM, CHROME. See CHROME ALUM.

ALUM CURD. When white of egg is shaken with a lump of alum, it is coagulated as a curd, at the same time a part of the alum is dissolved. The curd is used between folds of gauze, over the eye, in some cases of ophthalmia.

ALUM, DRIED. Potassium alum, from which the water of crystallisation has been removed.

ALUM, FEATHER. See FEATHER ALUM.

ALUM, FLOUR. See FLOUR ALUM.

ALUMINA. Aluminium oxide, Al_2O_3 .

ALUMINITE (Websterite). A mineral. It is a hydrated sulphate of aluminium, $Al_2O_3 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 9H_2O$.

ALUMINIUM BRASS. An alloy of brass with aluminium. The aluminium varies between 0.25 and 3.25 per cent. One alloy contains 66 per cent. copper, and 1.36 per cent. aluminium.

ALUMINIUM BRONZE. A copper-aluminium alloy, containing 2–10 per cent. aluminium. A 10 per cent. alloy is used in the manufacture of articles of jewellery, to resemble gold.

ALUMINIUM BRONZE, LIGHT. An alloy of copper and aluminium, containing 3–8 per cent. aluminium.

ALUMINIUM CADMIUM. Alloys of 90–93 per cent. aluminium, 2.5–3.5 per cent. cadmium, and 4–6 per cent. copper.

ALUMINIUM IRON (Ferro-aluminium). An alloy of iron and aluminium. It is used for refining iron, also as a permanent ingredient for increasing the strength.

ALUMINIUM MANGANESE. An alloy of aluminium with 2–3 per cent. manganese.

ALUMINIUM NICKEL. An alloy of aluminium with 1–3 per cent. nickel. Used for bell castings.

ALUMINIUM-NICKEL-TITANIUM. An alloy of 97.6 per cent. aluminium, 2 per cent. nickel, and 0.4 per cent. titanium.

ALUMINIUM ORE. The varieties of bauxite used for the preparation of aluminium.

ALUMINIUM SILVER (Silver Metal). An alloy consisting of 57 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. nickel, 20 per cent. zinc, and 3 per cent. aluminium. Used for the spacing levers of typewriters.

ALUMINIUM SOLDER. An alloy of tin, zinc, silver, and aluminium.

ALUMINIUM STEEL. An alloy of iron and aluminium.

ALUMINO-FERRIC. A mixture of the crude sulphates of iron and aluminium, used as a precipitating agent in sewage and refuse liquids treatment.

ALUM, IRON. See IRON ALUM.

ALUMITE. See ALUMSTONE.

ALUM MEAL. Crystals of potassium alum, containing small quantities of iron.

ALUMNASOL. See ALUMNOL.

ALUM, NEUTRAL. See NEUTRAL ALUM.

ALUMNOL (Alumnasol). The aluminium salt of β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $[C_{10}H_7OH(SO_3)_2]_3Al$. An antiseptic and astringent. It is used for wounds, but more especially for gonorrhoea.

ALUM ORE. See ALUM SHALE.

ALUM, PEARL. See PEARL ALUM.

ALUM, PICKLE. See PICKLE ALUM.

ALUM, POROUS. See POROUS ALUM.

ALUM, ROCHE. See ROCHE ALUM.

ALUM, ROCK. See ALUMSTONE AND ROCHE ALUM.

ALUM, ROMAN. See ROMAN ALUM.

ALUM SCHIST. See ALUM SHALE.

ALUM SHALE (Alum Ore, Alum Schist). Minerals. They are mixtures of aluminium silicates, iron pyrites, and bituminous matter.

ALUMSTONE (Alunite, Alum Rock). A natural double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. It is a basic alum $(SO_4)_2Al \cdot K \cdot Al(OH)_2$.

ALUNDUM. An artificial corundum (*q.v.*). It consists of fused alumina, Al_2O_3 , obtained by fusing bauxite. It is used as an abrasive, and as a refractory material.

ALUNITE. See ALUMSTONE.

ALUNOGEN (Halotrichite, Hair Salt). A mineral. It is a hydrated sulphate of aluminium, $Al_2O_3 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 18H_2O$.

ALYPIN (Amydracaine). Benzoyl-1:3-tetramethyl-diamino-2-isopropyl-alcohol-hydrochloride, $C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot O(C_2H_5)C[CH_2 \cdot N(CH_3)_2]_2HCl$. A substitute for cocaine as a local anaesthetic.

ALZEN. An alloy of 66 per cent. aluminium, and 33 per cent. zinc.

AMADOU (German tinder). A spongy combustible substance prepared from a species of fungus, *Boletus igniarius*.

AMALGAM, ELECTRIC. See ELECTRIC AMALGAM.

AMALGAM, KIENMEYER'S. See KIENMEYER'S AMALGAM.

AMALGAMS. Alloys of mercury with other metals. A typical one is sodium amalgam.

AMANG. The heavy sands obtained in the Chinese process of tin-mining in Malaya.

AMAPA MILK. The milky sap of the bark of *Plumeria Fallax*, a Brazilian tree. Used as a vermifuge, also externally.

AMARANTH. See FAST RED D, and SCARLET 6R.

AMARANTH SPIRIT. See TIN SPIRITS.

AMARANTITE. A mineral from Chili. It is ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$.

AMARIN. Triphenyl-dihydro-glyoxaline, $(C_6H_5.C.NH)_2 : CH.C_6H_5$.

AMATOL. A British high explosive. It is a mixture of trinitro-toluene and ammonium nitrate.

AMAZON STONE. A mineral. It is a green variety of microcline (*q.v.*).

AMBATOARINITE. A mineral allied to arcanite (*q.v.*).

AMBER. A fossil resin found in certain beds of clay and sand, used for the mouthpieces of pipes.

AMBER, BALTIC. The best kinds of amber.

AMBER GLASS. The colour is produced by the addition of carbonaceous matter, such as grain cake or sawdust, to a lime glass.

AMBERITE. A smokeless powder consisting of 71 per cent. nitro-cotton, 18.6 per cent. barium nitrate, 1.3 per cent. potassium nitrate, 1.4 per cent. wood meal, and 5.8 per cent. vaseline. It is a 42 grain powder.

AMBER MICA. Phlogopite (*q.v.*), a mica containing less than 2 per cent. iron.

AMBER OIL. See OIL OF AMBER.

AMBER, PRESSED. See AMBROID.

AMBER, PRUSSIAN. Is Baltic amber, one of the best kinds.

AMBER SALT. See SALT OF AMBER.

AMBER SEED. The seed of musk mallow.

AMBYLONITE. A mineral. It contains 48 per cent. phosphoric acid, 34 per cent. alumina, 9 per cent. lithia, and 7 per cent. fluorine.

AMBLYSTEGITE (Enstatite). A mineral $MgO.SiO_2$, or $(MgO.FeO)SiO_2$.

AMBRINE (Mulene, Parresine, Thermo-zine, Hyperthermine). Names for a proprietary preparation for burns. It consists of solid paraffin with an antiseptic, often resorcinol.

AMBROID (Pressed Amber). A product consisting of small fragments of amber heated under pressure.

AMEISINE. The trade name for aluminium formate.

AMENYL. Methyl-hydrastimide-hydrochloride, $CH_3O_2.C_6H_2(CO_2)N(CH_3).HCl$. Used in the treatment of amenorrhoea.

AMERICAN ANTIFRICTION METAL. See ANTIFRICTION METAL.

AMERICAN ASHES. Crude potassium carbonate.

AMERICAN CHROME YELLOW. See CHROME YELLOW.

AMERICAN COPAL. A copal from *Hymenaea courbaril*.

AMERICAN OLIBANUM. The oleo-resin from *Juniperus phoenicea*.

AMERICAN SIENNA. See INDIAN RED.

AMERICAN TURPENTINE (English Turpentine). The oleo-resin from *Pinus australis*, *P. abies*, *P. pinaster*, and *P. taeda*. It contains the terpene auralene, $C_{15}H_{14}$.

AMERICAN VERMILION. See CHROME RED.

AMEROL. The methylester of saccharine.

AMETHYST. Purple or violet varieties

of quartz. Also the name for the safranine dyestuffs, tetramethyl-safranine, and tetraethyl-safranine, which dye violet. See MAGENTA.

AMETHYSTINE. A mineral. It is ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$.

AMETHYST, ORIENTAL. A green variety of corundum.

AMETHYST VIOLET (Iris Violet). A dyestuff. It is tetraethyl-diaminophenyl-phenazonium-chloride, $C_{26}H_{31}N_4Cl$. It is a basic dye, and dyes silk violet, with red fluorescence.

AMIANTH. See AMIANTHUS.

AMIANTHUS (Amianth, Mountain Flax).

A white and satiny variety of asbestos.

AMIDE POWDER. A blasting powder similar to gunpowder. It contains 40 per cent. potassium nitrate, 38 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 22 per cent. charcoal.

AMIDO - G - ACID (Amido - G - Salt). β -Naphthylamine-disulphonic acid (G or γ (2 : 6 : 8) $C_{10}H_6(SO_3H)_2(NH_2)$). Amido-G-salt is the sodium salt.

AMIDOGEN. The group NH_2 is known by this name.

AMIDOGENE. An explosive consisting of 73 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 1 per cent. magnesium sulphate in $\frac{1}{3}$ the weight of water; 8 per cent. wood charcoal, 8 per cent. bran, and 10 per cent. sulphur is added.

AMIDO-G-SALT. See AMIDO-G-ACID.

AMIDOL. 1:2:4-Diamino-phenol, $C_6H_4.OH(NH_2)_2$. Used as a photographic developer, as the sulphate or chloride, in the proportion of 20 grams amidol, 200 grams crystallised sodium sulphite, and 1000 grams water.

AMIDOPYRINE. See PYRAMIDONE.

AMIDO - R - ACID (Amido - R - salt). 2-Naphthylamine-3:6-disulphonic acid, R or α , $C_{10}H_6(SO_3)_2(NH_2)$. Amido-R-salt is the sodium salt.

AMIDO-R-SALT. See AMIDO-R-ACID.

AMINIC ACID. Formic acid, $H.CO.OH$.

AMINOFORM. Hexamine (*q.v.*).

AMMONAL (Antikamnia, Antiseptin, Antitoxine, Asepsin, Phenalgin). Preparations containing acetanilide or some allied body as the chief constituent. Antiseptin, or asepsin, is mono-brom-acetanilide, $C_6H_4BrNH(C_2H_5O)$, and was formerly used as an antipyretic and analgesic. Another substance called antiseptin, or antiseptin, is iodo-borothymolate of zinc. Ammonal is also the name for an Austrian explosive. It consists of 30 per cent. trinitro-toluene, 47 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 22 per cent. aluminium powder, and 1 per cent. charcoal.

AMMONALDEHYDE. Hexamine (*q.v.*).

AMMONAL, RIPPING. See RIPPING AMMONAL.

AMMON-CARBONITE. An explosive. It contains ammonium nitrate, flour, nitro-glycerin, and collodion wool.

AMMON-DYNAMITE. A French explosive. It contains 40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 10 per cent. wood meal, 10 per

- cent. sodium nitrate, and 40 per cent. ammonium nitrate.
- AMMONDYNE.** A coal-mine explosive containing 9-11 per cent. of nitro-glycerin, 45-51 per cent. of ammonium nitrate, 8-10 per cent. of sodium nitrate, 17-19 per cent. of ammonium oxalate, and 11-13 per cent. of wood meal.
- AMMON-FÉRDITE I.** An explosive. It contains ammonium nitrate, flour, nitro-glycerin, collodion wool, glycerin, diphenylamine, and potassium chloride.
- AMMON - GELATIN - DYNAMITE.** A blasting explosive. It consists of 50 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 2.5 per cent. collodion cotton, 45 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 2.5 per cent. rye meal.
- AMMONIACAL COCHINEAL.** See COCHINILLE AMMONIACALE.
- AMMONIACAL SALT, SOUBIERAN'S.** See SOUBIERAN'S AMMONIACAL SALT.
- AMMONIACAL TURPETHUM.** Hydrated dimercuri-ammonium sulphate, $(\text{NHg}_2)\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- AMMONIA, COPPERISED.** See WILLES-DEN FABRICS.
- AMMONIA DYNAMITES.** Explosives. They usually contain nitro-glycerin, wood pulp, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and calcium or magnesium carbonate. One consists of 75 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 4 per cent. paraffin, 3 per cent. charcoal, and 18 per cent. nitro-glycerin.
- AMMONIA DYNAMITE No. 1.** A French explosive. It contains 40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 45 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5 per cent. sodium nitrate, and 10 per cent. wood meal or wheat flour.
- AMMONIA DYNAMITE No. 2.** A French explosive. It consists of 20 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 75 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 5 per cent. wood meal.
- AMMONIA DYNAMITE, PULVERENT.** An explosive containing 20 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 25 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 36 per cent. sodium nitrate, and 19 per cent. rye flour.
- AMMONIA GELATIN A.** An explosive. It consists of 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 3 per cent. nitro-cotton, and 67 per cent. ammonium nitrate.
- AMMONIA GELIGNITE.** An explosive containing 29.3 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.7 per cent. nitro-cotton, and 70 per cent. ammonium nitrate.
- AMMONIA NITRATE POWDER.** An explosive. It consists of 80 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5 per cent. potassium chlorate, 10 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 5 per cent. coal-tar.
- AMMONIA-OLEIN.** The trade name for a form of sulphonated castor oil.
- AMMONIA, ROCK.** See ROCK AMMONIA.
- AMMONIA, SOLID.** See SOLID AMMONIA.
- AMMONIA-SUPERPHOSPHATE.** See NITROPHOSPHATE.
- AMMONIATED ALCOHOL.** Made by passing ammonia into alcohol, until the latter increases in weight by about $\frac{1}{3}$.
- AMMONIATED MERCURY.** See WHITE PRECIPITATE.
- AMMONIA WATER.** A solution of ammonia, NH_4OH .
- AMMONIO-MERCURIC CHLORIDE.** See MERCURAMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
- AMMONITE.** An explosive. Originally it consisted of ammonium nitrate, and dinitro-naphthalene. It now contains ammonium nitrate, trinitro-toluene, and sodium chloride.
- AMMONIUM MURIATE.** See SAL-AMMONIAC.
- AMMONIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE.** See NITROPHOSPHATE.
- AMMOPHOS.** A double phosphate of calcium and ammonium, prepared from cyanamide.
- AMOIS.** An explosive. It contains 90 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5 per cent. chlor-dinitro-benzene, and 5 per cent. wood pulp.
- AMORPHOUS CARBORUNDUM.** See CARBORUNDUM FIRESAND.
- AMORPHOUS HYOSCYAMINE.** Hyoscine, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$.
- AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS.** See RED PHOSPHORUS.
- AMPANGABEITE.** A rare earth mineral. It is a tantalum-columbate of uranium.
- AMPHIBOLE.** A mineral. $\text{Ca}(\text{Mg.Fe})_3(\text{SiO}_3)_4$, with $\text{Na}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_4$, and $(\text{Mg.Fe})_2(\text{Al.Fe})_4\text{Si}_2\text{O}_6$.
- AMPHIBOLE, WHITE.** See TREMOLITE.
- AMPHIGENE.** See LEUCITE.
- AMPHOTROPIN.** Hexamethylene-tetramine - camphorate, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4)_2 \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}(\text{COOH})_2$. A urinary antiseptic.
- AMVIS.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate.
- AMYCAINE.** A French local anæsthetic, described as the hydrochloride of amylene and novocaine.
- AMYDRICAINE.** See ALYPIN.
- AMYL ACETATE.** Isoamyl acetate, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}$.
- AMYL ALCOHOL.** (Fermentation amyl alcohol, Fusel Oil). Isoamyl alcohol, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}$.
- AMYLARINE.** Isoamyl-trimethyl-ammonium-hydroxide, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N} \cdot \text{OH}$.
- AMYLASE.** Diastase, an enzyme which renders starch soluble, by converting it into maltose.
- AMYLENOL.** Amyl salicylate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})$. Sometimes used in the place of sodium salicylate in cases of rheumatism.
- AMYLIT.** A diamalt compound, which is an enzymic product. It is used for desizing in the textile industry.
- AMYL MUSTARD OILS.** Amyl thiocarbimides, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{N} \cdot \text{CS}$.
- AMYLOCARBOL.** The trade name for a disinfectant, said to consist of 9 parts carbolic acid, 160 parts amyl alcohol, 150 parts soft soap, and 690 parts water.
- AMYLODEXTRIN.** See SOLUBLE STARCH.
- AMYLOFORM (Formamylum).** A compound of formaldehyde and starch. Used as a specific for colds, also for the treatment of wounds, in the place of iodoform.

AMYLOID. Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves cellulose, gradually converting it into dextrin, and ultimately into dextrose. If the solution as soon as it is made is diluted with water, a gelatinous hydrate is produced. This substance is known as amyloid, since it resembles starch. The term is also applied to a substance found in the seeds of pæonies and certain cresses.

AMYLON. See MALTOBIOSE.

AMYLUM. Starch, $n\text{-C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{10}$.

AMYTIN. The ammonium salt of a mixture of sulphated hydrocarbons, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid upon various hydrocarbons. Under this name has been introduced a 33 per cent. aqueous solution of ichthyol-sulphonic acid. Used in skin diseases.

ANÆSTHESIN (Benzocaine, Anæsthone). Ethyl-*p*-amino-benzoate, $\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CO}_2\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. Used as a substitute for cocaine as a local anæsthetic, also to check vomiting.

ANÆSTHETIC, REGNAUD'S. See REGNAUD'S ANÆSTHETIC.

ANÆSTHONE. See ANÆSTHESIN.

ANÆSTHYL. See ANESTILE.

ANALCINE. See ANALCITE.

ANALCITE (Analcine). A zeolite mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, $\text{Na}_2\text{O}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot 4\text{SiO}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ANALGEN (Benzanalgen, Benzalgen, Quinalgen, Labordin). *o*-Ethoxy-anabenzoyl-amino-quinoline, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5(\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)\text{N}$. Taken internally for rheumatism and gout.

ANALGESIC BALSAM. Compound methyl salicylate ointment. (*Unguentum Methylis salicylatis compositum B.P.C.*)

ANALGESINE (Anodynin). Antipyrine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. Used medicinally to reduce temperature in fever.

ANALUTOS. See KALMOPYRIN.

ANANAS OIL (Essence of Pineapple Oil). Ethyl butyrate dissolved in alcohol. Used for flavouring rum and confectionery.

ANADONIS GREEN. A pigment. It is hydrated chromium sesquioxide.

"A" NAPHTHA. See BENZINE.

ANARCOTINE. Narcotine.

ANASITE. An explosive. It consists of ammonium perchlorate and myrabolans, usually with some sodium or potassium nitrate, and a small quantity of agar-agar.

ANASPALIN. A form of wool fat.

ANATASE (Octahedrite). A mineral. It is titanium dioxide, TiO_2 .

ANATTO. See ANNATTO.

ANCASTER STONE. A limestone employed in building.

ANCHOIC ACID (Lepargylic Acid). Azalaic acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$.

ANCHORACEL. An organic accelerator used in the rubber industry.

ANCHORITE. A light rubber product used in rubber mixings.

ANCHRED. A red oxide used in rubber mixings.

ANCHUSIN. See ALKANET.

ANCYLITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated basic carbonate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and strontium, $4\text{Ce}(\text{OH})\text{CO}_3\cdot 3\text{SrCO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ANDALUSITE. A mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5 .

ANDEER'S SOLUTION. A 9 per cent. aqueous solution of resorcinol.

ANESINE. A mineral. It is a soda-lime felspar.

ANDESITE. A volcanic rock containing about 60 per cent. silica.

ANDORITE. A mineral. It is a sulphantimonite of silver and lead, $\text{Ag}\cdot\text{Pb}\cdot\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_6$.

ANDRADITE (Demantoid, Uralian Emerald). A mineral. It is a calcium-iron-garnet, $\text{Ca}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$. When cut, it is called Demantoid or Uralian emerald. It is sometimes erroneously called olivene.

ANDRESO'S ACID. α -Naphthol- ϵ -disulphonic acid.

ANESIN. A solution of chloreton (tertiary - trichloro - butyl - alcohol), $\text{CCl}_3\cdot(\text{CH}_2)_3\cdot\text{COH}$. Used in medicine.

ANESONE. Acetone chloroform (*q.v.*).

ANESTILE (Anæsthyll, Anesthyll, Anesthol). A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides. An anæsthetic.

ANESTHOL. See ANESTILE.

ANESTHYL. See ANESTILE.

ANETHOL - BORNEOL. Anethol hexahydride, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$.

ANETHOL - CAMPHOR. Anethol tetrahydride, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$.

ANGEL RED. See INDIAN RED.

ANGIONEUROSIN. Nitro-glycerin, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{O}\cdot\text{NO}_2)_3$.

ANGLESITE. A mineral. It is a lead sulphate, PbSO_4 .

ANGLOPYRIN. See ASPIRIN.

ANGOMENSIN. A preparation containing lipamin, a chemical substance from the corpus luteum.

ANGUSTURA BARK. Cusparia bark.

ANHALAMINE. The methyl ester of 3 : 4 : 5-trimethoxy-phenyl-ethylamine. Used in medicine.

ANHALINE. See HORDENINE.

ANHYDRITE (Muricite). A mineral. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits, and is calcium sulphate, CaSO_4 .

ANHYDRITE, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE ANHYDRITE.

ANHYDROUS ACETIC ACID. See ACETIC ACID. ANHYDROUS.

ANILEINE. See MUCVEINE.

ANILIN. See KYANOL.

ANILINE BLACK (Aniline Black in Paste, Fine Black, Oxidation Black). A black dyestuff produced on the fibre by the oxidation of an aniline salt. Salts of nigraniline, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N})_n$, are produced on the fibre. Used for dyeing and printing black.

ANILINE BLACK IN PASTE. See ANILINE BLACK.

ANILINE, BLUE. See ANILINE OIL.

ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. (Rosaniline Blue, Opal Blue, Spirit Blue O, Gentian Blue OB, Hessian

Blue, Fine Blue, Lyons Blue, Light Blue, Parma, Bleu de Nuit, Bleu Lumière.) The hydrochloride, sulphate, or acetate of triphenyl-rosaniline and triphenyl-pararosaniline. Hydrochlorides, $C_{37}H_{36}N_3Cl$ and $C_{38}H_{32}N_3Cl$. Sulphates, $C_{74}H_{60}N_6SO_4$, and $C_{76}H_{64}N_6SO_4$. Acetates, $C_{39}H_{33}N_3O_2$ and $C_{40}H_{35}N_3O_2$. Dyes wool and silk greenish-blue.

ANILINE BROWN. See BISMARCK BROWN.

ANILINE FOR BLUE. See ANILINE OIL.

ANILINE FOR RED. See ANILINE OIL FOR RED.

ANILINE FOR SAFRANINE. See ANILINE OIL FOR SAFRANINE.

ANILINE GREEN. See ALDEHYDE GREEN.

ANILINE, LIGHT. See ANILINE OIL.

ANILINE MAUVE. See MAUVEINE.

ANILINE OIL (Aniline for Blue, Aniline Oil for Blue, Blue Aniline, Blue Oil, Light Aniline). Almost pure aniline, free from toluidines. Used for phenylating rosaniline. See KYANOL.

ANILINE OIL FOR BLUE. See ANILINE OIL.

ANILINE OIL FOR RED (Aniline for Red, Red Aniline). A mixture of about 33 per cent. aniline, 28 per cent. *p*-toluidine, and 43 per cent. *o*-toluidine. Used principally for the preparation of fuchsine.

ANILINE OIL FOR SAFRANINE (Aniline for Safranine). A mixture of 35–50 per cent. aniline, and 65–50 per cent. *o*-toluidine. Used in the preparation of safranines.

ANILINE ORANGE. See VICTORIA YELLOW.

ANILINE PINK. Safranine (*q.v.*).

ANILINE PURPLE. See MAUVEINE.

ANILINE, RED. See ANILINE OIL FOR RED.

ANILINE RED. See MAGENTA.

ANILINE ROSE. Safranine (*q.v.*).

ANILINE SALT. Aniline hydrochloride, $C_6H_5.NH_2.HCl$. Used for dyeing black on cotton.

ANILINE SPIRITS. See TIN SPIRITS.

ANILINE VIOLET. See MAUVEINE.

ANILINE YELLOW (Spirit Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of amino-azo-benzene, $C_{12}H_{12}N_3Cl$. It is not used as a dye, but for the preparation of acid yellow and indulines.

ANILOTIC ACID. Nitro-salicylic acid.

ANIMAL BLACK. A pigment prepared by carbonising all kinds of animal refuse (leather, horn, hoofs, and skin).

ANIMAL CELLULOSE. Tunicin, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, prepared from the outer covering, or mantle, of the molluscs belonging to the class *Tunicata*.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL (Bone Charcoal). This term is used for all charcoal produced by the ignition of animal substances with exclusion of air, but more particularly to that obtained from bones. This material contains approximately 10 per cent. carbon, and 90 per cent. mineral matter, mainly calcium phos-

phate. Used for absorbing dyes and other purposes.

ANIMAL CHOLESTERIN. Cholesterin, $C_{26}H_{44}O$.

ANIMALISED COTTON. Cotton which has been treated with casein or other nitrogenous matter, such as milk and sodium stannate, then with alum or calcium chloride, and ammonia. The material is more easily dyed after such treatment.

ANIMAL OIL. See BONE OIL.

ANIMAL OIL, DIPPEL'S. See BONE OIL.

ANIMAL ROUGE. Carmine (*q.v.*).

ANIMAL STARCH. Glycogen, found in the blood and liver of mammals.

ANIMI RESIN (Gum Animi). A fossil copal resin from S. America.

ANIODOL. A solution of paraform in glycerol, mixed with oil of mustard. An internal anæsthetic.

ANISE CAMPHOR. Anethol, $CH_3O.C_6H_4.CH : CH.CH_3$.

ANISEED CORDIAL. Consists of aniseed water, 4 parts, and sugar, 1 part.

ANISETTE. A liqueur similar to chartreuse.

ANISIDINE PONCEAU. See ANISOL RED.

ANISIDINE SCARLET. See ANISOL RED.

ANISIL. The dimethyl derivative of dioxy-benzil, $C_6H_4(OCH_3).CO.COC_6H_4(OCH_3)$.

ANISOLIN. Anethoin, $(C_{10}H_{12}O)_n$.

ANISOLINE. See RHODAMINE 3B.

ANISOL RED (Anisidine Ponceau, Anisidine Scarlet). An acid dyestuff. It is anisol-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $CH_3O.C_6H_4.N_2.C_{10}H_4(HSO_3)_2OH$. Dyes wool and silk red from an acid bath.

ANISOTHEOBROMINE. An addition product of theobromine-sodium and sodium anisate, $C_7H_7N_4O_2.Na.C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2Na$.

ANKERITE. A mineral. It is a carbonate of calcium, magnesium, and iron.

ANKYLOTAPHINE. A disinfectant containing about 15 per cent. creosol.

ANNABERGITE (Nickel Bloom). A mineral. It is a hydrated arsenate of nickel, $Ni_2As_2O_8.8H_2O$.

ANNALIDIN. A thymol compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_3I_3$. A substitute for iodoform.

ANNALINE. See GYPSUM.

ANNATTO (Anatto, Annotto, Arnatto, Arnotto, Orleans, Rocou). A natural dyestuff, obtained from the fleshy covering of the seeds of the ruccu tree, *Bixa orellana*. It contains a yellow colouring matter, bixen, $C_{28}H_{34}O_5$. The extract is used for colouring butter and cheese. It dyes cotton, orange.

ANNEALING CARBON (Carbon of Cementation, Carbon of Normal Carbide). The names given to the carbon found combined, in definite composition, in steel.

ANNERODITE. A mineral. It is a niobate of thallium and cerium.

ANNOTTO. See ANNATTO.

ANODYNE BALSAM (Anodyne Liniment). Opium liniment.

ANODYNE COLLOID. Anodyne collo-
dion (*Colloidum anodynum B.P.C.*).

ANODYNE DROPS. See HOFFMANN'S
ANODYNE.

ANODYNE, HOFFMANN'S. See HOFF-
MANN'S ANODYNE.

ANODYNE LINIMENT. See ANODYNE
BALSAM.

ANODYNIN. See ANALGESINE.

ANOGON. The mercury salt of 2 : 6-di-
iodo-phenol-4-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_2I_2$
(OHg) (SO₃Hg).

ANOMITE. A mineral containing lithium.
It is similar to biotite (*q.v.*).

ANORTHITE (Lime Felspar). A mineral.
 $Al_2O_3.SiO_2 + CaO.SiO_2$.

ANTHROCLASE. A mineral, $Na_2O.2SiO_2$
 $+ Al_2O_3.4SiO_2$.

ANOZOL. The trade name for a prepara-
tion of iodoform. It contains from 10
to 20 per cent. thymol.

ANSCHUTZ CHLOROFORM. A very
pure form of chloroform, prepared from
salicylide chloroform.

ANTACEDIN. Calcium saccharate, (C_{12}
 $H_{22}O_{11}.3CaO$). Recommended in the
treatment of dyspepsia and flatulence.

ANTALGINE. The trade name for salicyl-
aldehyde- α -methyl-phenyl-hydrazone.
A neuralgic and rheumatic.

ANTHION. Potassium persulphate, used
as a hypo eliminator in photography.

ANTHOPHYLLITE. A mineral, $Mg.Fe.O$
(SiO_2).

ANTHOSIDERITE. A mineral, $2Fe_2O_3$
 $.9SiO_2.3H_2O$.

ANTHRACENE ACID BLACK. A dye-
stuff obtained by coupling amino-sali-
cyclic acid with α -naphthylamine-sul-
phonic acids (1:6 and 1:7), the
product being diazotised, and coupled
with β -naphthol-disulphonic acid R.

ANTHRACENE BLUE. 1 : 2 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 8-
hexa-oxy-anthraquinone.

ANTHRACENE BLUE NEW WG. A
dyestuff obtained by the long heating
of anthracene blue with caustic
soda. It dyes chromed wool greenish-
blue.

ANTHRACENE BLUE S. See ALIZARIN
BLUE S.

ANTHRACENE BLUE SWB, SWG, SWR.
Dyestuffs. They are brands of anthra-
cene blue, soluble in water.

ANTHRACENE BLUE WG, WB. Dye-
stuffs obtained by the action of fuming
sulphuric acid, and ordinary sulphuric
acid upon 1 : 5-dinitro-anthraquinone.
WB is hexa-oxy-anthraquinone, and is
probably identical with Brilliant ali-
zarin cyanine 3G. It dyes wool mor-
danted with alumina, blue, and chromed
wool, bluish-green. WG is isomeric
with WB, and dyes wool mordanted
with alumina, greenish-blue.

**ANTHRACENE BLUE WGG, WGG
EXTRA.** A dyestuff which is the sodium
salt of diamino-dioxy-anthraquinone-
sulphonic acid. It dyes wool bluish-
violet from an acid bath, and chromed
wool, bluish-green.

ANTHRACENE BLUE WR. A dyestuff.

It is hexa-oxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_6$,
and is isomeric with WB. It dyes wool
mordanted with alumina, violet, and
with chromium, blue.

ANTHRACENE BROWN R, G (Anthra-
gallol, Alizarin Brown). A dyestuff. It
is tri-oxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_5$. Dyes
cotton mordanted with chromium,
brown.

ANTHRACENE BROWN POWDER. A
dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of
anthracene brown, and dyes wool with
chromium mordants, and silk with alu-
minium, iron, or chromium mordants.

**ANTHRACENE CHROME BLACK F, FE,
5B.** An acid azo dyestuff from 2 : 3-
amino-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid, and
alkylised 1 : 8-amino-naphthol-3 : 6-di-
sulphonic acid. It dyes with chromium
mordants.

ANTHRACENE DARK BLUE W. A
mordant dyestuff. It is similar to
Anthracene blue WR.

ANTHRACENE GREEN. See CÆRU-
LEINE AND CÆRULEINE S.

ANTHRACENE OIL. That fraction from
coal tar distilling over between 270° and
400° C, of sp. gr. 1.085 to 1.095. Ap-
proximately 38 gallons are obtained
from a ton of tar. It is a yellowish-
green mass containing about 3 per cent.
anthracene.

ANTHRACENE RED. An acid dyestuff,
which is the sodium salt of nitro-
diphenyl-disazo-salicylic- α -naphthol-
sulphonic acid, $C_{28}H_{17}N_5O_9SNa_2$. It
dyes wool fast red from an acid bath.

ANTHRACENE VIOLET. See GALLEINE.

ANTHRACENE YELLOW (Alizarin Yel-
low). A dyestuff. It is dibromo-dioxy-
 β -methyl-coumarine, $C_{16}H_6Br_2O_4$. It
dyes chromed wool greenish-yellow.

ANTHRACENE YELLOW BN. See MILL-
ING YELLOW.

ANTHRACENE YELLOW C (Fast Chrome
Yellow C, Fast Mordant Yellow). An
acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of
thio-dibenzene-disazo-disalicylic-acid,
 $C_{26}H_{16}N_4O_6SNa_2$. It dyes chromed
wool, yellow.

ANTHRACENE YELLOW GG. An acid
dyestuff giving greener shades than the
C brand.

ANTHRACENE YELLOW PASTE. A
mordant dyestuff. It is dibromo-dioxy-
methyl-coumarine, and dyes chrome
mordanted wool greenish-yellow.

ANTHRACHRYSONE. An acid dyestuff.
It is 1 : 3 : 5 : 7-tetroxy-anthraquinone,
 $C_{14}H_8O_4$, and dyes wool.

ANTHRACITE. A hard coal, containing
85-95 per cent. carbon. It burns with
little smoke.

ANTHRACITE BLACK B (Phenylene
Black). An acid dyestuff. It is the
sodium salt of disulpho-naphthalene-
azo- α -naphthalene-azo-diphenyl- m -
phenylene-diamine, $C_{36}H_{26}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$.
It dyes wool black from an acid bath.

ANTHRACONITE. A mineral. It is cal-
cium carbonate, with bituminous matter.

ANTHRACYL CHROME GREEN. A dye-

stuff obtained from diazotised picramic acid and naphthionic acid.

ANTHRAFLAVIC ACID. 2 : 6-Dioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$.

ANTHRAFLAVONE. A dyestuff which is prepared by treating 2-methyl-anthraquinone with condensing agents. It dyes cotton yellow shades.

ANTHRAGALANTHRANOL. Trioxo-anthranol, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$.

ANTHRAGALLOL. See **ANTHRACENE BROWN**.

ANTHRAHYDROQUINONE. Oxanthranol, $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$.

ANTHRANILIC ACID. *o*-Amino-benzoic acid, $C_6H_4(NH_2).COOH$.

ANTHRAPURPURANTHRANOL. Trioxo-anthranol, $C_{14}H_6(OH)_4$.

ANTHRAPURPURIN (Isopurpurin, Alizarin GD, Alizarin RF, Alizarin RT, Alizarin RX, Alizarin SC, Alizarin SSA, Alizarin SX, Alizarin SX Extra, Alizarin WG). A mordant dyestuff. It is 1 : 2 : 7-trioxo-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, and dyes red shades on alumina mordanted wool.

ANTHRAQUINONE BLACK. A dyestuff produced by the fusion of 1 : 5-dinitro-anthraquinone with sodium polysulphide. It dyes cotton black from an alkaline or sulphide bath.

ANTHRAQUINONE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is 2 : 4 : 6 : 8-tetrabromo-1 : 5-diamino-anthraquinone, heated with *p*-toluidine, and sulphonated.

ANTHRAQUINONE GREEN GX. An anthracene dyestuff closely related to alizarin viridine.

ANTHRAQUINONE VIOLET. An anthracene dyestuff, $C_{14}H_6O_2(HSO_3.C_7H_7.NH)_2$.

ANTHRARUFIN. 1 : 5-Dioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_6O_2(OH)_2$.

ANTHRASOL (Colourless Coal Tar). A coal tar freed from bases such as pyridine and chinoline by acid treatment, and from pitch by distillation. Juniper tar and oil of peppermint are added. It is an antiseptic and antiparasiticide having the colour and consistency of olive oil, and is employed for itching skin diseases. A glycerol containing 20 per cent. anthrasol is sold under the name of anthrasolin.

ANTHRASOLIN. See **ANTHRASOL**.

ANTHROPIC ACID. A mixture of palmitic and stearic acids.

ANTIARTHRIN. A condensation product of saligenin and tannin, probably the hydroxy-benzyl ester of tannic acid. Used in medicine.

ANTIBENZINE-PYRINE. The commercial name for the magnesium salt of oleic acid. Used as a preventative of spontaneous combustion of benzine.

ANTICHLOR. The name given to any substance which removes free chlorine from materials. Sodium bisulphite is a typical example. Used to remove the last traces of chlorine from goods bleached with it.

ANTI DIABETIN. The trade name for a preparation of saccharine and mannite.

ANTIDINE. The phenyl ether of glycerol.

ANTIETHYLIN. The active principle of a serum from horses treated regularly with alcohol. Recommended for the treatment of alcoholism.

ANTIFEBRIN (Phenylacetamide). Acetanilide, $C_6H_5.NH.COCH_3$. Used as a febrifuge in cases of typhoid fever, small-pox, phthisis, rheumatism, and erysipelas.

ANTIFERMENT, HAWKE'S. See **HAWKES' ANTIFERMENT**.

ANTIFORMIN. A disinfectant. It consists of sodium hypochlorite and caustic soda. Used in breweries.

ANTIFRICTION METAL. Also called White Metal (*q.v.*). There are several varieties which are used for bearings. (1) Used for rapid working, consists of 77 per cent. antimony, 17 per cent. tin, and 6 per cent. copper; (2) Extra hard, containing 82 per cent. antimony, 12 per cent. tin, 2 per cent. zinc, and 4 per cent. copper; (3) Medium hard, consisting of 26 per cent. antimony, 72 per cent. tin, and 2 per cent. copper; (4) American, containing 20 per cent. antimony, 78 per cent. lead, 1 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. iron; (5) Babbitt's, consisting of 7 per cent. antimony, 89 per cent. tin, and 4 per cent. copper.

ANTIFUNGIN. The trade name for magnesium borate, a fungicide.

ANTIGELDE SURETE. A Belgian explosive containing 25 per cent. nitroglycerin, 15 per cent. nitro-toluene, sodium nitrate, wood meal, and a little ammonium sulphate.

ANTIGERMIN. The commercial name for a preparation of a copper salt of a phenol-carboxylic acid, mixed with lime. A fungicide.

ANTIGORITE. A mineral. It is a dark green variety of serpentine (*q.v.*).

ANTIGRISON. An explosive. It consists of 27 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1 per cent. nitro-cotton, and 72 per cent. ammonium nitrate.

ANTIHYPO. Potassium percarbonate, $K_2C_2O_6$. Used as a bleaching agent and hypo eliminator in photography.

ANTIKAMNIA. See **AMMONAL**.

ANTILEPROL. Purified chaulmoogra oil.

ANTILUETIN. Potassium-ammonium-antimonyl-tartrate, $[SbO(C_4H_4O_6)_2.KNH_4]_2.H_2O$. A trypanocide.

ANTIMONIAL COPPER GLANCE (Wolfsbergite). A mineral. It is cuprous sulphantimonite, $CuSbS_2$.

ANTIMONIAL NICKEL. A mineral, $NiSb$.

ANTIMONIAL NICKEL ORE (Ullmanite). A mineral, $NiSbS$.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER (*Pulvis Antimonialis, B.P.*). It contains 25 parts antimonious oxide, and 50 parts calcium phosphate.

ANTIMONIC ACID. Antimonic oxide, Sb_2O_5 .

ANTIMONIN. See **LACTOLIN**.

ANTIMONOUS ACID. Antimonous oxide, Sb_2O_3 .

ANTIMONITE (Stibnite, Grey Antimony Ore, Antimony Glance). A mineral. It consists of antimony sulphide, Sb_2S_3 .

ANTIMONIURETTED HYDROGEN (Stibine). Antimony hydride, SbH_3 .

ANTIMONY, ARSENICAL. See ALLEMON-TITE.

ANTIMONY ASH. Obtained by roasting the grey sulphide in air. It consists chiefly of Sb_2O_3 , and is used for the preparation of antimony compounds.

ANTIMONY, BLACK. See BLACK ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY BLENDE. See RED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY BLOOM (Senarmontite, Valentinite, White Antimony). A mineral. It is mainly Sb_2O_3 .

ANTIMONY, BUTTER OF. See BUTTER OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY CINNABAR. See RED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY CROCUS. See SULPHURATED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY, CRUDE. See CRUDE ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY, EXPLOSIVE. See EXPLOSIVE ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY, FLOWERS OF. See FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY GLANCE. See ANTIMONITE.

ANTIMONY GLASS. Produced in the preparation of antimony from its ores. It is antimony oxysulphide, and is used for colouring glass, yellow.

ANTIMONY, JAPANESE. See BLACK ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY LEAD. See HARD LEAD.

ANTIMONY, LIVER OF. See LIVER OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY MORDANT. See TARTAR EMETIC POWDER.

ANTIMONY NEEDLE. See BLACK ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY OCHRE. A mineral. It contains Cervantite, Sb_2O_3 , Sb_2O_5 , and Stibite, Sb_2O_3 , Sb_2O_5 , $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ANTIMONY ORE. See CRUDE ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY ORE, GREY. See ANTIMONITE.

ANTIMONY RED. See RED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY REGULUS. See REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY SAFFRON. See SULPHURATED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY SALT. Different mixtures which are double salts of antimony fluoride, SbF_3 , with alkali sulphates, or with alkali fluorides. One is a double salt of antimony fluoride and ammonium sulphate, $\text{SbF}_3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. Used as mordants in dyeing.

ANTIMONY SILVER BLENDE. A silver ore, Sb_2S_3 , $5\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$, and Sb_2S_3 , $3\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$.

ANTIMONY, STAR. See STAR ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE, GOLDEN. See GOLDEN ANTIMONY SULPHIDE.

ANTIMONY, SULPHURATED. See SULPHURATED ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONY, TARTRATED. See TARTAR EMETIC.

ANTIMONY VERMILION. A red pigment. It is antimony oxysulphide, $\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3\text{O}_3$.

ANTIMONY, WHITE. See ANTIMONY BLOOM.

ANTIMONY YELLOW (Mérimeé's Yellow). A pigment. It is bismuth antimonate mixed with ammonium chloride, and litharge, then fused.

ANTINEVENE. An antivenomous serum.

ANTINERVINE. A mixture of 50 per cent. acetanilide, 25 per cent. salicylic acid, and 25 per cent. ammonium bromide. Prescribed for neuralgia and headache.

ANTINONIN. See VICTORIA YELLOW.

ANTINOSINE. Sodium tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein, (the sodium salt of nosophene (*q.v.*)), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}_4\text{ONa}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$. It is used for treating wounds, and is given internally as a stomach disinfectant.

ANTIOZONE. Appears to be atomic or ionic oxygen, liberated from ozone.

ANTIPERIOSTIN. Mercury-iodo-cantharidate, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{IO}(\text{COO})_2\text{Hg}$.

ANTIPHLOGISTINE. See KAOLIN CATALASM.

ANTIPUTROL. A commercial name given to a thick yellowish-brown disinfectant containing 65–70 per cent. phenols, made soluble with soap.

ANTIPYININ. Sodium metaborate, $\text{NaBO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Antiseptic.

ANTIPYONINUM. Neutral sodium tetraborate, prepared by fusing together borax and boric acid.

ANTIPYRINE. Phenyl-methyl-isopyrazolone or phenazone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_3\text{HN}_2\text{O}$. A febrifuge and analgesic.

ANTIQUE PURPLE. A colouring matter. It is 6:6'-dibrom-indigo.

ANTIRHEUMOL. A 20 per cent. solution of the glycerol esters of salicylic acid in glycerol and alcohol. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.

ANTIRHINOL. A mixture of tannin, salol, and sandal oil.

ANTISCLEROSINE. Consists of the mixed inorganic constituents of normal blood.

ANTISEPSIN (Bromanilide). See AMMONAL.

ANTISEPTIC, LISTER'S. See LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC.

ANTISEPTOL. Cinchonine-iodo-sulphate. Used as a substitute for iodoform.

ANTISPASMIN. The trade name for a combination of narceine and sodium salicylate. A narcotic and sedative.

ANTITARTARIC ACID. Lævo-tartaric acid, $\text{COOH}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{COOH}$.

ANTITHERMIN. Phenyl-hydrazine-leuulinic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C}(\text{N}_2\text{H}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COOH}$. An antipyretic, now almost out of use, being toxic.

ANTITOXINE. See AMMONAL.

ANTITUMAN. Sodium-chondritin-sulphate. Used in the treatment of cancers.

ANTI-TUSSIN. A 5 per cent. ointment of difluoro-diphenyl, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F})_2$. Used in the treatment of whooping cough.

ANTI-WHITE LEAD. See OIL WHITE.

ANTODIN. The phenyl ether of glycerol, $C_3H_5(OH)_2O.C_6H_5$. An analgesic.

ANT OIL. See OIL OF ANTS.

ANTOX. A pigment. It is antimony oxide.

ANTWERP BLUE. A pigment, which is a low grade Prussian blue. Alum and zinc are used in its manufacture, and it is practically a mixture of iron and zinc ferrocyanides. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

ANUSOL (Resiosol). Bismuth-iodo-resorcin-sulphonate. It is an antiseptic, usually employed as a suppository containing the above, for the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

ANYTOLS. Solutions of phenol in ichthyl.

APALLGINE. See NOSOPHENE.

APARATINE. See VEGETABLE GLUE.

APATITE. A mineral. It is a phosphate of lime combined with either calcium fluoride or calcium chloride. See FLUORAPATITE and CHLORAPATITE.

APERIONE. Phenol-phthalein, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$.

APERITOL (Valothalein). A mixture of equal parts of isovaleryl- and acetyl-phenol-phthalein. A purgative.

APHANESITE (Clinoclase). A mineral, $2CuO.As_2S_3.4H_2O$.

APHTHISIN. A mixture of potassium-guaiacol-sulphate and petro-sulphol-ammonium. Recommended in lung and bronchial diseases.

APHTHITALITE (Arcanite, Glaserite). A mineral. It is a sulphate of potassium and sodium, $(KNa)_2SO_4$.

APHTHITE. An alloy of 800 parts copper, 25 parts platinum, 10 parts tungsten, and 170 parts gold.

APIGENINE. A yellow dyestuff obtained by decomposing the glucoside apiine, found in parsley.

APINOL. A product obtained by the distillation of the wood of *Pinus palustris*. It consists mainly of lævo-methone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, and is used locally as an antiseptic, and as an anæsthetic.

APIOL. An oil obtained from the fruit of parsley. Sometimes used as a diuretic.

APOCONQUININE. Apoquinidine, $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_2$.

APOLLINARIS. A mineral water containing 217 parts sodium bicarbonate, 4.5 parts sodium chloride, 2.8 parts sodium silicate, 29 parts calcium chloride, 42.8 parts magnesium carbonate, 16.7 parts magnesium sulphate, 3 parts ferrous sulphate, and 1.7 parts hydrochloric acid in 100,000 parts water.

APOLLO RED (Archil Substitute Extra, Orchil Extract N Extra, Orchil Substitute N Extra). An acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{10}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

APOLYSIN. Mono-phenetidine-citrate, $(C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5)_2NH.CO.C_3H_4(OH)(COOH)_2$. Used medicinally as an internal remedy for neuralgia.

APONAL. Amyl carbamate, $NH_2.COOC_5H_{11}$. A somnifacient.

APOPYLLITE. A zeolite mineral, $4(CaO.2SiO_2.H_2O)/KF$, a source of potassium.

APOSAFRANINE. A dyestuff. It is diazotised safranin boiled with alcohol.

APOTHESINE. The ester of γ -diethyl-amino-propyl-alcohol and cinnamic acid. An anæsthetic.

APPALLAGIN. Mercury of nosophen (tetraiodo-phenol-phthalein).

APPARATINE. A strong solution of starch, prepared by means of caustic soda in which the alkali has been subsequently neutralised by sulphuric acid. It has been sold as a sizing preparation under this name.

APPERITIVE SAFFRON OF IRON. Ferric subcarbonate.

APPERTOL. The trade name for a preparation of sodium bisulphite. Used as a preservative and disinfectant.

APPLE ACID. Malic acid, $COOH.CH_2.CH(OH).COOH$.

APPLE ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF APPLES.

APPLE OIL. The amyl ester of valeric acid, $C_4H_9COOC_5H_{11}$. Used in confectionery, and to some extent for catching night-moths. See ESSENCE OF APPLES.

APPLE WINE (Cider). A drink produced by the fermentation of apple juice. It contains from 5-6 per cent. alcohol.

APRICOT ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF APRICOTS.

APYONIN. See PYOCTANNIN.

APYRON (Grifa, Hydropyrine, Tyllithin). Lithium acetyl-salicylate, $C_2H_3O.O_2C.H_2COOLi$. Used in medicine.

AQUADAG (Water Dag). Deflocculated Acheson graphite in water. It consists of a colloidal solution of graphite, used as a lubricant for metal-cutting tools. See ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE.

AQUA FORTIS. Nitric Acid, HNO_3 .

AQUAMARINE. See BERYL.

AQUA REGIA (Nitro-muriatic Acid). Nitro-hydrochloric acid, a mixture of one volume of nitric acid and three volumes of hydrochloric acid.

AQUAVIT. A liqueur used as an appetiser. Alcohol from grain mash is rectified, and an addition of caraway seeds and orange peel is made to flavour it.

AQUINOL. A preparation of formalin, a potash soap, and thymol. Antiseptic.

AQUIRIN (Theonacet). A preparation of theobromine and sodium acetate, $C_7H_7O_2N_4Na + NaC_2H_3O_2$. A diuretic.

ARABIC GUM. See GUM ARABIC.

ARABIN. See GUM ARABIC.

ARABIOSE. See DIARABINOSE.

ARACHIS OIL. Earthnut oil (*q.v.*).

ARAGONITE. A mineral. It is calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$.

ARAROA. See GOA POWDER.

ARASINA GURGI. An impure variety of gamboge from Camara.

ARCANITE. See APHTHITALITE.

ARCHIBROMIN. Mono-bromo-isovaleryl-glycolyl-urea, $CH_2(OH).CO.NH.CO.NH.CO.C_4H_9Br$.

ARCHIL (Orchil, Orseille, Persio, Cudbear, Orchellin). A natural colouring

- matter obtained from *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens. The colouring principle is orcin, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)_2$, which, in the presence of air and ammonia, oxidises to a violet dye, orcein, $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_7$. The alkali salts dye wool and silk. It is sold in three forms: (1) A pasty mass called archil; (2) A mass of drier character named persio; and (3) as a reddish powder known as cudbear or French indigo. Commercial brands of cudbear are Cudbear O, I, II, extra, fine, violet, red-violet, blue-violet, and red. Orchellin is a product very rich in the dyestuff.
- ARCHIL BROWN.** An azo dyestuff prepared by the action of diazotised amino-azo-benzene-disulphonic acid upon α -naphthylamine, $HSO_3 \cdot C_6H_4NH \cdot C_6H_5$. $HSO_3 \cdot N : N \cdot C_{10}H_6NH_2$.
- ARCHIL CARMINE.** A dyestuff containing archil colouring matter in a state of great purity.
- ARCHIL, EARTH.** See EARTH ARCHIL.
- ARCHIL PURPLE.** A dyestuff similar to archil carmine (*q.v.*).
- ARCHIL RED A.** An azo dyestuff, prepared by the action of diazotised amino-azo-xylene upon β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_8H_9 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_4N_2 \cdot C_{10}H_7(HSO_3)_2OH$.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE.** See APOLLO RED AND NAPHTHONIC RED.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE G** (Orchil substitute G, Orchil Extract G). An azo dyestuff from *p*-nitraniline and β -naphthylamine, $C_6H_4(NO_2) \cdot N : N \cdot C_{10}H_5 \cdot NH_2$. SO_3Na . Dyes wool orchil red from an acid bath.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE V.** Société Anonyme des Matières Colorantes, Claus & Ree, Read Holiday & Sons. (Orchil Extract V, Orchil Substitute V, Naphthindone Red). A dyestuff which is the sodium salt of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_4O_5SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE V.** The Berlin Aniline Co. (Orchil Substitute V, Orchil Extract V). See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN** (Archil Substitute V, Orchil Substitute V, Orchil Extract 3VN, Orchil Substitute 3VN). A dyestuff which is the sodium salt of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_4O_5SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE N EXTRA.** See APOLLO RED.
- ARCHIL VIOLET.** See FRENCH PURPLE.
- ARCHIODIN.** Mono-iodo-isovaleryl-glycolyl-urea, $CH_2(OH) \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot C_4H_9$.
- ARDEER POWDER.** A Nobel explosive of the dynamite class. It contains 31-34 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 11-14 per cent. kieselguhr, 47-51 per cent. magnesium sulphate, 4-6 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 0.5 per cent. ammonium or calcium carbonate.
- ARDENNITE.** A mineral. It is a vanad-
- silicate of aluminium and manganese, $H_{10}Mn_3Al_5Si_5O_{48}$.
- ARDMORITE.** A variety of Bentonite (*q.v.*), found in the Pierre shales at Ardmore, South Dakota.
- ARECA RED.** A red colouring matter extracted from the areca nut.
- ARENDALITE.** A mineral which is a fine crystalline variety of epidote (*q.v.*).
- ARENOLITE.** An artificial siliceous-argillaceous-calcareous stone.
- ARFOEDSONITE.** A mineral. It is amphibole (*q.v.*), with soda.
- ARGAL.** See ARGOL.
- ARGALDIN.** A combination of albumen-silver and hexamethylene-tetramine. It contains 10 per cent. silver.
- ARGATOXYL.** Silver atoxylate, $NH_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot As \cdot O \cdot Ag \cdot OH$. Used in medicine, chiefly to increase bodily resistance to infection.
- ARGENTAMINE** (Dimargyl). Ethylene-diamine-silver-nitrate, $CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot NH_2 \cdot NH_2 \cdot AgNO_3$. A substitute for lunar caustic, used for gonorrhoea.
- ARGENTAN.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- ARGENTICHTHOL.** See ICHTHARGAN.
- ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER GLANCE.** See STROMeyerite.
- ARGENTIN.** A jeweller's alloy of 85.5 per cent. tin, and 14.5 per cent. antimony, used for the manufacture of spoons and forks.
- ARGENTINE.** A finely divided spongy tin, used for tin-plating. The term is also applied to a special powder prepared from zinc, which, when combined with casein, gives a metallic finish to yarn or other fabrics. It is also the name for a mineral, which is a white, lamellar, shining variety of calcite.
- ARGENTIS QUINASEPTOL.** See ARGENTOL.
- ARGENTITE** (Silver Glance). A mineral. It is a silver ore, and consists of silver sulphide, Ag_2S .
- ARGENTOL** (Argentis quinaseptol). Silver-oxychinolin-sulphonate, $C_9H_5N \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Ag$. An antiseptic used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.
- ARGENTO-PYRITES.** A mineral, $3FeS \cdot 3FeS_2 \cdot Ag_2S$.
- ARGENTORAT.** The trade name for a flash powder, consisting of a mixture of potassium and aluminium. Used in photography.
- ARGENTUM.** Silver, Ag.
- ARGENTUM CASEIN.** A silver caseinate.
- ARGENTUM METAL.** See METAL ARGENTUM.
- ARGILLA.** See CHINA CLAY.
- ARGIROIDE.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- ARGOFERMENT.** Colloidal silver, a germicide.
- ARGOL** (Argal, Crude Tartar). A crystalline crust deposited on the sides of the vat in which grape juice has been fermented. It contains 40-70 per cent. tartaric acid, principally as potassium hydrogen tartrate. It is known as red or white argol, according to whether it is deposited from the red or white grape.

ARGOL, RED. See ARGOL.

ARGOL, WHITE. See ARGOL.

ARGONIN. A preparation of casein silver, obtained by precipitating a solution of casein with silver nitrate and alcohol. It contains 4.2 per cent. silver, and is used in cases of gonorrhœa. See LARGIN.

ARGONIN L. A silver caseinate containing 10 per cent. silver.

ARGOPHOL. See SOPHOL.

ARGULAN. A preparation which is stated to be antipyrine-sulphamino-mercury, $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O.NH.SO_3.HgOH$. It is used in the treatment of syphilis.

ARGUS POWDER. An explosive powder containing 81 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 18 per cent. charcoal.

ARGUZOID. An alloy of 56 per cent. copper, 23 per cent. zinc, 4 per cent. tin, 3.5 per cent. lead, and 13.5 per cent. nickel.

ARGYRODITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide of silver and germanium, $GeS_2.3Ag_2S$.

ARGYROIDE. See GERMAN SILVER.

ARGYROL. Silver vitellin, containing 20-30 per cent. silver. Used in the treatment of conjunctivitis.

ARGYRO-PYRITES. A silver ore containing sulphides of silver and iron.

ARHÉOL. Santalol, $C_{15}H_{24}O$.

ARHOIN (Arhovin). An addition product of diphenylamine and ethyl-thymyl-benzoate, $(C_6H_5)_2NH.C_{10}H_{13}.C_6H_4.COOC_2H_5$. An antiseptic prescribed in cases of gonorrhœa, also in the form of small sticks as a local disinfectant.

ARHOVIN. See ARHOIN.

ARISTOCHIN. See ARISTOQUININE.

ARISTOL. Dithymyl-diiodide, $(C_6H_5OI.CH_3.C_3H_7)_2$. Used as a substitute for iodoform, for the treatment of wounds.

ARISTOL, NAPHTHOL. See NAPHTHOL ARISTOL.

ARISTOQUIN. See ARISTOQUININE.

ARISTOQUININE (Aristochin, Aristochin). The carbonic ester of quinine, $CO(OC_{20}H_{23}N_2O)_2$. A practically tasteless quinine body, used for whooping cough.

ARIZONA RUBY. A mineral. It is a pyrope, $Mg_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, (q.v.), from Arizona.

ARKANSAS STONES. Whetstones used for sharpening tools.

ARKANSITE. A mineral, which is a variety of Brookite (q.v.).

ARKITE. Explosives used in coal mines. (1) Contains nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, potassium nitrate, wood meal, and ammonium oxalate; (2) Consists of nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, wood meal, and ammonium oxalate.

ARMENIAN BOLE. See INDIAN RED.

ARMOURED CONCRETE. See REINFORCED CONCRETE.

ARMSTRONG ACID. See SCHAEFFER'S ACID.

ARMSTRONG AND WYNNE'S ACID. α -Naphthol-sulphonic acid (1 : 3), $C_{10}H_6(OH)(SO_3H)$.

ARMSTRONG'S δ -ACID. Naphthalene-disulphonic acid, (1 : 5), $C_{10}H_6(SO_3H)_2$.

ARNATTO. See ANNATTO.

ARNAUDON GREEN. A green pigment prepared by stirring up 128 parts ammonium phosphate and 149 parts potassium bichromate with water to a paste, and heating the mixture from 170-180° C. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

ARNICA YELLOW. An azo dyestuff prepared by condensing *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid with *p*-amino-phenol, in the presence of aqueous caustic soda. Dyes cotton golden-yellow from a salt bath.

ARNOTTO. See ANNATTO.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. Acetic acid with odorants.

ARRACK. A liqueur of the Arabs and Indians. It is a type of brandy prepared from rice, cane sugar, and coco-nuts, and contains from 48-54 per cent. alcohol.

ARRAGONITE. A mineral. It is a crystalline calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$.

ARRHENAL (Arsinyl, New Cacodyl). Sodium-methyl-arsinate, $AsO(CH_3)(ONa)_2.6H_2O$.

ARROPE. Sherry boiled to a syrup. Used for colouring wines.

ARROW POISON, KOMBE'S. See KOMBE'S ARROW POISON.

ARROWROOT. Starch from *Maranta arundinacea* and *Indica*, of West Indies and Brazil.

ARSACETIN (Acetylatoxyl). Sodium-*p*-acetyl-amino-phenyl-arsinate, $C_2H_3O.NH.C_6H_4.AsO(ONa)(OH)3.4H_2O$. Employed in sleeping-sickness, skin diseases, and syphilis.

ARSACETIN - QUININE. A medicinal compound containing 43 per cent. arsaacetin, and 54 per cent. quinine.

ARSALYT. Bismethyl-amino-tetra-amino-arseno-benzene.

ARSAMIN. See ATOXYL.

ARSAMINOL. The trade name for a brand of salvarsan (q.v.).

ARSAN. A glidin (q.v.), preparation containing silver.

ARSENARGENTITE. A mineral containing 81 per cent. silver, and 19 per cent. arsenic.

ARSEN-GLIDIN. A combination of 4 per cent. arsenious acid with glidin (q.v.).

ARSENHEMOL. See HEMOL.

ARSENIC. See ARSENIUS ACID.

ARSENIC ACID. Arsenic oxide, As_2O_5 .

ARSENICAL ANTIMONY. See ALLE-MONTITE.

ARSENICAL ALGinate. A combination of sodium alginate and arsenic chloride.

ARSENICAL COBALT. See SMALTINE.

ARSENICAL IRON (Leucopyrite). A mineral, $FeAs_2$.

ARSENICAL IRON ORE. See MISPICKEL.

ARSENICAL NICKEL. See NICCOLITE.

ARSENICAL NICKEL ORE. A mineral, $NiAs_2$.

ARSENICAL PYRITES. See MISPICKEL.

ARSENIC, BLACK. See BLACK ARSENIC.

ARSENIC BRONZE. An alloy containing 79-82 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin, 7-9 per cent. lead, and 0.8 per cent. arsenic.

ARSENIC, BUTTER OF. See BUTTER OF ARSENIC.

ARSENIC, FLAKY. See FLAKY ARSENIC.

ARSENIC, FLOWERS OF. See ARSENIOUS ACID.

ARSENIC GLASS (Vitreous White Arsenic).

Prepared by the volatilisation of arsenious oxide under slight pressure.

ARSENIC GLASS, RED. See REALGAR.

ARSENIC GREENS. See SODA GREENS.

ARSENIC, RED. Realgar (*q.v.*).

ARSENIC, RUBY. See REALGAR.

ARSENIC SILVER BLENDE. A silver ore, $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}_3\cdot\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$.

ARSENIC, VITREOUS WHITE. See ARSENIC GLASS.

ARSENIC, WHITE. See ARSENIOUS ACID.

ARSENIC, YELLOW. See YELLOW ARSENIC.

ARSENIOUS ACID (White Arsenic, Flowers of Arsenic, Arsenic). Arsenious oxide, As_2O_3 .

ARSENITE. See ARSENOLITE.

ARSENO-ARGENTICUM. Sodium-silver-arsenobillon.

ARSENOBENZOL. See SALVARSAN.

ARSENOBILLON. See SALVARSAN.

ARSENOFERRATIN. A compound of arsenic and albumen, with ferratin. Used in the treatment of anaemia.

ARSENOFERRATOSE. A similar preparation to Arsenoferratin.

ARSENOGEN. A combination of iron, phosphorus, and arsenic, with paraneleic acid. Used in the treatment of anaemia.

ARSENOLITE (Arsenite). A mineral. It is arsenious oxide, As_2O_3 .

ARSENOVSOLVINE. The sodium salt of amino-phenyl-arsenic acid.

ARSENO-PYRITE. See MISPICKEL.

ARSENOTRIFERRIN. Iron - arseno - *p* - nucleinate.

ARSEN-PHENOLAMINE. A synonym for salvarsan (*q.v.*).

ARSENURETTED HYDROGEN. See ARSINE.

ARSINE (Arsenuretted Hydrogen). Arsenic trihydride, AsH_3 .

ARSINYL. See ARRHENAL.

ARSOFERRIN. A compound of arsenic, iron, and glycerophosphoric acid. A remedy used for anaemia and debility.

ARSOL. A compound of phosphorus and calcium arsenate. A nerve tonic.

ARSPHENAMINE. Salvarsan (*q.v.*).

ARSYKODYLS. The salts of cacodylic acid.

ARSYLIN. An arsenic and phosphorus compound, combined with egg-albumen.

ART BRONZE. An alloy of 80-90 per cent. copper, and 5-8 per cent. tin.

ARTERENOL (Homadrenine). *o* - Dihydroxy - phenyl - amino - methyl - carbinol-hydrochloride, $(\text{OH})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{HCl}$. An adrenaline substitute.

ARTHRISIN. See ERTHRISIN.

ARTHRITICIN. A synthetic product. It is a compound of diethylene-amine and the nitrile of the ethyl cresol of amino-acetic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N}(\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH})(\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{CO})$. Used in the treatment of gout.

ARTIFICIAL ASPHALT. See ASPHALT, ARTIFICIAL AND GERMAN ASPHALT.

ARTIFICIAL BITUMEN. See GOUDRON.

ARTIFICIAL CAOUTCHOUC. See CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL GOLD. See GOLD, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL GUM. See BRITISH GUM.

ARTIFICIAL GUTTA PERCHA. See GUTTA-GENTZSCH, NIGRITE, VELVRIL, AND SOREL'S GUTTA PERCHA SUBSTITUTE.

ARTIFICIAL HAIR. See GLANZSTOFF.

ARTIFICIAL HEMP BAST. See HEMP BAST, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL IVORY. See IVORY, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK. See MUSK, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL OCHRE. See MARS YELLOW AND SIDERINE YELLOW.

ARTIFICIAL PINEAPPLE OIL. See PINEAPPLE OIL, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL PINE-NEEDLE OIL. See PINE-NEEDLE OIL, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL ROSE OIL. See ROSE OIL, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL RUBBER. See CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL, LAKE'S INDIA-RUBBER COMPOUND, DAVY'S SUBSTITUTE, AND THINOLINE.

ARTIFICIAL SALTPETRE. See GERMAN SALTPETRE.

ARTIFICIAL ULTRAMARINE. See ULTRAMARINE.

ARTIFICIAL VASELINE. See VASELINE, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIFICIAL VINEGAR. See VINEGAR, ARTIFICIAL.

ARTIST'S LINSEED OIL. See LINSEED OIL, ARTIST'S.

ASAPROL. See ABRASTOL.

ASAPROL-ETRASOL. See ABRASTOL.

ASARABACCA OIL. See OIL OF ASARABACCA.

ASARITE. Impure asarone, obtained from the root of *Asarum europaeum*.

ASARON. The trade name for a camphor derivative from *Asarum europaeum*, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH})_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$. Recommended as a tonic and antiseptic.

ASBARG. The dried flowers and flowering stems of *Delphinium zaili*, found in Afghanistan. Used as a dyeing material for silk all over India.

ASBESTIC. Waste asbestos mixed with powdered serpentine. Largely employed in fireproof buildings.

ASBESTINE PULP. See AGALITE.

ASBESTOS. A natural magnesium silicate mixed with varying amounts of lime. See CHRYSOTILE.

ASBESTOS, BLUE. See CROCIDOLITE.

ASBESTOS, CANADIAN. See CHRYSOTILE.

ASBESTOS, ELASTIC. See MOUNTAIN CORK.

ASBESTOS, PLATINISED. See PLATINISED ASBESTOS.

ASBOLANE (Earthy Cobalt, Asbolite, Black Cobalt, Wad). A mineral. It is an earthy variety of manganese dioxide, containing oxide of cobalt, generally $(\text{Co.Mn})\text{O}_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ASBOLIN. Obtained by the aqueous infusion of lampblack. It consists mainly of pyrocatechin and homo-pyrocatechin, and has been used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ASBOLITE. See ASBOLANE.

ASCARITE. Caustic soda deposited upon an inert substance. An absorbent.

ASCHTREKKER. Tourmaline (*q.v.*).

ASEPSIN. See AMMONIAL.

ASEPTIN. The trade name for a mixture of hydrogen peroxide, boric acid, and salicylic acid. Antiseptic.

ASEPTOL. A 33 per cent. solution of phenol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, (Sozolic acid). It contains about 27 per cent. of the *p*-acid, and 6 per cent. of the *o*-acid. Antiseptic.

ASEPTOLIN. Pilo-carp-phenol, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\cdot\text{OH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, A 0.02 per cent. solution with a 2.75 per cent. solution of phenol is used in the treatment of malaria and tuberculosis.

ASFERRYLY. Said to be a combination of an iron salt and arseno-tartaric acid. Used in the treatment of anæmia.

ASH, ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONY ASH.

ASHBERRY METAL (Ashbury Metal). An alloy of 80 per cent. tin, 14 per cent. antimony, 2 per cent. copper, and 1 per cent. zinc.

ASH, BLACK. See BLACK ASH.

ASH BLUE. See SMALT.

ASH, BONE. See BONE ASH.

ASHBURY METAL. See ASHBERRY METAL.

ASHES, GREEN. See BREMEN.

ASHI FIBRE. A fibre resembling straw in its physical and chemical character. It is obtained from a Japanese reed.

ASH, KELP. See KELP ASH.

ASH, PEARL. See PEARL ASH.

ASH, SODA. See SODA ASH.

ASH, TIN. See TIN ASH.

ASH, ULTRAMARINE. See ULTRAMARINE ASH.

ASIATIC PILL. Contains $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. arsenic, and $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. black pepper.

ASIPHYL. See ATOXYL MERCURY.

ASPARAGIN (Althein). Amino-succinic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, found in many vegetable juices.

ASPARAGIN MERCURY. Mercuric-amino-succinate. $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_5)_2$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

ASPARAGUS STONE. A mineral. It is a pale yellowish-green variety of apatite (*q.v.*).

ASPEROLITE. A copper silicate which occurs at Tagilsk.

ASPHALINE. An explosive containing 54 per cent. potassium chlorate, 42 per

cent. bran, and 4 per cent. potassium nitrate and potassium sulphate.

ASPHALT, ARTIFICIAL. Many mixtures are made up to imitate asphalt. The following are some in common use: (1) Made by the fusion of colophony with sulphur, and (2) by mixing chalk, lime, or sandstone with the pitchy residues of gas tar. See GERMAN ASPHALT.

ASPHALTENES. Constituents of bitumen insoluble in hexane, but soluble in carbon tetrachloride.

ASPHALT, GERMAN. See GERMAN ASPHALT.

ASPHALTINE. See PETROLINE.

ASPHALT MASTIC. Calcareous bituminous stones, containing from 5–20 per cent. bitumen. These stones are powdered and fused with a certain quantity of bitumen, and used for paving.

ASPHALT, NATURAL. See BITUMEN.

ASPHALT ROCK. See ROCK ASPHALT.

ASPHALT TAR. See GOUDRON.

ASPHALTUM, LIQUID. A solution of asphalt in turpentine. Used sometimes as a pigment.

ASPHALTUM OIL. See OIL OF ASPHALTUM.

ASPIRIN (Acetosal, Acetosalin, Acetysal, Aletodin, Acetosalic Acid, Helicon, Salacatin, Xaxa, Coxpyrin, Anglo-pyrin). Acetyl-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$. Used for rheumatism, neuralgia, and headache.

ASPIRIN, METHYL. See METHYL RHODIN.

ASPIRIN, QUININE. See QUININE ACETOSALATE.

ASPIRIN, SOLUBLE. See KALMOPYRIN.

ASPIROCHYL. See ATOXYL MERCURY.

ASPIRODINE. A combination of acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin), and iodine. A medicinal preparation.

ASPIROPHEN (Phenaseptin). Amino-acet-phenetidine- acetyl-salicylate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}\cdot\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\cdot\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{COOH}$. An antirheumatic and antineuralgic.

ASQUIRROL. Mercury dimethoxide, $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{Hg}$.

ASTATKI. See MAZUT.

ASTEROL. A double salt of the mercury salt of *p*-phenol-sulphonic acid (Hydrargyrol), and ammonium tartrate, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8\cdot\text{S}_2\text{Hg}\cdot 4(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6(\text{NH}_4)_2) + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. An antiseptic which does not precipitate albumen, and does not injure metallic instruments.

ASTRAKANITE (Blodite). A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot\text{MgSO}_4\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

ASTRALINE. A fraction of Russian petroleum of sp. gr. 0.832–0.835. It flashes at 40–45° C., and is used for burning.

ASTRALITE. A glass resembling aventurine, made by fusing silica, lead oxide, sodium carbonate, and borax, with lime, copper oxide, and ferric oxide. A cupreous compound is formed.

ASTRAL OIL. See KEROSENE.

ASTROLIN (Glycopyrin). Antipyrine-methyl-ethyl-glycollate, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3\cdot\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}$

ON₂. Proposed as a substitute for antipyrine in the treatment of headache.

ASTROPHYLLITE. A mineral, (Fe.Mn)₄(Na.KH)₄(Si.Ti.Zr)₅O₁₆.

ASUROL (Hydurol). An addition product of mercury salicylate and sodium-amino-hydroxy-isobutyrate. It contains 40 per cent. mercury, and is recommended in the treatment of syphilis.

ASYPHIL. See ATOXYL MERCURY.

ATACAMITE (Remolinite). A native copper oxychloride from Peru and Saxony, CuCl₂.3Cu(OH)₂. It formerly constituted the pigment, Brunswick green.

ATLAS ORANGE. See ORANGE II.

ATLAS POWDERS. Explosives. (A) contains 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 2 per cent. sodium nitrate, 21 per cent. wood pulp or sawdust, and 2 per cent. magnesium carbonate; (B) contains 50 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

ATLAS RED. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-tolylene-diamine. Dyes cotton terracotta-red from an alkaline bath.

ATLAS RED, PATENT. See GERANINE.

ATLAS SCARLET No. 3. An azo dyestuff. It is sulpho-xylene-azo-β-naphthol-disulphonic acid, HSO₃.C₆H₈N₂.C₁₀H₄(HSO₃)₂.OH. The sodium salt is the commercial product.

ATMIDO. A siliceous earth, used as a filtering medium, also as a rubber filler.

ATMOID. A mineral filler for rubber goods.

ATOLE (Chica). A South American liqueur.

ATOPHAN (Quinophan). 2-Phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid, C₉H₅N(C₆H₅)COOH. Used in the treatment of gout and sciatica.

ATOXYL (Arsamin, Soamin). The monosodium salt of *p*-amino-phenyl-arsonic acid, NH₂.C₆H₄.AsO(OH)(ONa). It contains 37 per cent. As₂O₃, and is used as a subcutaneous injection for sleeping-sickness and syphilis. Also used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

ATOXYL MERCURY (Aspirochyl, Asyphil, Asyphil, Asyphil, Atyrosyl). Mercury-*p*-amino-phenyl-arsenate, C₁₂H₁₄O₆N₂As₂Hg. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

ATRABILIN. A pale fluid derived from a glandula suprarenalis.

ATRAMENTUM STONE. A mixture of ferric and ferrous sulphates with ferric oxide. Used in the manufacture of inks.

ATREOL. Ammonium atreolate, an aqueous solution containing the ammonium salts of a mixture of organic acids obtained from petroleum distillation. A mild antiseptic.

ATRINAL. Atropine-sulphuric acid. C₁₇H₂₃O₆NS.

ATROLACTIC ACID. α-Oxy-α-phenyl-propionic acid, C₆H₅.C(CH₃)(OH)COOH.

ATROPINE, METHYL. See METHYL ATROPINE.

ATROXINDOL. The anhydride of α-amino-α-phenyl-propionic acid, C₈H₄(NH)(CH₂CH₃)CO.

ATTAR. OTTO OR ESSENTIAL OIL.

ATYROSYL See ATOXYL MERCURY.

AUBEPINE. Anisaldehyde, C₆H₄(COH).O.CH₃. Used in perfumery.

AUERBACHITE. A mineral, ZrSiO₃.

AUERLITE. A mineral. It is a silicophosphate of thorium.

AUER METAL (Ferro-cerium). A pyrophoric alloy, containing iron with cerium earth metals. It forms the sparking material for automatic gas and cigar lighters. See MISCH METAL.

AUGITE (Coccolite). A mineral. It is essentially CaO.MgO.2SiO₂, a variety of pyroxene (*q.v.*), and occurs in basalt, a felspathic rock.

AUGITE-SYENITE. A mineral. It is a coloured variety of tourmaline (*q.v.*).

AURAMINE (Auramine O, Auramine I, II, and conc., Aureum, Pyoktannin). A diphenylamine basic dyestuff, which is the hydrochloride of imino-tetramethyldiamino-diphenyl-methane, N(CH₃)₂.C₆H₄.C(NH).C₆H₄.N(CH₃)₂.HCl. Dyes silk and wool direct, and tannin mordanted cotton greenish-yellow. It is used for staining paper.

AURAMINE I, II. Auramine (*q.v.*), mixed with dextrine.

AURAMINE, CONC. See AURAMINE.

AURAMINE G. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of imino-dimethyldiamino-ditolyl-methane, C₁₇H₂₂N₃Cl. Dyes tanned cotton greenish-yellow.

AURAMINE O. See AURAMINE.

AURAMINE, MEDICINAL. See PROCTANNIN.

AURANTIA (Imperial Yellow). An acid dyestuff. It is the ammonium salt of hexanitro-diphenyl-amine, C₁₂H₄N₆O₁₂. Dyes wool and silk orange from an acid bath.

AURANTIIN (Hesperidine). Naringin, C₂₈H₃₆O₁₁.

AURANTINE. The trade name for Osage orange extract (from the bark of a shrub), used in the textile industry for tanning. Also see ABIETENE.

AUREOLIN (Cobalt Yellow, Indian Yellow). A yellow pigment. It is a double nitrite of potassium and cobalt, K₂Co₂(NO₂)₁₂.3H₂O.

AUREOLINE. See PRIMULINE.

AUREOSIN. A chlorinated fluoresceine.

AUREUM. See AURAMINE.

AURICHALCITE. A mineral, 2(Zn.Cu)CO₃.3(Zn.Cu)(OH)₂.

AURICOME (Golden Hair Water). A dilute solution of hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂, mixed occasionally with nitric acid, for imparting a light colour to the hair.

AURINE (Rosilic Acid). A dyestuff. It consists of mixtures of aurine (trioxy-triphenyl-carbinol), oxidised aurine, methyl-aurine, and pseudo-rosilic acid. Pseudo-rosilic acid is the chief constituent of commercial aurine. It dyes wool and silk, and is also used for

- colouring spirit varnishes and lacquers. Aurine, $C_{19}H_{14}O_3$. Oxyaurine, $C_{19}H_{16}O_6$. Methylaurine, $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. Pseudo-rosilic acid, $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$.
- AURINE R.** See PÆONINE.
- AURINE RED.** See PÆONINE.
- AUROCANTAN.** Cantharidyle-ethylene-diamine-aurocyanide.
- AUROCHIN.** Quinine-*p*-amino-benzoate.
- AURONAL BLACK.** A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of dinitro-*p*-amino-diphenyl-amine with sodium polysulphide. It dyes cotton a blue-black from a sodium sulphide bath.
- AUROTINE.** An acid, or mordant dyestuff for wool. It is the sodium salt of tetranitro-phenol-phthalein, $C_{16}H_8O_{12}Na_2$.
- AURUM.** Gold, Au.
- AUSTENTITE.** A characteristic constituent of very highly carbonised steel, containing more than 1.1 per cent. carbon. It can be scratched with a needle.
- AUSTRALIAN COPAL** (Kauri Gum, Kawrie Gum, Cowdie Gum). Australian Dammara resin.
- AUSTRALIAN GUM** (Wattle Gum). A variety of gum acacia, from *Acacia pycnantha*. It is usually sold as large reddish tears or lumps.
- AUSTRALIN.** A fraction of Russian petroleum of sp. gr. 0.850, of a pale yellow colour, with a flash-point of not less than 122° F.
- AUSTRIAN CINNABAR.** See CHROME RED.
- AUTAN.** A disinfectant consisting of 1 part formaldehyde, and 2 parts barium peroxide, together with a little alkali carbonate. When mixed with water it evolves formaldehyde, and kills organisms in air.
- AUTOGENE BLACK.** A dyestuff produced by the condensation of amino-oxy-diphenyl-amine, with the products of the action of sulphur chloride upon phenol, cresol, or amines, and finally fusing with sodium sulphide. Dyes cotton black.
- AUTOGENE GREY.** A sulphide dyestuff.
- AUTOMOLITE.** A mineral, $ZnO \cdot Al_2O_3$.
- AUTUNITE** (Uranium Mica, Calcouranite, Uranite). A mineral. It is an anhydrous phosphate of calcium and uranium, $Ca(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.
- AVANTURINE FELSPAR.** Oligoclase (*q.v.*).
- AVENOSE.** A mixture of oatmeal with soluble corn malt extract.
- AVENTURINE.** See ROUGE FLAMBÉ.
- AVENTURINE GLASS.** A glass containing either finely divided copper, or cuprous oxide. It is deep yellow, and full of metallic looking scales.
- AVIGNON GRAINS.** Persian berries, the yellow colouring matter of which is rhamnin. See PERSIAN BERRIES.
- AXIN.** See AGE.
- AXINITE.** A mineral. A silicate of aluminium, calcium, magnesium, and iron, with some boron, $H_2(Ca.Fe.Mn)_4(BO)Al_2(SiO)_5$.
- AXITE.** An explosive. It is a smokeless powder which contains guncotton, nitro-glycerin, vaseline, and a little potassium nitrate.
- AZ.** See AZOTE.
- AZADIRACH, INDIAN.** Neem or Margosa bark.
- AZALEINE.** See MAGENTA.
- AZALIN.** A mixture of quinoline red and quinoline blue. Used for making orthochromatic plates.
- AZAMINE 4B.** See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.
- AZARINE R.** A dyestuff. It is the ammonium bisulphite compound of the product of the reaction between β -naphthol and diazotised diamino-oxy-sulpho-benzide. It resembles Azarine S.
- AZARINE S.** A mordant dyestuff. It is the ammonium bisulphite compound of dichloro-phenol-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{16}H_{15}Cl_2N_3SO_5$. Used for pinks and reds in calico-printing, and for dyeing silk.
- AZEOSIN.** See AZO-EOSIN.
- AZIDINE FAST SCARLETS.** Dyestuffs obtained by passing carbonyl chloride into a mixture of *m*-tolylene-diamine-4-sulphonic acid and J-acid.
- AZIDINE FAST YELLOW G.** A dyestuff obtained by warming *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid with caustic soda. It gives golden shades on cotton in the presence of sodium chloride, and on wool and silk from an acid bath.
- AZIDINE WOOL BLUE R.** A tetrazo dyestuff obtained by coupling diazotised tolidine with β -naphthol-8-sulphonic acid and 8-amino- α -naphthol-5-sulphonic acid.
- AZINDONE BLUE G** (Azindone Blue R). Indigo blue dyestuffs closely allied to the naphthyl dyes.
- AZINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.** See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- AZINE GREEN.** A safranin dyestuff, $C_{30}H_{25}N_4Cl$, the product of the reaction between nitroso-dimethyl-aniline hydrochloride and 2:6-diphenyl-naphthylene-diamine.
- AZINE GREEN GB** (Azine Green TO). A basic dyestuff. It is dimethyl-amino-phenyl-amino-phenyl-pheno-naphthazonium chloride, $C_{30}H_{25}N_4Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton dark green.
- AZINE GREEN S.** An acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of azine green sulphonic acid. Dyes wool bluish-green from an acid bath.
- AZINE GREEN TO.** See AZINE GREEN GB.
- AZINE SCARLET G.** A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-diamino-methyl-toluphenazonium-chloride, $C_{16}H_{19}N_4Cl$. Dyes yellow-scarlet.
- AZO ACID BLACK B, G, R, TL, 3BL.** Acid dyestuffs employed in wool dyeing.
- AZO ACID BLACK TL EXTRA.** A mixture of a blackish-blue, a green, a violet-blue, and an orange dye. It dyes

- wool black from an acid bath containing sodium sulphate.
- AZO ACID BLUE B.** A dyestuff belonging to the same class as Victoria violet BS. It dyes wool pure blue.
- AZO ACID BLUE 4B, 6B.** Acid dyestuffs for wool.
- AZO ACID BROWN.** An acid colour for wool, which it dyes from an acid bath.
- AZO ACID CARMINE.** An acid dyestuff for wool.
- AZO ACID MAGENTA B, G.** Acid dyestuffs for wool.
- AZO ACID RUBINE.** See AZO RUBINE S.
- AZO ACID RUBINE 2B.** See FAST RED D.
- AZO ACID VIOLET 4R.** An acid colour, dyeing wool reddish-violet from an acid bath.
- AZO ACID YELLOW.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZOALIZARIN BLACK.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-disazo-salicylic acid-dioxy-naphthalene-mono-disulphonic acid, $C_{23}H_{13}N_4S_2O_{11}Na_3$. Dyes chromed wool black.
- AZOALIZARIN BORDEAUX W.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-disazo-salicylic acid- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{23}H_{14}N_4SO_7Na_2$. Dyes chromed wool bordeaux, and is used for wool printing.
- AZOALIZARIN YELLOW 6G.** See ALIZARIN YELLOW 5G.
- AZO-ANILINE.** Amino-benzene-azo-aniline, $C_6H_4(NH_2)N_2C_6H_4(NH_2)$.
- AZOBENZENE.** Benzene-azo-benzene, $C_6H_5N_2C_6H_5$.
- AZOBENZENE RED.** See BIEBRICH SCARLET.
- AZO BLACK.** See BLUE BLACK B.
- AZO BLACK BLUE (Azo Navy Blue).** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-*m*-oxy-diphenylamine-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{36}H_{22}N_6S_2O_8Na_2$. Dyes cotton grey to dark violet from a boiling salt bath.
- AZO BLACK O.** See BLUE BLACK B.
- AZO BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton greyish-violet.
- AZO BORDEAUX.** See BUFFALO RUBINE.
- AZO BROWN O.** See FAST BROWN N.
- AZO CARDINAL G.** An acid dyestuff for wool.
- AZOCARMINE B (Rosinduline 2B).** A dyestuff. It is the acid sodium salt of phenyl-rosinduline-trisulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{17}N_3S_3O_9Na_3$. Dyes wool bluish-red, and is used as an archil substitute.
- AZOCARMINE BX POWDER AND G PASTE.** Acid dyestuffs similar to azocarmine B and G.
- AZOCARMINE G (Rosazine, Rosarin).** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of phenyl-rosinduline-disulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{17}N_3S_2O_8Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-red. Employed as a substitute for archil.
- AZOCHROMINE.** A mordant dyestuff. It is tetroxy-azo-benzene, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4N_2$.
- Dyes chromed wool and cotton dark brown. Used in cotton printing.
- AZOCOCCIN G.** See TROPEOLINE 0000.
- AZOCOCCIN 2R (Double Scarlet R, Xyldine Scarlet).** An acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{15}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- AZOCOCCIN 7B.** See CLOTH RED G.
- AZOCOCHINEAL.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of anisol-azo- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{12}N_2S_2O_8$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- AZOCORALLINE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-acetamino-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{13}N_3S_2O_8Na$. Dyes wool from an acid bath.
- AZO CORINTH.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo-resorcin-azo-ditolyl-azo-amino-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_{38}H_{27}N_7O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton brown from a soap bath.
- AZODERMIN.** Acetylated amino-azotoluene.
- AZODIPHENYL BLUE.** See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- AZODOLEN.** A mixture of equal parts of pellidol (*q.v.*), and an indol compound called indolen (*q.v.*). Used in surgery.
- AZOEOSIN (Azeosin).** An acid dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of anisol-azo- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_5SNa$. Dyes wool eosin red from an acid bath.
- AZOFLAVIN.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZOFLAVIN S or 2.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZOFUCHSINE B.** An acid and acid mordant dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-1:8-dioxynaphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2SO_3Na$. Dyes wool from an acid bath magenta red, becoming violet-black on chroming.
- AZOFUCHSINE G.** An acid and acid mordant colour. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-benzene-azo-dioxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2S_2O_8Na_2$. Dyes wool magenta red from an acid bath.
- AZOFUCHSINE GN EXTRA.** A dyestuff, similar to Azofuchsine G.
- AZO GALLEINE.** A mordant dyestuff. It is *p*-dimethyl-amino-benzene-azopyrogallol, $C_{14}H_{15}N_2O_3$. Dyes chromed wool blackish-violet. It is used for calico printing, giving dark violet shades.
- AZOGEN R.** A dyestuff similar to azophor red PN.
- AZO GREEN.** A dyestuff. It is tetramethyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{30}H_{30}N_4O_4$. Dyes chromed wool green.
- AZO GREEN T.** A dyestuff of the same class as Basle blue R.
- AZOGRENADINE L.** A dyestuff from *p*-amino-acetanilide and 3:4-naphthol-sulphonic acid.
- AZOGRENADINE S.** See SORBINE RED.
- AZOLITMIN.** A specially pure litmus colouring matter, soluble in water.
- AZOMAGENTA G.** A dyestuff obtained

- by diazotising sulphanilic acid, and treating the product with S acid.
- AZO MAUVE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthylamine - amino - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton blackish-blue-violet from an alkaline bath.
- AZO MAUVE R.** The benzidine derivative corresponding to Azo mauve B.
- AZONAPHTHOL RED S.** See FAST RED D.
- AZO NAVY BLUE.** See AZO BLACK BLUE.
- AZONIGRIN.** An acid dyestuff from disulpho-phenol-azo-naphthylamine and β -naphthol. Dyes wool from an acid bath brownish black.
- AZO ORANGE R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-tolyl-tetra-disazodioxo - diphenyl - methane - bi - naphthionic acid, $C_{61}H_{48}N_{10}O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton orange.
- AZO ORCHIL R.** An acid dyestuff, giving brownish-red colour on wool.
- AZO ORSEILLIN.** An azo dyestuff prepared by the action of diazotised benzidine upon α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $(C_6H_4)_2(N_2)_2 \cdot (C_{10}H_5)_2(OH)_2(HSO_3)_2$. The commercial product is the sodium salt. It is a direct cotton dye, giving brownish-red shades from a soap bath.
- AZOPHOR BLUE.** See DIANISIDINE BLUE.
- AZOPHOR ORANGE.** A dyestuff. It is *m*-nitro - diazo - benzene - sulphate mixed with zinc sulphate.
- AZOPHOR RED.** See PARANITRANILINE RED.
- AZOPHOR RED PN.** A dyestuff. It consists of diazotised paranitraniline and desiccated Glauber's salt or aluminium sulphate.
- AZOPHOSPHINE GO.** A basic dyestuff. It is the chloride of *m*-trimethyl-amino-benzene-azo-resorcin, $C_{14}H_{16}N_3O_2Cl$. Dyes cotton direct from an acid bath orange-red.
- AZOPURPURIN 4B.** A direct cotton dyestuff, which it dyes orange from a salt bath.
- AZO RED A.** A dyestuff allied to Palatine red (*q.v.*).
- AZORESORCIN.** See DIAZORESORCIN.
- AZORESORUFIN** (Diazaresorufin). Resorufin, $C_{12}H_7NO_3$.
- AZORITE.** A mineral, $ZrSiO_4$.
- AZORUBINE.** See AZORUBINE S.
- AZORUBINE A.** See AZORUBINE S.
- AZORUBINE S** (Azo acid rubine, Azorubine, Azorubine A, Brilliant carmoisine O, Brilliant crimson, Carmoisine, Chromotrope FB, Crimson B, Fast red C, Mars red, Nacarot). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- AZORUBINE 2S.** An azo dyestuff prepared by the action of diazotised amino-azo-benzene-sulphonic acid upon α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $HSO_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_{10}H_5 \cdot HSO_3 \cdot OH$.
- AZOTE** (Az). Lavoisier's name for nitrogen.
- AZOTINE.** An Austrian explosive.
- AZO TURKEY RED.** An azo dyestuff produced in a similar way to paranitraniline red (*q.v.*), by using diazotised β -naphthylamine, instead of diazotised *p*-nitraniline.
- AZOVERNIN.** Acetyl-amino-azo-toluene, $(CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot (CH_3) \cdot NH \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot O$.
- AZO VIOLET.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-naphthionic - α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_5O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-violet from a soap bath.
- AZO YELLOW.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZO YELLOW 3G EXTRA CONC.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZO YELLOW M.** See CITRONINE B.
- AZULIN.** See AZULINE.
- AZULINE** (Azulin). A blue compound produced where the essential oil of the Patchouli plant is distilled.
- AZULINE** (Azurine). A basic blue dyestuff obtained by the action of aniline upon aurine. It is now obsolete.
- AZULINE YELLOW.** A colouring matter obtained by nitrating azuline.
- AZURE BLUE.** See MOUNTAIN BLUE and COBALT BLUE.
- AZURINE.** See AZULINE.
- AZURITE.** Chessylite (*q.v.*).
- AZURMALACHITE.** A mineral. It is a mixture of blue and green copper carbonates.

B

BABAL GUM (Gond-babel, Bengal gum, Gond babul, Babul gum). An inferior kind of gum arabic, from *Acacia vereck*.

BABBIT'S METAL. A white bearing metal, which usually contains 89 per cent. tin, 4 per cent. copper, and 7 per cent. antimony. Lead often replaces the dearer tin. Another alloy, also known as Babbit's, contains 90 per cent. tin and 10 per cent. copper.

BABINGTONITE. A mineral (Ca.Fe.Mn) $O_2SiO_2.Fe_2O_3.3SiO_2$.

BABLAH (Neblah, Web-neb). Commercial names for the fruit of certain acacias, used in the East for calico-printing. They contain from 15 to 20 per cent. tannin.

BABOOL. *Acacia arabica*, the bark of which contains 12 to 20 per cent. tannin. Used considerably as a tanning material.

BABUL BARK. *Acacia* bark.

BABUL GUM. See **BABAL GUM**.

BACHER'S PILLS. Consist mainly of black hellebore. Recommended for dropsy.

BACHITE. A specially prepared carbon.

BACILLOL. A cresol soap solution, used as a disinfectant.

BACON OIL. Lard oil, the olein of lard.

BACTERIUM ACETI. *Mycoderma aceti* (*q.v.*).

BACTEROL (Creolin-Pearson, Cresoleum, Germol, Kresolig, Kreso, Lysol, Saponified cresol, Trikresol). Cresol preparations. Disinfectants.

BACTOFORM. A neutral soap solution of formaldehyde and coal tar derivatives. Used for rendering antiseptic the instruments used in surgery.

BACTOX. A proprietary antiseptic and disinfectant, made from certain phenolic bodies in a form miscible with water.

BADAM KOHEE. See **CHOO-LI-KI-TEL**.

BADDELEYITE (Brazilite). A mineral. It consists of zirconium oxide, ZrO_2 .

BADISCHE ACID. β -naphthylamine- α -sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_6(NH_2)(SO_3H)$.

BAEL (Bela, Bel). The fruit of *Egle marmelos*.

BAEUMLERITE. A mineral. It is a potassium-calcium chloride, $KCl.CaCl_2$.

BAGASSE. See **BEGASSE**.

BAGRATIONITE (Allanite). A mineral, cerium epidote.

BAHIA POWDER. See **GOA POWDER**.

BAIKALITE. A mineral. Diopside (*q.v.*).

BAIRD'S PILLS. Compound aloes pills. (*Pilula aloes composita B.P.C.*).

BAJUVARIN. A yeast preparation used internally and locally in veterinary practice.

BAKELITE. A condensation product of formaldehyde and phenol or cresol, manufactured by warming together equal parts of phenol and formaldehyde and a small amount of an alkaline condensing agent. When heated under pressure it becomes a hard solid mass. A heat and electric insulator.

BAKELITE A and B (Resinite). Bakelite (a phenol-formaldehyde resin), soluble in certain solvents.

BAKERITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated boro-silicate of calcium, $8CaO.5B_2O_3.6SiO_2.6H_2O$.

BAKHAR. An enzymic substance prepared from rice, or powdered roots, in India. Used in the production of Hindu rice beer.

BAKING POWDER (Yeast Powder). Usually a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid or cream of tartar. A common one, however, contains 40 per cent. starch. Used as a substitute for yeast, as a chemical generator of carbon dioxide gas, causing the dough to rise.

BAKING SODA. Sodium hydrogen carbonate, $NaHCO_3$.

BAKUIN. Russian mineral machine oils, used for lubrication.

BAKUOL. A name given by Mendeleef to an illuminating oil, prepared from the crude oils of Baku, by mixing the intermediate oil with kerosene.

BAKURIN. A lubricating oil, consisting of 100 parts of crude Baku oil, 25 parts of castor oil, and 60-70 parts of sulphuric acid of 66° B.

BALAS. Oil of Apitong, obtained from the Apitong tree.

BALAS RUBY. (Spinel Ruby). A mineral. It is spinel (magnesium aluminate, $MgAl_2O_3$), a precious stone.

BALATA. The coagulated milky juice of *Mimusops balata*. Used as a substitute for gutta-percha in insulators, for transmission belts, and as soles for boots.

BALE BLUE. A dyestuff prepared by the condensation of nitroso-dimethylaniline with diphenyl-2 : 7-naphthylendiamine. Used on tanned goods.

BALENITE. A product intermediate between soft rubber and vulcanite, obtained by heating a mixture of 10 parts caoutchouc, 2 parts shellac, calcined magnesite, sulphur, and antimony sulphide.

BALL CLAY. A white plastic clay.

BALLISTITE. A smokeless powder containing 50 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 50 per cent. collodion cotton.

BALM DROPS. Friar's balsam (*q.v.*).

BALM OF GILEAD. Mecca balsam, an oleo-resin, the product of *Balsamodendron gileadense*.

BALM OIL. See **OIL OF BALM**.

BALSAM, ACAROID. See **ACAROID BALSAM**.

BALSAM, ACAJOU. See **ACAJOU BALSAM**.

BALSAM, ANALGESIC. See **ANALGESIC BALSAM**.

BALSAM, CANADA. See **CANADA TURPENTINE**.

BALSAM, CARPATHIAN. **RIGA BALSAM** (*q.v.*).

BALSAM, COPALM. See **LIQUIDAMBAR**.

BALSAM, FRIAR'S. See **TURLINGTON BALSAM**.

- BALSAM, FROSTINE.** See FROSTINE BALSAM.
- BALSAM, GUIDO'S.** See GUIDO'S BALSAM.
- BALSAM, GURJUN.** See GURJUN BALSAM.
- BALSAM, ILLURIN.** See ILLURIN BALSAM.
- BALSAM OF CAPIVI.** See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.
- BALSAM OF CAPTIVO.** A balsam resin, used as a substitute for copiba.
- BALSAM OF COPAIBA.** See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.
- BALSAM OF COPAIVA.** See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.
- BALSAM OF FERN.** The liquid extract of male fern.
- BALSAM OF FIR.** See CANADA TURPENTINE.
- BALSAM OF LIFE.** Compound decoction of aloes.
- BALSAM OF SOAP.** Soap liniment.
- BALSAM OF STORAX.** Prepared storax.
- BALSAM OF SULPHUR.** Consists of 1 part sulphur and 4-9 parts olive oil heated together.
- BALSAM, PERSIAN.** See PERSIAN BALSAM.
- BALSAM, RIGA.** See RIGA BALSAM.
- BALSAMS.** Resins containing benzoic or cinnamic acids.
- BALSAM, TRAUMATIC.** See TRAUMATIC BALSAM.
- BALSAM, TURLINGTON'S.** See TURLINGTON'S BALSAM.
- BALSAM, UNIVERSAL.** See UNIVERSAL BALSAM.
- BALSAM WOOL.** A heat insulator made from pulp-wood bark and sulphite screenings.
- BALSAM, XANTHORRHEA.** See ACAROID BALSAM.
- BALTIC OR PRUSSIAN AMBER.** The best kind of amber.
- BALTIMORE CHROME YELLOW.** See CHROME YELLOW.
- BALWIN'S PHOSPHORUS.** Fused calcium nitrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. When heated it becomes phosphorescent.
- BAMBUK BUTTER.** See SHEA BUTTER.
- BANANA OIL (Bronzing Liquid).** A solution of pyroxylin in amyl acetate. Used with a bronze powder, usually aluminium bronze. Banana oil is also the name given to amyl acetate, $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$, a solvent for lacquers and varnishes.
- BANDOLIN (Fixature, Clysphitique).** A thick mucilage of algæ (Carrageen, Irish, or pearl moss), scented with a spirit, and used for stiffening silk.
- BANDROWSKI'S BASE.** Tetra-amino-diphenyl-*p*-azo-phenylene.
- BANILLOES.** Vanilla pods.
- BANKET.** A matrix of gold. It is a hard, compact conglomerate, consisting of pebbles of quartz, cemented together by a siliceous material.
- BANKS OIL.** Cod-liver oil.
- BARBADOES TAR.** See GREEN TAR.
- BARBERRY ROOT.** From *Berberis vulgaris*. It contains a natural dyestuff, berberine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used for dyeing leather and silk yellow.
- BARBITAL.** See VERONAL.
- BARBITONE.** See VERONAL.
- BARBOUZE'S ALLOY.** An alloy of aluminium with 10 per cent. tin.
- BARBUL BARK (Barbura Bark).** Acacia.
- BARCENITE.** A mineral, $3\text{HgO} \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$.
- BARFOED'S REAGENT.** Copper acetate, 1 part, is dissolved in water, 15 parts. To 200 c.c. of this solution, 50 c.c. of 68 per cent. acetic acid are added. Used for the detection of dextrin and glucose.
- BARILLA (Barillor).** The commercial name for an impure sodium carbonate prepared from the ash of certain plants (soda). Kelp is sometimes called British barilla.
- BARILLOR.** See BARILLA.
- BARITE.** A mineral. It is barium sulphate, BaSO_4 .
- BIARIUM CHROME.** See BARIUM YELLOW.
- BARIUM PARISITE.** See CORDYLITE.
- BARIUM WHITE (Permanent White, Mineral White, New White, Snow White, Blanc Fixe, Constant White, Barytes White, Baryta White).** A pigment. It is barium sulphate, BaSO_4 .
- BARIUM YELLOW (Barium Chrome, Chrome Yellow, Lemon Chrome, Lemon Yellow, Ultramarine Yellow, Yellow Ultramarine).** A pigment. It is barium chromate, BaCrO_4 .
- BARK.** See QUERCITRON.
- BARK, JESUIT'S.** See JESUIT'S BARK.
- BARK LIQUOR.** The aqueous extract of quercitron bark, used in calico printing.
- BARK, LOXA.** See LOXA BARK.
- BARK, NECTANDRA.** See NECTANDRA BARK.
- BARK, NEEM.** See NEEM BARK.
- BARK, ORDEAL.** See ORDEAL BARK.
- BARK, PANAMA.** See PANAMA BARK.
- BARK, PERUVIAN.** See PERUVIAN BARK.
- BARK, PREPARED.** See QUERCITRON.
- BARK, QUEENSLAND FEVER.** See QUEENSLAND FEVER BARK.
- BARK, RED WATER.** See RED WATER BARK.
- BARK, SACRED.** See SACRED BARK.
- BARK, SASSY.** See SASSY BARK.
- BARK, SAUCY.** See SASSY BARK.
- BARK, SOAP.** See SOAP BARK.
- BARK, WAHOO.** See WAHOO BARK.
- BARK, WHITEWOOD.** See CANELLA.
- BARK, WINTER'S.** See WINTER'S BARK.
- BARK, YELLOW.** See YELLOW BARK.
- BARLEY SUGAR.** Made by heating cane sugar with water, then boiling off the added water. There is a change from the crystalline to the vitreous condition.
- BARM.** The yeasty top formed on fermenting beer, used as leaven for bread.
- BAROL.** An oil prepared from coal tar. It is antiseptic, and is used for preserving timber.
- BARRESWILL'S SOLUTION.** Fehlings' solution (*q.v.*).

BARUTIN. The double salt of barium-theobromine and sodium salicylate. Used medicinally.

BARWOOD. See REDWOODS.

BARWOOD SPIRITS. See TIN SPIRITS.

BARYLITE. A mineral, $3\text{BaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

BARYTA. Barium monoxide, BaO .

BARYTA-CALCITE. A mineral. It is a double carbonate of barium and calcium, $(\text{BaCO}_3, \text{CaCO}_3)$.

BARYTA, CAUSTIC. See CAUSTIC BARYTA.

BARYTA GREEN. See ROSENTHIEL'S GREEN.

BARYTA WHITE. See BARIUM WHITE.

BARYTES (Heavy Spar, Heavy White). A mineral. It is barium sulphate, BaSO_4 .

BARYTES WHITE. See BARIUM WHITE.

BARYTOCALCITE. See ALSTONITE.

BARYTOCELESTINE (Barytocelestite). A mineral. It consists of the mixed sulphates of barium, strontium, and calcium.

BARYTOCELESTITE. See BARYTOCELESTINE.

BASALT. A felspathic rock containing crystals of augite (*q.v.*). Used as a building material.

BASANITE. A mineral. It is a variety of jasper, used for the streak plates for testing gold alloys.

BASE, MILLON'S. See MILLON'S BASE.

BASIC BRICKS. Bricks composed of magnesia, or magnesia and lime. Employed for lining furnaces.

BASIC CHLORIDE. See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.

BASIC CINDER. See BASIC SLAG.

BASICIN (Corticin). A mixture of quinine hydrochloride and caffeine. Employed externally for malaria, and internally for neuralgia and influenza.

BASIC PHOSPHATE. See BASIC SLAG.

BASIC PIG. A pig iron made for use in the basic Bessemer process. It contains very little silicon (1-1.5 per cent.), and from 1-3 per cent. phosphorus.

BASIC SLAG (Basic Cinder, Basic Phosphate, Belgian Slag, Thomas Meal, Thomas Phosphate, Thomas Slag). A by-product of the Thomas-Gilchrist process for the conversion of phosphatic pig-iron into steel. It consists mainly of tetra-calcium phosphate, $\text{Ca}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$, calcium silicate, lime, and ferric oxide. It usually contains from 25-40 per cent. phosphorus, and is used as a fertiliser.

BASILICON (Resin Cerate, Basilicon Ointment). A mixture of oil, wax, and resin.

BASILICON OINTMENT. See BASILICON.

BASILITE. A wood preservative. It consists of 89 per cent. sodium fluoride, and 11 per cent. aniline and dinitro-phenol.

BASLE BLUE. A safranine dyestuff. It is tolyl-dimethyl-amino-pheno-tolyl-imino-naphthazonium chloride, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$.

BASLE BLUE BB. A dyestuff, which is the compound corresponding to Basle blue R, only obtained from nitroso-diethyl-aniline. Dyes cotton mordanted

with tannin and tartar emetic blue from a neutral bath.

BASLE BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-amino-tolyl-amino-tolyl-pheno-naphthazonium chloride, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, blue.

BASLE BLUE RS. An acid dyestuff. It is a sulphonated derivative of Basle blue R.

BASLE BLUE S. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of Basle blue sulphononic acid. Dyes wool and silk blue from an acid bath.

BASOFOR. Barium sulphate, BaSO_4 .

BASOL. A substitute for lysol. It is a preparation of cresol soap, containing 50 per cent. phenol. Antiseptic.

BASSIO TALLOW (Mohrah Butter, Illipé Butter). The fat from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia* and *B. longifolia*.

BASSORA GUM (Caramania Gum, Hog Gum, India Gum, False Tragacanth, Kutera Gum). A gum said to be the product of plum and almond trees, from Bassora.

BASSORIN (Adraganthin) Tragacanthin, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{10}$, the mucilage from gum tragacanth.

BASTARD SAFFRON. See SAFFLOWER.

BASTITE. See SCHILLERSPAR.

BASTNASITE (Hamartite). A mineral, $[(\text{Ca}, \text{La}, \text{Di})\text{F}] \text{CO}_3$.

BATH BRICK. A silico-calcareous deposit found in the estuary at Bridgewater, and other places. Used as an abrasive.

BATH METAL. An alloy containing 83 per cent. copper and 17 per cent. zinc, a brass.

BATH STONE. A calcium carbonate stone, used for building purposes.

BATIST. A cotton material impregnated on one or both sides with rubber. Used for antiseptic dressings.

BATTERY ACID. Sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate.

BAUME'S FLUX. A mixture of 6 parts potassium nitrate, 2 parts sulphur, and 2 parts sawdust. It will deflagrate with sufficient intensity to fuse a small silver coin into a globule.

BAUM'S ACID. See SCHAEFFER'S ACID.

BAUXITE. A mineral. It consists mainly of hydrated alumina, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, mixed with silica and iron hydroxide, and is the most important source of aluminium.

BAVARIAN BLUE DBF. See METHYL BLUE.

BAVARIAN BLUE DSF (Methyl Blue, Water Soluble, Navy Blue B, Methyl Blue for Silk MLB, Marine Blue B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of triphenyl-pararo-aniline-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Na}$, with some trisulphonic acid. Dyes silk blue from a soap bath.

BAVARIAN BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. See DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

BAVARITE. An explosive containing nitrated solvent naphtha.

- BAY-BERRIES.** The fruit of *Laurus nobilis*.
- BAY-BERRY CAMPHOR.** Laurin, $C_{22}H_{30}O_3$.
- BAYER 205.** An antiseptic white powder, the composition of which is at present a trade secret.
- BAYER'S ACID** (Cassella's Acid F). β -naphthylamine- δ -sulphonic acid (2 : 7).
- BAYER'S ACID** (Rumpff's Acid, Croceinic Acid, Crocic Acid, Crocein-sulphonic Acid). β -Naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}(OH)(SO_3H)$ (2 : 8).
- BAYER'S HYPO DESTROYER.** Potassium percarbonate + potassium persulphate.
- BAY OIL.** See OIL OF BAY.
- BAY RUM** (Spirit of Myrcia). Made by distilling rum with the leaves of *Myrcia acris* and other plants, or by dissolving their oil in alcohol.
- BAY SALT.** A coarser grained variety of salt than fishing salt, NaCl, produced by the evaporation of sea water.
- BEADS, PRAYER.** See PRAYER BEADS.
- BEAN OIL; CHINESE.** See CHINESE BEAN OIL.
- BEAN, ORDEAL.** See ORDEAL BEAN.
- BEAN, ST. IGNATIUS.** See ST. IGNATIUS BEAN.
- BEAN, TONQUIN.** See TONQUIN BEAN.
- BEAR.** A difficultly fusible mass from the copper works of Saxony. It contains molybdenum.
- BEARING METAL, BRONZE.** See BRONZE BEARING METAL.
- BEBEERU BARK.** The bark of *Nectandra rodæi*.
- BEERINE.** Bebeerine, $C_{15}H_{21}NO_3$.
- BECCARITE.** A mineral, ZrO_2 .
- BECHILITE.** See PRICITE.
- BECKERITE.** A black resin found with Prussian amber.
- BEEGERITE.** A mineral. It is a sulphide of bi-muth and antimony, found in Colorado.
- BEEN OIL.** See OIL OF BEEN.
- BEER.** An alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting the aqueous decoction of barley malt and hops. It is then charged with carbon dioxide. It contains from 3-8 per cent. alcohol.
- BEER, LAGER.** See LAGER BEER.
- BEER VINEGAR.** A variety of vinegar containing less acetic acid than wine vinegar. It contains 4.5-6 per cent. of extract rich in maltose, dextrin, albuminoids, and phosphates.
- BEE T MOLLASSES.** See MOLLASSES.
- BEE T SUGAR.** See SUCROSE.
- BEGASSE** (Megass, Bagasse). The woody residue left after the removal of the juice from the sugar cane. Used as a fuel.
- BEHN OIL.** See OIL OF BEEN.
- BEL.** See BAEI.
- BELA.** See BAEI.
- BELECK PORCELAIN.** A porcelain made in Ireland. It is glazed Parian ware (*q.v.*).
- BELGIAN SLAG.** See BASIC SLAG.
- BELITE.** A constituent of Portland cement and cement clinker.
- BELLITE.** Explosives for coal mines. (1) Consists of 83.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate and 16.5 per cent. dinitrobenzene; (2) contains ammonium nitrate, dinitrobenzene, and sodium chloride; (3) consists of 93.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 6.5 per cent. dinitrobenzene; (4) contains ammonium nitrate, dinitrobenzene, and sodium chloride.
- BELLITE, BLACK.** See BLACK BELLITE.
- BELL METAL.** An alloy usually consisting of 78-80 per cent. copper, and 22-20 per cent. tin, but sometimes lead and zinc are added. Used for casting bells and other purposes.
- BELL METAL ORE.** See TIN PYRITES.
- BELLOFORM.** Identical with Bactoform (*q.v.*).
- BELMONTINE OIL.** See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- BENEFING OIL.** A drying oil derived from a species of *Hyptis spicigera*. Suggested as a substitute for linseed oil.
- BENGAL BLUE.** See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.
- BENGAL BLUE G.** See BENZOAZURINE G.
- BENGAL CATECHU.** See CUTCH.
- BENGAL FIRE.** A mixture of realgar, nitre, and sulphur.
- BENGAL GUM.** See BABAL GUM.
- BENGALINE.** See INDOINE BLUE R.
- BENGALINE BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is a mixture of indoine and methylene blue.
- BENGAL ISINGLASS.** See AGAR-AGAR.
- BENGAL KINO.** See KINO, BENGAL.
- BENGAL LIGHTS.** See BENGAL FIRE.
- BENGAL RED.** See ROSE BENGAL.
- BENI OIL.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- BENITOITE.** A mineral. It is an acid titano-silicate of barium, $BaTiSi_3O_5$.
- BENJAMIN.** BENZOIN.
- BENJAMIN, FLOWERS OF.** See FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.
- BENJAMIN GUM.** See GUM BENJAMIN.
- BENJAMIN OIL.** See OIL OF BENJAMIN.
- BENNÉ OIL.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- BEN OIL.** See OIL OF BEEN.
- BENTONITE** (Denver Mud, Denver Clay, Paper Clay, Soap Clay, Gumbo). A mineral. It is a variety of bedded clay which has a great affinity for water. It consists mainly of silica, with some alumina, and smaller quantities of ferric oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, and alkalis. The material has been called Taylorite, and has been used as a soap. Employed as a filler for soap and paper.
- BENZACETIN.** Acet-amino-ethyl-salicylic acid, $C_6H_3(OC_2H_5)(NH.CO.CH_3).COOH$. Recommended as an analgesic.
- BENZALDEHYDE GREEN.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- BENZALGEN.** See ANALGEN.
- BENZAL GREEN.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- BENZAMINE.** See EUCAINE.
- BENZANALGEN.** See ANALGEN.
- BENZANTHRONEQUINOLINES.** Violet blue dyestuffs from α -amino-anthraquinone.

BENZENE FOR RED. A mixture of benzene and toluene.

BENZENE, METHYL. See METHYL BENZENE.

BENZHYDROL. Diphenyl - carbinol, $(C_6H_5)_2CH.OH$.

BENZIDAM. Zinin's name for aniline (1842). See KYANOL.

BENZIDINE BLUE. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised benzidine and *B*-naphthol - disulphonic acid, $(C_6H_4)_2(N_2)_2(C_{10}H_7)_2(HSO_3)_2(OH)$. Obsolete.

BENZIDINE RED. An azo dyestuff from diazotised benzidine-disulphonic acid and naphthionic acid, $(C_6H_5)_2(HSO_3)_2(N_2)_2(C_{10}H_7)_2(HSO_3)_2(NH_2)_2$. Obsolete.

BENZINE (Petroleum Naphtha, Benzoline, "A" Naphtha). That fraction obtained in the refining of petroleum which boils from 70–120° C., of sp. gr. 0.725–0.737. Heptane, C_7H_{16} , is the principal constituent of the Pennsylvanian oil.

BENZINE-COLLAS. Benzine introduced by Collas, for cleaning purposes.

BENZINE, HEAVY. See LIGROIN.

BENZINE, LIGHT. See LIGHT BENZINE.

BENZINE, PETROLEUM. See C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

BENZINE, STANDARD. See STANDARD BENZINE.

BENZINOFORM. Carbon tetrachloride, CCl_4 .

BENZINAPHTHANTHRENE. A reddish-blue dyestuff from naphthanthraquinone.

BENZO-ANILINE. *p*-Amino-benzophenone.

BENZOATED LARD. Lard heated with benzoin to give it an agreeable odour, and to retard rancidity (*Adeps Benzoiatus B.P.*).

BENZOATED SUET. Similar to benzoated lard, except that suet is in the place of lard.

BENZOAZURIN. A dyestuff formed from 1 molecule of phenyl-chloroform and 2 molecules of phenol.

BENZOAZURIN B. A dyestuff. It is the homologue of benzoazurin, from diazotised diamino-diphenetol.

BENZOAZURIN G (Benzoazurin 3G, Bengal Blue G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-bi- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton blue from an alkaline bath.

BENZOAZURIN 3G. See BENZOAZURIN G.

BENZOAZURIN R. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Benzoazurin G and Azo blue.

BENZO BLACK. A direct cotton dyestuff.

BENZO BLACK-BLUE G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{44}H_{34}N_6O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton black-blue from an alkaline bath.

BENZO BLACK-BLUE 5G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-

diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi-dioxynaphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{34}N_6O_{16}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton greenish-black.

BENZO BLACK-BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{44}H_{30}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton dark bluish-violet from a soap bath.

BENZO BLACK-BROWN. A direct cotton dyestuff, or for union material.

BENZO BLUE (Diamine Blue, Benzo Cyanine, Congo Blue, Congo Cyanine, Chicago Blue, Columbia Blue). Tetrazo dyestuffs from toluidine or dianisidine and 1:8-amino-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid, or mixed peri-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid dyestuffs, mostly prepared with 1:8-amino-naphthol-4- and 2:4-disulphonic acids.

BENZO BLUE BB. See DIAMINE BLUE BB.

BENZO BLUE 3B. See DIAMINE BLUE 3B.

BENZO BLUE 3G. See DIAMINE BLUE 3B.

BENZO BLUE 2R. See COLUMBIA BLUE G.

BENZO BLUE 4R. See CHICAGO BLUE 4R.

BENZO BLUE RW. A dyestuff identical with Chicago blue RW and Diamine blue RW. It is a similar dye to Chicago blue 2R.

BENZO BROWN B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo-phenylene-brown, $C_{38}H_{28}N_{12}O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton brown from a neutral salt bath.

BENZO BROWN BX and BR. Dyestuffs, which are derivatives of chrysoidine. They are identical with Cotton brown A and N.

BENZO BROWN G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-phenylene-brown, $C_{36}H_{24}N_{12}O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellowish-brown from a neutral salt bath.

BENZO BROWN 5R. See INGRAIN BROWN.

BENZOCAINE. See ANÆSTHESIN.

BENZO CHROME-BLACK B. A dyestuff similar to Benzo brown.

BENZO CHROME-BROWN 3R. A polyazo dyestuff of the same class as Benzo indigo blue. Dyes unmordanted cotton.

BENZOCYANINE 3B, B, R. Substantive cotton dyestuffs, identical with the corresponding marks of Congo cyanine and Diamine cyanine. Employed in calico-printing.

BENZO DARK BROWN. A direct cotton dyestuff.

BENZO DARK GREEN B. A polyazo dyestuff, similar to Diamine green G and Columbia green. Dyes cotton bluish- and yellowish-olive.

BENZO FAST GREY. A direct cotton dyestuff, giving bluish-grey shades from an alkaline bath.

BENZO FAST ORANGE S. See BENZO FAST SCARLET GS.

BENZO FAST PINK 2BL. A dyestuff.

- It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-urea-disulphonic acid-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{20}N_6O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton pink.
- BENZO FAST RED.** See **BENZO FAST SCARLET GS.**
- BENZO FAST SCARLET 4BS.** See **BENZO FAST SCARLET GS.**
- BENZO FAST SCARLET 8BS.** See **BENZO FAST SCARLET GS.**
- BENZO FAST SCARLET GS** (Benzo Fast Scarlet 4BS, 8BS, Benzo Fast Orange S, Benzo Fast Red). Dyestuffs. They are the sodium salts of bi-benzene- (or homologue) - disazo - di - oxynaphthyl-urea-disulphonic acid. Dye cotton.
- BENZOFLAVINE.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of diamino-phenyl-dimethyl-acridine, $C_{21}H_{19}N_3HCl$. Dyes silk, wool, and mordanted cotton yellow.
- BENZO GREY.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-sulphonic-salicylic acid, $C_{39}H_{24}N_6O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton grey.
- BENZO INDIGO BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi-dioxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{44}H_{30}N_6O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton indigo blue.
- BENZIN, FLOWERS OF.** See **FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.**
- BENZIN YELLOW.** A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of benzoin with gallic acid in the presence of cold sulphuric acid. Dyes chromed wool yellow.
- BENZOL.** Commercial benzene, C_6H_6 .
- BENZOL, 90 PER CENT.** Benzene containing from about 15-20 per cent. toluene and xylene. It is used as a solvent for extraction in the linoleum and varnish industries, and in rubber manufacture. It is also employed for extracting the fat from bones, and as a fuel.
- BENZOL, CRUDE.** A mixture of benzene, toluene, and xylene.
- BENZOL, CRYSTALLISABLE.** Nearly pure benzene. It contains traces of thiophene, carbon disulphide, toluene, and paraffins. Used for the production of mono- and dinitro-benzene.
- BENZOL, HEAVY.** See **HEAVY BENZOL.**
- BENZOLINE.** The more volatile fraction of benzene, of boiling point 70-95° C. The term is often applied to benzene.
- BENZOL, LIGHT.** See **LIGHT BENZOL.**
- BENZOL, MOTOR.** See **MOTOR BENZOL.**
- BENZOL OILS.** A mixture of equal parts of Diesel engine oil and benzol. A fuel for motor vehicles.
- BENZOL, STANDARD.** Benzene containing 7 per cent. toluene. Employed in the determination of water in tar, naphthalene, butter, and sausages.
- BENZONAPHTHOL.** Benzoyl- β -naphthol, $C_{16}H_{11}O.COC_6H_5$. An antiseptic used internally for abdominal diseases.
- BENZONE.** See **DIPHENYL-KETONE.**
- BENZO NITROL.** The name applied to diazotised para-nitraniline, when used as a developer for direct cotton dyes.
- BENZO OLIVE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthalene azo - amino - naphthol - disulphonic-salicylic acid, $C_{39}H_{24}N_6O_{10}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton greenish-olive from a neutral salt bath.
- BENZO ORANGE R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic-naphthionic acid, $C_{29}H_{19}N_5O_6SNa_2$. Dyes cotton orange from an alkaline bath, also chromed wool.
- BENZO PURE BLUE.** Identical with Diamine pure blue and Congo pure blue. See **DIAMINE SKY BLUE.**
- BENZO PURE BLUE A.** Identical with Diamine pure blue A and Congo pure blue A.
- BENZO PURE BLUE 4B.** Identical with Diamine blue 4B and Chicago blue 4B.
- BENZOPURPURIN B.** An azo dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.
- BENZOPURPURIN 4B** (Cotton Red 4B, Sultan Red 4B, Erie Red B Conc., Imperial Red, Eclipse Red, Victoria Red, Fast Scarlet, Azamine 4B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-naphthionic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline, and wool from a neutral bath.
- BENZOPURPURIN 6B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi- α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.
- BENZOPURPURIN 10B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-bi-naphthionic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton carmine red from an alkaline bath.
- BENZOPYROCATECHOL.** Dihydroxy-benzophenone.
- BENZOQUINOL.** Hydroquinone, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.
- BENZOQUINONE.** Quinone, $C_6H_4O_2$.
- BENZO RED BLUE G, R.** Dyestuffs identical with Columbia blue G, R, and Diamine blue LG, LR.
- BENZORESORCIN.** Dioxy-benzophenone, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_3(OH)_2$.
- BENZORHODULINE.** A dyestuff derived from the carbamides of 2:5:7-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid.
- BENZOSALIN.** Methyl-benzoyl-salicylate, $C_6H_4(O.CO.C_6H_5)COOCH_3$. Prescribed for gout and rheumatism.
- BENZO SKY BLUE.** See **DIAMINE SKY BLUE.**
- BENZOSOL.** Benzoyl-guaiacol, $C_6H_4(O.CH_3)(O.CO.C_6H_5)$. Recommended as a substitute for creosote in the treatment of intestinal tuberculosis.
- BENZO VIOLET.** A tetrazo dyestuff prepared from diazotised benzidine coupled with 1 molecule of α -naphthol-sulphonic acid NW and 1 molecule of α -naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.
- BENZOXATE.** See **ACETOZONE.**
- BENZOYL GREEN.** See **MALACHITE GREEN.**

- BENZOYL PINK** (Rose de Benzoyl). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzoyl-amino-ditolyl-azo- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{31}H_{27}N_3O_5SNa$. Dyes unmordanted cotton pink.
- BENZONE**. See ACETOZONE.
- BENZYL BLUE**. A dyestuff made from rosaniline, which dyes wool, silk, and cotton. The term is also used for a mixture of methyl violet and malachite green.
- BENZYL VIOLET** (Paris Violet 6B, Methyl Violet 6B, Methyl Violet 5B, Methyl Violet 6B Extra, Violet 5B, Violet 6B). A dyestuff, which is chiefly a mixture of the hydrochlorides of benzyl - pentamethyl - pararos-aniline, $C_{31}H_{34}N_3Cl$, and hexamethyl-pararos-aniline. It dyes silk and wool violet, and cotton after mordanting with tannin and tartar emetic.
- BERAUNITE**. A mineral. It is a ferric phosphate, $Fe_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 4FePO_4(OH)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.
- BERBERINE**. $C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$, a natural dyestuff, used to a small extent for dyeing silk and leather yellow.
- BERGELITE**. A pitch-like material found in Peru, used for caulking.
- BERGAMOT ESSENCE**. Oil of Bergamot.
- BERGMANN'S POWDER**. An explosive, consisting of 50 per cent. potassium chlorate, 5 per cent. pyrolusite, and 45 per cent. bran, sawdust, or tar.
- BERKEFELD INSULATING MATERIAL**. A heat insulator. It is a mixture of kieselguhr and cowhair.
- BERLIN BLACK**. A mixture of asphalt, boiled oil, and turpentine. A paint.
- BERLIN BLUE**. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.
- BERLIN BROWN**. A pigment produced by charring Prussian blue. It is a mixture of ferroso-ferric oxide and charcoal, and is used as an artist's colour.
- BERLIN RED**. See INDIAN RED.
- BERLIN WHITE**. White Lead (*q.v.*).
- BERNTHSEN'S VIOLET** (Isothionine). A dyestuff made from β -dinitro-diphenyl amine-sulphoxide. It is β -amino-diphenyl-imide, and is isomeric with Lauth's violet. Dyes reddish-violet.
- BERRIES, PERSIAN**. See PERSIAN BERRIES.
- BERRIES, YELLOW**. See PERSIAN BERRIES.
- BERRY, PIGEON**. See PIGEON BERRY.
- BERTHIERITE**. A mineral, which contains antimony, sulphur, and iron.
- BERTHOLLET'S NEUTRAL CARBONATE OF AMMONIA**. Ammonium bicarbonate, NH_4HCO_3 .
- BERTON'S ETHER**. Tertiary amyl nitrite, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$.
- BERYL** (Aquamarine). A mineral. It is a double silicate of aluminium and beryllium, $Al_2Si_2(SiO_3)_6$. A precious stone.
- BERYLLA**. Beryllium oxide.
- BERZELIANITE**. A mineral. It is copper selenide, Cu_2Se .
- BERZELITE**. A mineral. It is an arsenate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese, $(Ca.Mn.Mg)_3As_2O_8$.
- BESSEMER PIG** (Hæmatite Pig). A pig-iron made from hæmatite or other ores free from phosphorus. It contains not more than 0.05 per cent. phosphorus, and 0.1 per cent. sulphur, and is usually high in silicon (3-3.5 per cent.). It also contains manganese.
- BESSEMER STEEL**. Steel made in the Bessemer converter. The carbon content can be made from 0.2-0.6 per cent.
- BETACAINE**. See EUCAINE.
- BETACAINE LACTATE**. Benzamine lactate. See EUCAINE.
- BETA-EUCAINE**. See EUCAINE.
- BETAFORM**. See NOVIFORM.
- BETA - NAPHTHOL ORANGE**. See ORANGE II.
- BETA-NAPHTHOL SODIUM**. See MICROCIDIN.
- BETANOL**. An oil used in the production of para-reds, giving bluer shades.
- BETA-SULPHOPYRIN** (Sulphopyrin). A compound of sulphanilic acid with antipyrin. Prescribed for influenza and colds.
- BETEL**. Leaves of *Piper betel*.
- BETEL NUTS**. Areca nuts.
- BETOL** (Naphthosalol, Naphtholsalol, Salinaphthol). The salicylic ester of β -naphthol, $C_{10}H_7 \cdot O \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OH$. An internal antiseptic for catarrh of the bladder.
- BÉTON**. See CONCRETE.
- BETTENDORF'S REAGENT**. A concentrated solution of stannous chloride in fuming hydrochloric acid. Used for the detection of arsenic.
- BEYRICHITE**. See MILLERITE.
- BIAKMETAL**. A zinc-copper alloy. It is claimed to be stronger than steel, and less corrosive than copper.
- BIBERITE**. A mineral. It consists of normal cobaltous sulphate, $CoSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.
- BIBIRU BARK**. Bebeeru bark.
- BIBORATE OF SODA**. See BORAX.
- BICE, GREEN**. See GREEN BICE.
- BICHROMATE**. See BICHROME.
- BICHROME** (Chrome, Bichromate). Terms used generally for potassium bichromate, but occasionally for sodium bichromate. Used as a mordant for wool dyeing.
- BIDDERY WARE**. An alloy of about 90 per cent. zinc, with varying proportions of lead, copper, and tin.
- BIDESYL**. Diphenyl-diphenylethylenediketone, $CH \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot C_7H_5 \cdot O \cdot CH \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot C_7H_5 \cdot O$.
- BIDRY** (Vidry). An Indian alloy, containing zinc, copper, lead, and occasionally tin.
- BIEBERITE**. A mineral. It is a sulphate of cobalt, $CoSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.
- BIEBRICH ACID BLUE**. A triphenyl-methane dyestuff. It is an acid wool dye.
- BIEBRICH ACID RED 4B**. See CHROMOTROPE 2R.
- BIEBRICH BLACK AO, 4AN, 6AN, 3BO, 4BN, RO**. Acid dyestuffs, producing shades of black on wool from an acid

- bath, sometimes with the addition of copper sulphate.
- BIEBRICH PATENT BLACK 4AN.** A dyestuff. It is produced by coupling diazotised naphthionic acid with α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acids, (1:6 and 1:7), diazotising the product, and coupling it with α -naphthylamine.
- BIEBRICH PATENT BLACK BO.** A dyestuff produced by coupling diazotised α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid with α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acids (1:6 and 1:7), diazotising the product, and coupling it with β -naphthol-disulphonic acid R.
- BIEBRICH SCARLET** (Ponceau 3R or 3RB, Ponceau B, Fast Ponceau B, New Red L, Imperial Scarlet, Azobenzene Red, Old Scarlet, Ponceau B Extra, Scarlet Red, Scarlet B, New Red, Scarlet EC). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-sulpho - benzene - azo - β - naphthol $C_{22}H_{14}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.
- BIGARADE ESSENCE.** Oil of Bitter Orange Peel.
- BIKH.** See BISH.
- BILBAO IRON ORES.** Hæmatites from Bilbao, in Spain.
- BIMA'S REDWOOD.** See REDWOODS.
- BINDHEIMITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrous antimoniate of lead, an oxidation product of Jamesonite.
- BINDSCHEDLER'S GREEN.** A dyestuff. It is an indamine obtained by the oxidation of dimethyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine, and dimethyl-aniline-ammonium salt.
- BINNITE.** A mineral, $2As_2S_3 \cdot 3Cu_2S_2$.
- BIODAL.** Mono-iodo-dibismuth-methylene-dicresotinate. A powder suggested as an odourless substitute for iodoform.
- BIOFERRIN.** A liquid hæmoglobin preparation, obtained by the treatment of ox blood. It is prescribed for chlorosis.
- BIOGAICOL.** Guaiacol phosphate, $(C_6H_4O \cdot CH_3O)_3 \cdot PO$. Used for administering guaiacol.
- BIOGEN** (Magnesium Perhydrol). A mixture of magnesium oxide and magnesium peroxide. It contains from 15-25 per cent. magnesium peroxide, MgO_2 , and is used as a bleaching agent and antiseptic. Pure magnesium peroxide is also called magnesium perhydrol, and is known by the names Novozone and Magnodat.
- BIOLACTYL.** A preparation of lactic acid bacilli.
- BIOSON.** A nutritious preparation containing iron, albuminoids and lecithin. It consists of 80 per cent. albuminoids, 0.24 per cent. iron, 1.27 per cent. lecithin, 15 per cent. cocoa, and 3 per cent. salts.
- BIOTITE.** A mineral. It is a magnesium-iron mica, $(KH)_2O \cdot (Mg \cdot Fe)_2O_3 \cdot Al_2O_3$. A source of aluminium.
- BIRCH BARK RUBBER.** A black gum from the outer layers of the birch tree.
- BIRCH OIL.** See OIL OF BIRCH.
- BIRCH TAR OIL.** The lighter oils from birch tar.
- BIRD GLUE.** See BIRD LIME.
- BIRD LIME** (Bird Glue). A viscid substance existing in various plants, particularly in the bark of *Liscum album*, the mistletoe.
- BIRD MANURE.** See GUANO.
- BIRD PEPPER.** Capsicum devoid of pungency.
- BIREEZ.** The Persian name for gum galbanum.
- BIRMINGHAM PLATINUM.** An alloy of 43 per cent. copper, with 57 per cent. zinc.
- BIRMITE.** See BURMITE.
- BISCHOFITE.** A mineral. It is a chloride of magnesium, $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, and occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.
- BISCINIOD.** A combination of cinchonidine hydriodide and bismuth iodide, $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O \cdot HI \cdot BiI_3$.
- BISFORMASAL.** See FORMASAL.
- BISH** (BIKH). The tuberous roots of *Aconitum ferox*, and other species.
- BISIAL.** Powdered slate. It consists of 57.76 per cent. silica, 20.62 per cent. alumina, and 0.4 per cent. lime, and is used as a rubber filler.
- BISMAL.** Bismuth-methylene-gallate, $4(C_{15}H_{12}O_{10}) + 3Bi(OH)_3$. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa.
- BISMARCK BROWN** (Aniline Brown, Gold Brown, Manchester Brown, Phenylene Brown, Vesuvine, Leather Brown, Cinnamon Brown, English Brown). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of benzene - disazo - phenylene - diamine, $NH_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_3(NH_2)_2$. Dyes wool, leather, and tanned cotton reddish-brown.
- BISMARCK BROWN R.** See MANCHESTER BROWN EE.
- BISMARCK BROWN T.** See MANCHESTER BROWN EE.
- BISMITE.** See BISMUTH OCHRE.
- BISMOLINIDE.** See CRURIN.
- BISMON.** Colloidal bismuth oxide, Bi_2O_3 , produced by the reaction between bismuth salts and an alkaline solution of sodium lysalbinat or protalbinat. Recommended as a mild intestinalastringent in cases of gastro-intestinal catarrh.
- BISMUTAN** (Isutan). A yellow powder consisting of bismuth, resorcinol, and tannin.
- BISMUTHAL.** See BISMUTHOL.
- BISMUTHAN.** A combination of bismuth with albumin.
- BISMUTH BARLEY** (Graupen). The residue from bismuth smelting.
- BISMUTH BRONZE.** An alloy. (1) Consists of 1 part bismuth with 16 parts tin; (2) Contains 1 part bismuth, 63 parts copper, 21 parts spelter, and 9 parts nickel. Resists sea-water.
- BISMUTH, COSMETIC.** See COSMETIC BISMUTH.
- BISMUTH GLANCE.** A mineral. It is bismuth sulphide, Bi_2S_3 .
- BISMUTHINITE.** A mineral, bismuth sulphide, Bi_2S_3 .
- BISMUTHITE.** A bismuth ore, Bi_2S_3 .
- BISMUTH, LORETIN.** See LORETIN BISMUTH.

BISMUTH MAGISTER. See MAGISTER OF BISMUTH.

BISMUTH NICKEL. A mineral. It is bismuth sulphide, Bi_2S_3 , with some nickel sulphide, NiS .

BISMUTH OCHRE (Bismite). A mineral. It is bismuth trioxide, Bi_2O_3 , together with some ferric oxide, water, and carbon dioxide.

BISMUTHOL (Bismuthal). A mixture of bismuth phosphate and sodium salicylate. Recommended as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds, and for perspiring feet.

BISMUTHOSE. A bismuth-iron compound containing from 21.5–22 per cent. bismuth. An intestinal astringent.

BISMUTH, PHENOL. See PHENOL BISMUTH.

BISMUTH WHITE (Paint White, Pearl White, Spanish White). Basic bismuth nitrate, $\text{BiO}(\text{NO}_3)$, a pigment.

BISMUTH YELLOW. Bismuth chromate, $3\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{CrO}_3$, a pigment.

BISMUTOSE. Bismuth albuminate, a combination of bismuth and albumin. It contains about 22 per cent. bismuth and 66 per cent. albumin.

BISSA BOL. An Indian trade name for Habbak haddi, a gum resin from *Commiphora Erythoroca*, now used in Europe as opopanax.

BISSY NUTS. Kola seeds.

BISTOSE. The wool obtained by shearing twice a year.

BISTRE. A bituminous brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood. Used in water-colours.

BISULPHOL. A French preparation of colloidal sulphur, recommended for rheumatism and skin diseases.

BITTER ALMOND ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS.

BITTER ALMOND OIL. Benzaldehyde, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$. See OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.

BITTER ALMOND OIL GREEN. See MALACHITE GREEN.

BITTER APPLE. Colocynth pulp.

BITTERN. The mother liquor remaining after the crystallisation of sodium chloride from sea-water. It is a source of magnesium, and also contains bromides and iodides.

The same term is used for a mixture of equal parts of quassia extract and sulphate of iron, 2 parts of extract of *Cocculus indicus*, 5 parts of Spanish liquorice, and 8 parts of treacle. Used to sophisticate beers.

BITTER SPAR. A mineral. It is a ferruginous variety of dolomite (*q.v.*).

BITTER WATERS. Waters containing either sodium or magnesium sulphates, or both.

BITTER WOOD. Quassia.

BITUMEN (Mineral Pitch, Natural Asphalt, Compact Bitumen, Jew's Pitch, Bitumen of Judæa). A hard pitchy material found at the surface of the Dead Sea, and in the pitch lake at Trinidad. The terms are applied to a

number of mineral substances containing mainly hydrocarbons. Asphalt mineral, mountain or rock tallow, or hatchettine, and mineral caoutchouc or elaterite, are all bitumens. A mixture of asphalt with drying oil, used as a pigment, is also known as bitumen.

BITUMEN, ARTIFICIAL. See GOUDRON.

BITUMEN, COAL. See COAL BITUMEN.

BITUMEN, ELASTIC. See ELATERITE.

BITUMEN OF JUDÆA. See BITUMEN.

BITUMINOL. Ammonium-sulpho-bituminolate. A German manufacture, used as a substitute for ichthylol.

BJELKITE (Cosalite). A mineral containing 43 per cent. bismuth, 40 per cent. lead, iron and sulphur.

BLACK, ANIMAL. See ANIMAL BLACK.

BLACK ANTIMONY (Antimony Needle, Iron Black, Japanese Antimony). Mainly consists of the native sulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_3 (stibnite), freed from impurities by fusion. Used in pharmacy.

BLACK ARSENIC. The arsenic obtained by the sublimation of arsenic in a tube of hydrogen. It condenses on the cooler part of the tube.

BLACK ASH. The product obtained by heating salt cake, Na_2SO_4 , limestone, CaCO_3 , and powdered coal together, in the Leblanc soda process.

BLACK BALSAM. Peru Balsam.

BLACK-BAND IRONSTONES. Iron ores in Lanarkshire. They consist essentially of ferrous carbonate, mixed with considerable quantities of coaly matter, and contain about 30 per cent. iron.

BLACK BELLITE. An explosive, containing 61 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 12 per cent. trinitro-toluene, 24 per cent. sodium chloride, and 3 per cent. plumbago.

BLACK, BONE. See BONE BLACK.

BLACK-BOY GUM. See ACAROID BALSAM.

BLACK, BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK BLACK.

BLACK CATECHU. See CUTCH.

BLACK CHALK. A clay containing carbon, found in Carnarvonshire.

BLACK COBALT. See ASBOLANE.

BLACK COPPER. See BLISTER COPPER and MELACONITE.

BLACK CUMMIN. *Nigella* seeds.

BLACK DRAUGHT. Compound mixture of senna (*Mistura sennæ composita B.P.*).

BLACK DROP (*Acetum opii*). A vinegar.

BLACK EARTHY COBALT. See ASBOLANE.

BLACK FLUX. A reducing compound, produced by heating potassium bitartrate. It consists of a mixture of carbon and potassium carbonate, and is used for the reduction of arsenic compounds in testing for arsenic.

BLACK GLASS. Produced by excess of colouring matter, such as manganese, cobalt, or iron.

BLACK GRAIN. The cochineal insect

- killed at three months old, in hot water, is called black grain.
- BLACK HYPO.** A black pigment used for producing black-coloured rubber goods.
- BLACKING.** Mixtures of varying composition, mostly bone black, wood oil, hog fat, syrup, and sulphuric acid, or without sulphuric acid, but with turpentine or shellac. See **BOOT POLISHES**.
- BLACK IRON.** See **PYROLIGNITE OF IRON**.
- BLACK IRON LIQUOR.** See **PYROLIGNITE OF IRON**.
- BLACK IRON OXIDE.** Magnetic ferric oxide, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$.
- BLACK JACK** (False Lead). The miner's name for zinc blende or zinc sulphide, ZnS .
- BLACK JAM.** Confection of senna.
- BLACK JAPAN.** A mixture of asphalt, boiled oil, terebene, and turpentine. A paint.
- BLACK LEAD.** See **GRAPHITE**.
- BLACK LEAD ORE.** See **ALQUIFON**.
- BLACKLEY BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the sulphonation product of a peculiar kind of phenylated rosaniline, prepared by acting upon crude magenta with aniline. Used for dyeing paper pulp. See **SOLUBLE BLUE**.
- BLACK LIQUOR.** See **PYROLIGNITE OF IRON**.
- BLACK MANGANESE.** See **MANGANESE BLACK**.
- BLACK MERCURIAL LOTION.** See **BLACK WASH**.
- BLACK MORDANT.** See **PYROLIGNITE OF IRON**.
- BLACK MUSTARD SEED.** The ripe seed of *Brassica nigra*.
- BLACK OXIDE OF BISMUTH.** Hypobismuthous oxide, Bi_2O_3 .
- BLACK OXIDE OF COBALT.** Cobaltocobaltic oxide, Co_2O_3 .
- BLACK OXIDE OF COPPER.** Copper monoxide, CuO .
- BLACK OXIDE OF IRON.** See **MAGNETIC IRON ORE**.
- BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.** Manganese dioxide, MnO_2 .
- BLACK PASTE.** See **FAST BLACK**.
- BLACK PHOSPHORUS** (Hittorf's Phosphorus). Prepared by heating yellow phosphorus with lead in a sealed tube.
- BLACK, PLATINUM.** See **PLATINUM BLACK**.
- BLACK POWDER.** See **GUNPOWDER**.
- BLACK PRECIPITATE.** A black compound having the formula $\text{Hg}_2\text{O.NH}_2$. Hg_2NO_3 . Used in medicine.
- BLACK PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.** Potassium perferriicyanide, $\text{K}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.
- BLACK ROUGE.** Black ferric oxide (magnetic iron oxide), $\text{FeO.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.
- BLACK RUTHENIUM HYDROXIDE.** Hydrated ruthenium sesquioxide, $\text{Ru}_2\text{O}_3.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BLACK SALT.** Obtained in the Leblanc soda process. It consists of crystals of sodium carbonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BLACK SASSAFRAS.** Oliver Bark.
- BLACK SILVER.** See **PYRRARGYRITE**.
- BLACK SOLDER.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin.
- BLACK SPODIUM.** Animal charcoal (*q.v.*).
- BLACKSTRAP.** A low grade of cane molasses.
- BLACK SUGAR.** Liquorice extract in sticks.
- BLACK SULPHUR.** Impure native sulphur.
- BLACK TELLURIUM.** See **MAGYAGITE**.
- BLACK TIN.** Tinstone after the removal of sand, iron and copper.
- BLACK TUNG OIL.** Tung oil obtained by the hot pressing method.
- BLACK VITRIOL.** Bluish-black crystals, $(\text{Cu.Mg.Fe.Mn.Co.Ni})\text{SO}_4.7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained from the mother liquor of the copper sulphate, at Mansfield. It is isomorphous with green vitriol, $\text{FeSO}_4.7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BLACK WASH** (Black Mercurial Lotion) (*Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra B.P.*). It contains mercuric chloride, glycerin, mucilage of tragacanth, and lime-water.
- BLADDER GREEN.** See **SAP GREEN**.
- BLANC D'ARGENT.** See **FLAKE WHITE**.
- BLANC DE BALEINE.** Spermaceti.
- BLANC DE FARD** (Blanc D'Espagne). Bismuth subnitrate, $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3.\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Employed in medicine, as a flux for enamels, and as a cosmetic.
- BLANC DE MEUDON.** See **BLANC DE TROYES**.
- BLANC DE NEIGE.** Zinc oxide, ZnO .
- BLANC DE PERLE.** Precipitated bismuth oxychloride, or a mixture of 1 part zinc oxide and 1 part bismuth oxychloride. See **PEARL WHITE**.
- BLANC D'ESPAGNE.** See **BLANC DE FARD**.
- BLANC DE TROYES** (Blanc de Meudon). White chalk.
- BLANC FIXE.** See **BARIUM WHITE**.
- BLANCHITE.** See **HYDROSULPHITE**.
- BLANDOLA.** Pure vegetable gelatine.
- BLANKIT.** See **HYDROSULPHITE**.
- BLANQUETTE** (Salicor, Soude douce). A crude soda. It is the ash from soda plants growing in France.
- BLAST FURNACE GAS.** The waste gas derived from furnaces used in the smelting of iron and other ores. It consists of from 25-30 per cent. carbon monoxide, 2-5 per cent. hydrogen, 2-4.4 per cent. methane, 8-12 per cent. carbon dioxide, and 53-59 per cent. nitrogen. When coal is used, tarry matter and hydrocarbons are present.
- BLAST FURNACE SLAG.** Consists of the earthy material of the ore, the ash of the coke, and the lime of the limestone. Essentially, it is a silicate of lime and alumina.
- BLASTINE.** An explosive. It is a mixture of ammonium perchlorate, and sodium nitrate, with dinitro-toluene and paraffin wax.
- BLASTING GELATIN.** A blasting explosive. It is the jelly-like mass obtained

when nitro-cotton is added to nitro-glycerin, and contains from 90-93 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 7-10 per cent. dry nitro-cotton.

BLAU GAS (Blue Gas). An illuminating gas made by decomposing oil, purifying it, and subjecting it to a pressure of 100 atmospheres. It contains 52 per cent. hydrogen and 44 per cent. methane.

BLEACHING EARTH (Florida Earth). An aluminium - magnesium - hydro - silicate, $4\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 25\text{SiO}_2$. Used for bleaching fats.

BLEACHING LIQUID. See **BLEACH LIQUOR.**

BLEACHING POWDER (Chloride of Lime). Prepared by saturating slaked lime with chlorine, $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})\text{Cl}$.

BLEACH LIQUOR (Bleaching Liquid, Liquid Chloride of Lime). Prepared by passing chlorine through milk of lime. It is a solution of chlorinated lime.

BLEI (Plomb, Plumbum). Lead, Pb.

BLENAL. The carbonic acid ester of santalol, $\text{CO}(\text{OC}_{15}\text{H}_{23})_2$. Employed as an internal remedy in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

BLENDA. See **OIL WHITE.**

BLENDE. Native zinc sulphide, ZnS . It usually contains iron sulphide, which gives it a black colour, hence the name, Black Jack, applied to it. See **ZINC BLENDE.**

BLENDE, COBALT-NICKEL. See **COBALT NICKEL BLENDE.**

BLENDE, MANGANESE. See **MANGANESE BLENDE.**

BLENDE, MERCURY. See **CINNABAR.**

BLENDE, NICKEL. See **MILLERITE.**

BLENDE, PITCH. See **PITCH BLENDE.**

BLENDE, ZINC. See **ZINC BLENDE.**

BLENNOSTASINE. Cinchonine-dihydrobromide. A sedative for the brain and spinal cord.

BLEU D'AZURE. See **SMALT.**

BLEU DE GARANCE. Artificial ultramarine (*q.v.*).

BLEU DE LYON. See **ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.**

BLEU DE NUIT. See **ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.**

BLEU DE PARIS. See **METHYL BLUE.**

BLEU DE SAXE. See **SMALT.**

BLEU DIRECT. See **METHYL BLUE.**

BLEU FLUORESCENT. A colouring matter made from dicyoresorufin. It dyes silk and wool blue, with a brownish fluorescence. See **FLUORESCENT BLUE.**

BLEU LUMIÈRE. See **ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.**

BLIND COAL. A Scotch term for anthracite.

BLISTER COPPER (Black Copper). A copper produced from copper matte by oxidation, then heating with coal in the furnace, when the metallic oxides are reduced. It contains 90-95 per cent. copper, 1-2.5 per cent. iron, and 0.5-2.5 per cent. sulphur.

BLISTERING BEETLES or **FLIES.** Cantharides.

BLISTERING COLLODION. (*Colloodium vesicans B.P.*) A solution of pyroxylin in acetic ether containing the active principle of cantharides.

BLISTER STEEL. Steel after its withdrawal from the chests of charcoal in the cementation process.

BLOCK TIN. Tin oxide, called mine tin, is reduced, and the fused metal is run off. A less fusible tin alloy containing small quantities of arsenic, copper, iron, or lead, remains, known as block tin.

BLODITE. See **ASTRAKANITE.**

BLOMSTADINE. A rare earth mineral consisting of a titano-columbate of the yttrium metals.

BLOOD ALBUMIN. Serum albumin, used as a mordant in dyeing.

BLOOD CHARCOAL. Obtained by the evaporation of blood with potassium hydroxide and carbonising. Used for decolorising substances.

BLOOD MEAL. A nitrogenous fertiliser prepared by coagulating blood, drying and grinding the product. It contains on an average, from 11-14 per cent. nitrogen, and 0.75 per cent. phosphorus.

BLOOD MOLASSES. A manufactured product from beet molasses.

BLOOD RED. See **INDIAN RED.**

BLOODSTONE (Heliotrope). A mineral. It is a variety of chalcedony of a dark green colour with bright red spots. The term bloodstone is also applied to a hard compact variety of hæmatite, Fe_2O_3 , used for polishing.

BLOOM. The term given to a mass of iron after it leaves the puddling furnace.

BLOOM, COBALT. See **ERYTHRITE.**

BLOOM, NICKEL. See **ANNABERGITE.**

BLOOM, ZINC. See **HYDROZINCITE.**

BLOWN OILS (Oxidised Oils, Polymerised Oils, Soluble Castor Oils). When semi-drying vegetable oils, marine animal oils, and liquid waxes are warmed at from 70-120° C., and a current of air blown through them, the oils oxidise to viscid fluids, miscible with mineral oils. Such oils are known as soluble castor oils. They are rich in triglycerides of the hydroxy-acids, and are used as lubricants. If the blowing is continued for a long time, thickened oils result.

BLUE 1900 (Deep Blue Extra R, Violet Moderne). Leucogalloyanines, giving blue to violet shades upon a chrome mordant.

BLUE ACID. Sulpho - nitronic acid, H_2SNO_5 , sometimes found in the Gay-Lussac towers in the lead chamber process for sulphuric acid.

BLUE ANILINE. See **ANILINE OIL.**

BLUE ASBESTOS. See **CROCIDOLITE.**

BLUE BILLY (Burnt Ore). The residual ferric oxide, after treating iron pyrites, FeS_2 , for sulphur.

BLUE-BLACK (Vine Black). A black pigment obtained by carbonising vine twigs and the like.

BLUEBLACK B (Azo Black O, Azo Black, Naphthol Black). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of β -sulphonaphthalene-azo- α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{17}N_4O_{10}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.

BLUE-BLACK R. A dyestuff similar to blue-black B.

BLUE BRICKS. Bricks made from clay containing a considerable quantity of oxide of iron. They are fired at a high temperature, under such conditions as to reduce ferric oxide to the ferrous condition.

BLUE, BRUNSWICK. See BRUNSWICK BLUE.

BLUE CB. See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.

BLUE CB, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

BLUE COBALT COLOURS. These essentially consist of glass fluxes or alumina (cobalt aluminates with alumina) coloured blue with cobalt oxide.

BLUE COPPER. See COVELLITE.

BLUE COPPERAS (Bluestone, Blue Vitriol, Roman Vitriol). Copper sulphate. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

BLUE CROSS GAS. Diphenyl-chloroarsine, $(C_6H_5)_2AsCl$. A military poison gas.

BLUE GAS. See BLAU GAS.

BLUE GLASS. The colour is produced by cobalt or copper.

BLUE GOLD. A jeweller's alloy, consisting of 75 per cent. gold and 25 per cent. iron.

BLUE GROUND. A mineral formed in volcanic pipes. Essentially it is a hydrated silicate of magnesium. Diamonds are found in this earth.

BLUE IRON EARTH (Blue Iron Ore, Vivianite). A mineral. It is hydrated triferrous phosphate, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, and occurs in North America.

BLUE IRON ORE. See BLUE IRON EARTH.

BLUE JACK. A Scotch mineral oil.

BLUE JOHN. A dark purplish, fibrous variety of fluorspar (calcium fluoride, CaF_2), found in Derbyshire.

BLUE LEAD. A blue sulphide of lead produced in the sublimation of galena, PbS . It is used as a pigment for the production of priming coats. The term is also applied to galena, to distinguish it from white lead ore, or carbonate.

BLUE MOULD. *Pencillium Glaucum*, a fungus.

BLUE OF BORREL. A dyestuff prepared by the action of silver oxide upon methylene blue. Used in microscopy.

BLUE OF MANSON. A dyestuff prepared by the action of sodium borate upon methylene blue. Used in microscopy.

BLUE OIL. Cærulignol, $C_9H_{10}(OCH_3)$ (OH). Also see ANILINE OIL.

BLUE OINTMENT. See MERCURY OINTMENT.

BLUE PILL. See MERCURY PILL.

BLUE POWDER. A by-product in the

smelting of zinc. It consists of a mixture of finely divided zinc and zinc oxide. It has the power of absorbing hydrogen, and is, therefore, used in the chemical industries. Employed to discharge locally the colour of dyed cotton goods. It is also used for the recovery of gold from the cyanide solution of the metal.

BLUE PRC. See CHROMOCYANINE V AND B.

BLUE PYOCTANNIN. See PYOCTANNIN.

BLUES, LAUNDRY. Ultramarine, indigo, Prussian blue, methylene blue, and aniline blue, together with starch, clay, gypsum, chalk, and sometimes glycerin, are all sold under this name. They are used to colour fabrics with a blue tint, to cover the yellowish tint produced by alkali in washing.

BLUE SPINEL. A mineral. It is magnesium aluminate, Al_2MgO_4 .

BLUESTONE. See BLUE COPPERAS. Also the name for a greyish-blue felspathic rock.

BLUE VERDIGRIS. See VERDIGRIS. It consists principally of the basic copper acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Cu_2O$.

BLUE VERDITER. See VERDITER BLUE.

BLUE VITRIOL. See BLUE COPPERAS.

BLUE, WASHING. See BLUES, LAUNDRY.

BLUE WATER GAS. Water gas, not carburetted.

BLUISED EOSIN. See ERYTHROSIN.

"B" NAPHTHA. A fraction of American petroleum oil, of sp. gr. 0.714–0.718.

B.N. POWDER. A French military powder similar to Poudre B.

BOBBINITE. A blasting explosive used in coal mines. There are two varieties, one of which contains 62–65 per cent. potassium nitrate, 17–19.5 per cent. wood charcoal, 1.5–2.5 per cent. sulphur, together with 13–17 per cent. of a mixture of ammonium sulphate and copper sulphate. The other variety contains potassium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur, starch, and paraffin wax.

BOFFINITE. An explosive. It is the same as Bobbinite.

BOG BUTTER (Butyrellite). A substance resembling adipocere, occasionally found in peat.

BOGHEAD MINERAL. A bituminous shale, found in Scotland.

BOG IRON ORE (Pea Iron Ore, Clay Iron Stones, Lake Ore, Brown Iron Ore). Earthy varieties of Limonite (q.v.).

BOG MANGANESE. See WAD.

BOHEMIAN EARTH (Veronese Earth, Tyrolean Earth, Seladon Green, Cyprian Earth, Terre Verte, Stone Green). Green earths, which are products of the disintegration of minerals, chiefly of the hornblende type. Stone green is a mixture of ground green earth and white clay, and has been used for the manufacture of waterproofing paints.

BOHEMIAN GARNET. A mineral. It is pyrope, or magnesium-aluminium-garnet, $Mg_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$.

BOHEMIAN GLASS. A potash glass (a silicate of potassium and calcium), used for hollowware, being less fusible than soda glass, and less easily attacked by acids.

BOILED BUTTER. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

BOILED OIL. Linseed oil, which has been boiled with litharge to render the oil more "drying." The term is also applied to linseed oil which has been heated for some time. The tendency to oxidise is thereby increased.

BOILED TURPENTINE. The residue left after distilling turpentine in steam.

BOILED VARNISH. Produced by heating linseed oil from 220-300° C. for from 2-3 hours, in the presence of minium, litharge, or manganese dioxide. See BOILED OIL.

BOILER SCALE. The incrustation formed in boilers. It consists mainly of calcium sulphate, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, with some magnesium hydrate, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, and alumina, Al_2O_3 .

BOLDO. Leaves and young twigs of *Peumus fragrans*.

BOLE. See INDIAN RED.

BOLE, ARMENIAN. See INDIAN RED.

BOLE, RED. See INDIAN RED.

BOLE, WHITE. See CHINA CLAY.

BOLIFORMIN. A condensation product of formalin with an aluminium salt. An antiseptic dusting-powder used in veterinary practice.

BOLIVITE. An oxysulphide of bismuth, $\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3 \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$, found naturally.

BOLLEY'S GREEN. A pigment. It is a copper borate, dehydrated by heating. Used as an oil colour.

BOLOGNIAN PHOSPHORUS. A sulphide of barium, prepared by heating barium sulphate with powdered carbon. It contains some sulphate as well as sulphide, and is phosphorescent in the dark.

BOMBAY CATECHU. See CUTCH.

BOMBAY GUM. See EAST INDIA GUM.

BONE ASH (Bone Earth). The ash obtained by heating bones in air. It contains from 67-85 per cent. basic calcium phosphate, 2-3 per cent. magnesium phosphate, 3-10 per cent. calcium carbonate, a little caustic lime, and a little calcium fluoride. Used as a cleaning and polishing material, as a manure, and for the manufacture of phosphorus.

BONE BLACK (Char). A black pigment prepared by carbonising bones. Also see IVORY BLACK.

BONE BROWN. A pigment obtained by partially charring ivory dust.

BONE CHARCOAL. See ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

BONE, DRY. See CALAMINE.

BONE EARTH. See BONE ASH.

BONE FAT. The fat obtained from the marrow in hollow bones.

BONE GLUE. Made from bones by first treating them with hydrochloric acid to remove mineral matter (calcium

phosphate), then heating in water to dissolve the glue. It can be also obtained by treating the bones with solvent for bone fat, then with steam and boiling water for glue.

BONE MEAL. Bones from which the fat and gelatin have been removed. When powdered, it is used as a phosphatic manure.

BONE MEAL, STEAMED. See STEAMED BONE MEAL.

BONE OIL (Animal Oil, Dippel's Oil, Oil of Hartshorn, Bone Tar). A dark brown oil, rich in pyridine bases, obtained by the distillation of bones. Used for denaturing spirits. The liquid part of bone fat is also called bone oil.

BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE. The superphosphate prepared from bones. It contains all the phosphoric acid in a water-soluble condition. Used as a manure.

BONE TAR. See BONE OIL.

BONE TURQUOISE (Odontolite). A mineral. It consists of fossil bones or teeth, coloured with ferrous phosphate, $\text{Fe}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$.

BONSOR'S BLACK. Logwood extracts with ferrous sulphate or copper sulphate. Used in dyeing.

BOOT POLISHES. These vary greatly. The essential constituents are shellac, wax, lampblack or aniline black, with turpentine, paraffin, or alcohol, as vehicle. Sometimes a little spermaceti is used, and occasionally glycerin, or chestnut tannin extract is included. Also see BLACKING.

BORACIC ACID. Boric acid, H_3BO_3 . A preservative.

BORACITE. Crystalline boracite, $2\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2$, hydroboracite, $\text{CaMgB}_3\text{O}_8 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and pinnoite, $\text{MgB}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are classed under this name, but the term is usually applied to a mixture of crystalline boracite and hydroboracite. Crystalline boracite is soluble in water, but hydroboracite is nearly insoluble. The former is also known as Stassfurtite. Used for the preparation of boric acid.

BORACITE, CRYSTALLINE. See BORACITE AND STASSFURTTITE.

BORAL. Aluminium-boro-tartrate. An antiseptic and astringent prescribed in skin diseases, and in inflammation of the ear.

BORATE OF LIME. See BORONATROCALCITE.

BORATE SPAR. See COLEMANITE.

BORAX (Acid Metaborate, Biborate of Soda). Sodium dimetaborate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$.

BORAX, BURNT. See BORAXOSTA.

BORAX GLASS (Nitrified Borax). Fused borax.

BORAX HONEY. *Mel boracis* B.P. Consists of 2 parts borax and 16 parts honey. Used in the treatment of thrush in infants' mouths.

BORAX, JEWELLER'S. See JEWELLER'S BORAX.

BORAX, NITRIFIED. See BORAX GLASS.

BORAXOSTA (Burnt Borax). Crystalline borax with most of its water of crystallisation removed.

BORAXUSTA. Calcined borax.

BORCHER'S METAL. An alloy, containing 64.6 per cent. nickel, 32.3 per cent. chromium, 0.5 per cent. silver, and 1.8 per cent. molybdenum.

BORDEAUX B. See FAST RED B.

BORDEAUX BL. See FAST RED B.

BORDEAUX BX. Dyestuffs. (1) Is the sodium salt of sulphoxylene-azo-xylene-azo- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath. (2) Consists of the sodium salt of xylene-azo-xylene-azo- β -naphthol- β -mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{23}N_4O_4SNa$.

BORDEAUX COV. See CONGO VIOLET.

BORDEAUX D. See FAST RED B.

BORDEAUX DEVELOPER. Benzyl-naphthylamine. Used for developing bordeaux on fibre treated with primuline yellow.

BORDEAUX DH. See FAST RED D.

BORDEAUX EXTRA. See CONGO VIOLET.

BORDEAUX G, BD, GG, GD, GDD. Dyestuffs allied to Fast red B.

BORDEAUX G (Claret G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{18}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. A fungicide for plant diseases, especially for those which attack potatoes. (1) Consists of 5 lbs. copper sulphate, 5 lbs. lime, and 50 gallons water. (2) Contains 6 lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. lime, and 50 gallons water. It is made by the addition of the lime to the copper sulphate solution. Generally the substance, $10CuO \cdot SO_3 \cdot 4CaO \cdot SO_3$, is formed. Also see PEACH BORDEAUX MIXTURE, SODA BORDEAUX MIXTURE, and POTASH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, PEACH. See PEACH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, POTASH. See POTASH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE, SODA. See SODA BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

BORDEAUX R or B (Claret Red). A dyestuff isomeric with Bordeaux G.

BORDEAUX REXTRA. See FAST RED B.

BORDEAUX RED. A dyestuff. It is azo-naphthyl-naphthol-sulphonic acid. Used for colouring Italian wines.

BORDEAUX S. See FAST RED D.

BORDEAUX TURPENTINE. See FRENCH TURPENTINE.

BORETHYL. Ethyl boride, $(C_2H_5)_3B$.

BORNEO CAMPHOR. See CAMPHOL.

BORNEO TALLOW. A fatty material obtained from the fruit of the family of *Dipterocarpus*, also from *Shorea stenoptera*. Used as a substitute for cacao butter, under the name of green butter. The seed is imported into England under the name of Pontianak illipé nuts.

BORNITE. See PURPLE COPPER ORE.

BORNYVAL. The trade name for bornyl-iso-valerianate, $C_{10}H_{17} \cdot O \cdot C_5H_9O$. Used medicinally as a sedative in the treatment of nervous diseases.

BORNYVAL, NEW. Bornyl-isovaleryl-glycolate, $C_4H_9COOCH_2 \cdot COOC_{10}H_{17}$. Used for the same purposes as Bornylval.

BOROCALCITE. Calcium dimetaborate, CaB_4O_7 , found naturally in South America.

BOROCARBONE. An artificial corundum. See ALUNDUM.

BOROFORM. A solution of formaldehyde in sodium glyceroborate. Antiseptic.

BOROGEN. The ethyl ester of boric acid, $B(O \cdot C_2H_5)_3$. Has been suggested as a local remedy in diseases of the nasal and respiratory mucous membrane.

BORGLYCERIDE (Boroglycerine). Glyceryl borate, $C_3H_5BO_3$. Used as a preservative for wines and fruits. The aqueous solution was formerly used as a preservative for meat and milk, and has been sold under the name of Glacialin.

BORGLYCERINE. See BORGLYCERIDE.

BOROL. A fused mixture of boric acid and sodium bisulphate, used as an antiseptic.

BOROLON. Alumina, Al_2O_3 , prepared by the fusion of bauxite. An abrasive and refractory.

BOROMETHYL (Trimethylborine). Methyl boride, $B(CH_3)_3$.

BOROMICA. A Belgian laboratory glass. It is an acid glass in which silica is partly replaced by boric acid. It resists chemical action, and has a low coefficient of expansion.

BORONATROCALCITE (Ulexite, Tiza, Cotton Balls, Hayasin). A soft, fibrous, silky mineral, from Chili and Peru, $Ca_2B_6O_{11} \cdot Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 16H_2O$. Also known as borate of lime.

BORON, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE BORON.

BOROPHENOL. Borax, in which phenol has been absorbed. A disinfectant.

BOROSALICYLIC ACID. A solution containing 4 per cent. each boric and salicylic acids. Has been used as an antiseptic.

BOROVERTIN. Hexamethylene-tetramine-triborate, $(CH_2)_6N_4 \cdot 3HBO_2$. Used as an antiseptic in urinary troubles.

BORREL BLUE. See BLUE OF BORREL.

BORSAYL. Sodium boro-salicylate.

BORSYL. A mixture of cetyl alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$, with boric acid or borates. A cosmetic.

BORT. Cloudy, rounded crystals of diamond, used for rock drills.

BORYL. The trade name for ethyl-boro-salicylate. Used as a substitute for ethyl salicylate in medicine.

BOSA. A Turkish cooling drink preparation, obtained by the limited fermentation of millet.

BOSCH. An inferior butter prepared in Holland. The term is sometimes used for margarine.

BOSJEMANITE. A manganese alum.

BOSTONITE. The purest asbestos, found in Canada.

BOTALLACKITE. An oxychloride of copper, found in Cornwall.

BOTANY BAY KINO. See KINO, AUSTRALIAN.

BOTANY BAY RESIN. See ACAROID BALSAM.

BOTRYOGEN. See RED VITRIOL.

BOTRYOLITE. A mineral. See DATOLITE.

BOTTLE GLASS. Usually composed of soda, lime, alumina, and sand. It owes its colour to a silicate of iron.

BOTTLE-NOSE OIL. A cheap grade of olive oil, used in soap-making.

BOULLON NOIR. See PYROLIGNITE OF IRON.

BOULANGERITE. See ZINKENITE.

BOURBOULITE. A native ferroso-ferric sulphate, found at Puy-de-Dôme.

BOURNONITE (Endellionite). A mineral. It is a sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper, $3(\text{Pb.Cu}_2)\text{S.Sb}_2\text{S}_3$.

B.O.V. See BROWN ACID.

BOVEY COAL. A brown coal, consisting chiefly of bitumen and wood.

BOWENITE. An exceptionally hard variety of serpentine (*q.v.*).

BOWL SPIRIT. See SCARLET SPIRIT.

BOX OIL. See OIL OF BOX.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. A yellow liquid obtained by distilling ammonium chloride with sulphur and lime. Ammonium polysulphides are the chief constituents.

BRADFORD BLUE. An obsolete triphenyl-methane dyestuff.

BRAGA. An alcoholic beverage used in Roumania, prepared by the fermentation of millet. It contains 1.3 per cent. alcohol.

BRAMMA ORANGE and **BRAMMA RED B, 2B, 6B.** Azo dyestuffs prepared from benzidine. Direct cotton colours.

BRAM'S POWDER. An explosive. It contains 60 per cent. of a mixture of potassium chlorate, potassium nitrate, wood charcoal, and oak sawdust, saturated with 40 per cent. of trinitro-glycerin.

BRAN (Pollards, Sharps, Middlings). Materials obtained from the outer coats of wheat.

BRANALCANE. A boric acid preservative.

BRANDISH'S SOLUTION. An impure solution of potassium hydroxide.

BRANDOL. A 1 per cent solution of picric acid, containing 0.4 per cent. of undissolved acid. Used for burns.

BRANDY (Spirit of French Wine). A spirit. French cognac generally consists of blends of pot-still brandy with patent-still spirit produced from grapes in the Midi districts of France. British brandy is a compounded spirit prepared by redistilling compounded spirits made

from grain, with flavouring materials. Hamburg brandy, manufactured in Germany, is made from potato or beet spirit, and flavoured to imitate grape brandy.

BRANDY, FRENCH. See COGNAC and BRANDY.

BRANDY, INDIAN. See INDIAN BRANDY.

BRANNERITE. A mineral found in pegmatites. It contains uranium and rare earths.

BRAN OIL. Furfural, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{CO.CO.H}$.

BRASS. A copper-zinc alloy of varying composition. Usually it contains more than 18 per cent. zinc, and lead is added to the extent of 1-2 per cent.

BRASS, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM BRASS.

BRASS, CAST. See CAST BRASS.

BRASS, DUTCH. See DUTCH BRASS.

BRASS, GERMAN. See GERMAN BRASS.

BRASSIDIC ACID. Erucic acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_2$.

BRASSIL. Iron Pyrites (*q.v.*).

BRASS, NAVAL. See NAVAL BRASS.

BRASSOLINE. See ZAPON VARNISH.

BRASS, RED. See RED BRASS.

BRASS SOLDERS. For soft soldering a tin-lead solder is used, and for hard soldering, a copper-zinc alloy, poorer in copper than the pieces to be soldered, is employed.

BRASS, WHITE. See WHITE BRASS.

BRASS, YELLOW. See YELLOW BRASS.

BRAUNITE. A native sesquioxide of manganese, Mn_2O_3 .

BRAVAISITE. A mineral similar to Glaucosite.

BRAZILIAN ARROWROOT. Manihot, the farina of *Manihot utilisima*.

BRAZILIAN ELEMI. Elemi from *Leica icariba*.

BRAZILIAN EMERALD. Tourmaline (*q.v.*).

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE. A variety of quartz (*q.v.*), used formerly for spectacle lenses.

BRAZIL INDIAN LAKE. A lake which is analogous to carmine lake.

BRAZILITE. See BADDELEYITE.

BRAZIL POWDER. See GOA POWDER.

BRAZIL WAX. Carnauba Wax.

BRAZIL WOOD. See FUSTIC and REDWOODS.

BREECHT'S DOUBLE SALT. Potassium bimagnesium sulphate, produced in the treatment of kainit, and schonite, at Stassfurt. Used as a manure.

BREEZES. The dust of coke or charcoal.

BREITHAUPITE. A mineral, NiSb.

BREMEN (Green Ashes, Paul Veronese Green, Mineral Green). Copper pigments.

BREMEN BLUE. See VERDITER BLUE.

BREMEN GREEN. See VERDITER BLUE.

BRESILLE WOOD. See REDWOODS.

BREWSTERITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BRICK OIL. See OIL OF BRICK.

BRICKS, DINAS. See DINAS BRICKS.

BRICKS, RED. See RED BRICKS.

BRICKS, WHITE. See WHITE BRICKS.

BRILLIANT ALIZARIN BLUE G and R

- (Indochromine T). A dyestuff produced by the condensation of β -naphthol-quinone-disulphonic acid with dimethyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine-thiosulphonic acid. Dyes chromed wool, cotton, and silk blue.
- BRILLIANT ALIZARIN CYANINE G.** An analogous product to Anthracene blue WR.
- BRILLIANT ALIZARIN CYANINE 3G.** An analogous product to Anthracene blue WR.
- BRILLIANT ARCHIL C.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the azimide of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo-1:8-naphthylene-diamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_8N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red.
- BRILLIANT AZURIN B.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- BRILLIANT AZURIN 5G.** An azo dyestuff from dianisidine and dioxy-naphthalene-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_{12}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton blue from a salt bath, and wool from a neutral bath.
- BRILLIANT BENZO BLUE 6B.** See DIAMINE SKY BLUE.
- BRILLIANT BENZO GREEN B.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- BRILLIANT BLACK B.** See NAPHTHOL BLACK B.
- BRILLIANT BLACK 5G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxydiphenyl-disazo-bi-dioxy-naphthalene, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_{12}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-black.
- BRILLIANT BLUE.** Naphthazine blue mixed with Naphthol black.
- BRILLIANT BORDEAUX S.** An acid dyestuff.
- BRILLIANT CARMOISINE O.** See AZO RUBINE S.
- BRILLIANT CHROME RED PASTE.** A mordant dyestuff used in calico-printing.
- BRILLIANT COCHINEAL 2R, 4R.** Acid colours belonging to the same group as Palatine scarlet. They dye wool and silk red from an acid bath.
- BRILLIANT CONGO G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic- β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{21}N_6O_9S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.
- BRILLIANT CONGO R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- β -naphthylamine-monosulphonic- β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_6O_9S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.
- BRILLIANT CONGO 2R.** A dyestuff obtained from tetrazotised toluidine, amino-R-salt, and F-acid.
- BRILLIANT COTTON BLUE, GREENISH.** See METHYL BLUE.
- BRILLIANT CRESYL BLUE 9B.** A dyestuff prepared from nitroso-dimethyl-*m*-amino-cresol and benzyl-*m*-aminodimethyl-*p*-toluidine. Dyes tanned cotton and silk.
- BRILLIANT CRIMSON.** See AZO RUBINE S.
- BRILLIANT CROCEINE 3B.** See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.
- BRILLIANT CROCEINE 9B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho- β -naphthalene-azo-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{14}N_4O_{13}S_4Na_4$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- BRILLIANT CROCEINE, BLuish.** See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.
- BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.** (Brilliant Croceine 3B, Brilliant Croceine, Bluish, Cotton Scarlet, Cotton Scarlet 3B Conc., Ponceau BO Extra, Paper Scarlet, Blue Shade). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-benzene- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{14}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk red from an acid bath. Also used in paper-staining.
- BRILLIANT DOUBLE SCARLET G** (Orange Red I). A dyestuff prepared from β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid and β -naphthol.
- BRILLIANT FAST RED G.** A dyestuff obtained from diazotised α -naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid and β -naphthol.
- BRILLIANT GALLOCYANINE.** See CHROMOCYANINE V AND B.
- BRILLIANT GERANINE.** See GERANINE.
- BRILLIANT GLACIER BLUE.** See SETOCYANINE.
- BRILLIANT GREEN** (Malachite Green G, New Victoria Green, Ethyl Green, Emerald Green, Fast Green J, Diamond Green C, Smaragdgreen, Solid Green J, Solid Green TTO, Fast Green S). A dyestuff, which is the sulphate or double zinc chloride of tetra-ethyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol. Sulphate, $C_{27}H_{34}N_2O_4S$. Dyes wool, silk, jute, leather, and cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, green.
- BRILLIANT HESSIAN PURPLE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulphostilbene-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{22}N_6O_{12}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton bluish-red.
- BRILLIANT INDULINE.** A dyestuff, which is a sulphonic acid of an induline.
- BRILLIANT MILLING GREEN B.** A diphenyl-naphthyl-methane dyestuff.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE.** See PONCEAU 4GB.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE G.** See PONCEAU 4GB.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE O.** See ORANGE GT.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE R.** See SCARLET GR.
- BRILLIANT ORCHIL C.** An azo dyestuff, which dyes wool and silk.
- BRILLIANT PHOSPHINE 5G.** An acridine dyestuff.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU.** See NEW COCCIN.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU G.** See PONCEAU R.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU GG.** See PONCEAU 2G.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU 4R.** See DOUBLE SCARLET EXTRA S AND NEW COCCIN.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU 5R.** A dyestuff from diazotised naphthionic acid and G-acid.

BRILLIANT PURPURIN R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazonaphthionic - β - naphthylamine - disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_6O_5S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.

BRILLIANT RED See FAST RED.

BRILLIANT RHODULINE RED. See RHODULINE REDS B and G.

BRILLIANT SCARLET. See NEW COCCINE and IODINE RED.

BRILLIANT SCARLET EXTRA. See DOUBLE SCARLET EXTRA S.

BRILLIANT SCARLET 2R. A dyestuff similar to Palatine scarlet. It gives a light scarlet colour.

BRILLIANT SCARLET 4R. A dyestuff similar to Palatine scarlet.

BRILLIANT SULPHONAZURINE R. A direct cotton dyestuff.

BRILLIANT SULPHONE RED B. A dyestuff of the same class as Fast sulphone violet 5BS.

BRILLIANT ULTRAMARINE. See ULTRAMARINE.

BRILLIANT YELLOW. A pigment. It is a mixture of cadmium sulphide and white lead.

BRILLIANT YELLOW. Bad. An. u. Sod. Fab. (Acid Yellow OO). A dyestuff prepared from the sulphonic acids of mixed toluidines.

BRILLIANT YELLOW. Farbwerk Muhlheim, Berlin Aniline Co., Bayer Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho - stilbene - disazo - bi - phenol, $C_{26}H_{16}N_4O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow from an acid bath. Used for paper-staining.

BRILLIANT YELLOW (Naphthol Yellow RS). Schollkopf Aniline and Chemical Co., Buffalo. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dinitro - α - naphthol - α - monosulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_5N_2O_6SNa$. Dyes wool and silk yellow from an acid bath.

BRILLIANT YELLOW S (Yellow WR, Brilliant Yellow, Curcumine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulphobenzene-azo-diphenylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{13}N_3O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk yellow.

BRIMSTONE. Lumps or blocks of sulphur, obtained in the refining of sulphur. It collects on the floor of the condensing chambers, when it is cast into sticks (roll sulphur).

BRIMSTONE ACID. Sulphuric acid prepared from sulphur. It is a fairly pure acid, being free from arsenic.

BRIMSTONE, FLOWERS OF. See FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

BRIMSTONE, HORSE. See HORSE BRIMSTONE.

BRIQUETTES (Agglomerated Coal). Made by compressing a mixture of small coal, slack, or coal dust, with pitch or other similar material, into blocks.

BRITANNIA METAL. An alloy, which chiefly consists of tin, together with from 5-10 per cent. antimony, and 1-3 per cent. copper, and occasionally small quantities of zinc, lead, and bismuth.

The amount of the constituents vary considerably. Used in the manufacture of cheap domestic tableware, such as teapots and spoons, also as an anti-friction metal.

BRITISH BARILLA. See BARILLA.

BRITISH GUM (Starch Gum, Vegetable Gum, Gommeline, Artificial Gum). Dextrin, $n(C_6H_{10}O_5)$, obtained by the action of diastase on starch paste, or by heating starch with a trace of acid. Used as an adhesive.

BRITISH GUM, CRYSTALLISED (Crystallised Gum). Dextrin which has been decolorised with animal charcoal, and evaporated down to give a brittle mass.

BRITONITE. An explosive containing nitro-glycerin, potassium nitrate, wood meal, and ammonium oxalate.

BRITTLE SILVER ORE. See PYRRGYRITE.

BROAD SALT. Ground rock salt.

BROCADE COLOURS. See BRONZE COLOURS.

BROCHANTITE. A native basic copper sulphate, $CuSO_4 \cdot 3Cu(OH)_2$, found in Cumberland.

BROCKITE. An explosive. It is a mixture of barium chlorate and aluminium powder.

BRODIE'S GRAPHITE. An inferior graphite treated with 2 parts of sulphuric acid and $\frac{1}{5}$ part potassium chlorate.

BROENNER'S ACID. β -Naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $(NH_2 \cdot SO_3H \cdot 2 : 6)$.

BROGGERITE. See CLEVITE.

BROMACETOL. Methyl bromacetol, $CH_3 \cdot CBr_2 \cdot CH_3$.

BROMAL. Tribrom - acetic aldehyde, $CBr_3 \cdot CHO$. Used in medicine.

BROMALBACID. A brominated egg albumin. It has similar therapeutic properties to bromides.

BROMALBIN. A bromine derivative of protein. Used as a substitute for alkaline bromides in medicine.

BROMALINE (Bromethylformin). Hexamethylene - tetramine - ethyl - bromide, $[(CH_2)_6N_4]C_2H_5Br$. Used as a substitute for bromine salts as a sedative in neurasthenia and epilepsy.

BROMANIL. Tetrabrom - quinone, $C_6Br_4O_2$.

BROMANILIDE. See ANTISEPSIN.

BROMARGYRITE (Bromite). A mineral. It is silver bromide, $AgBr$.

BROMBUTOL. See BROMETONE.

BROMCAMPHOR. Camphor monobromide, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$. Used in medicine as a sedative.

BROMCRESOL PURPLE. Dibromo - α - cresol-sulphon-phthalein. A substitute for litmus for use in milk cultures.

BROMEIGON. See EIGONES.

BROMELIA, CRYSTALLINE. β -Naphthyl-ethyl ether, $C_{10}H_7 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$.

BROMETHYLFORMIN. See BROMALINE.

BROMETONE (Acetone - bromoform, Brombutol). Tribromo-tertiary-butyl-alcohol, $CBr_3 \cdot C(CH_3)_2OH$. Used in medicine as a sedative.

BROMHEMOL. See HEMOL.

BROMHYDRIC ETHER. See HYDRO-BROMIC ETHER.

BROMIDE SOLUTION, RICE'S. See RICE'S BROMIDE SOLUTION.

BROMIDINE. A dry mixture of sodium bisulphate with sodium or potassium bromide and bromate. A disinfectant.

BROMILE. A combination of bromine with an unknown organic base. Used as a substitute for bromides.

BROMINATED LIME. Lime which has been treated with bromine. It has bleaching properties.

BROMINDIGO FB (Indigo MLB/4B, Ciba Blue 2B). 5:7:5':7'-Tetrabrom-indigo.

BROMINE FAT. See BROMIPIN.

BROMINE SALT. A mixture made by saturating caustic soda with bromine, draining off the mother liquor, and adding sodium bromate, $\text{NaBrO}_3 + 2\text{NaBr}$. Used in the extraction of gold ores.

BROMINE WATER. Bromine (3.2 grams) in water (100 grams). This solution is known as bromine water.

BROMINOL. See BROMIPIN.

BROMIPIN (Bromine Fat, Brominol). A bromine addition product of sesamé oil, containing 10-33 per cent. bromine. Used internally as a sedative, and externally as an ointment.

BROMITE. See BROMARGYRITE.

BROMLITE. See ALSTONITE.

BROMOBEHENATE. See SABROMINE.

BROMOCHINOL. Acid dibromo-salicylate of quinine, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}_2(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$. A feeble antipyretic, also a soporific.

BROMOCHLORAL. Dichloro-bromo-acetic-aldehyde, $\text{CCl}_2\text{Br} \cdot \text{CHO}$.

BROMOCHLOROFORM. Dichloro-bromo-methane, CHCl_2Br .

BROMOCOLL. A dibromo-tannin-glue compound. It is a brominated tanocol, *i.e.*, gelatin tannin, and contains 20 per cent. bromine, 30 per cent. tannin, and 30 per cent. glue. Given internally as a substitute for alkaline bromides, and used externally as an ointment.

BROMO - ETHANE. Ethyl bromide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$.

BROMOFORM. Tribrom - methane, CHBr_3 . Used in the treatment of whooping cough.

BROMOGLIDIN. A wheat gluten preparation, containing 10 per cent. bromine. Used as a substitute for alkaline bromides in medicine.

BROMOGLUTEN (Bromoprotein). A vegetable albumin preparation, containing 8 per cent. bromine.

BROMOL. Tribrom-phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})\text{Br}_3$. Used as a caustic and disinfectant for wounds, and internally as an intestinal disinfectant.

BROMOLECITHIN. An addition product of bromine and lecithin, containing 25-30 per cent. bromine. Used in medicine.

BROMOLEIN. The brominated unsaturated fatty acids of almond oil, con-

taining 20 per cent. bromine. Used hypodermically, or upon the skin. A sedative.

BROMO-MANGAN. A ferromangan, with the addition of 3 per cent. brom-peptone, which contains 11 per cent. bromine. Said to be a tonic.

BROMOMETHANE. Methyl bromide, CH_3Br .

BROMONITROFORM. Bromo - trinitro - methane, $\text{CBr}(\text{NO}_2)_3$.

BROMOPHIN. Apomorphine - bromo - methylate. Used in medicine.

BROMOPHOR. Stated to be dibromoricinoleate. Recommended as an external application in pruritus and erysipelas.

BROMOPICRIN. Tribromo-nitro-methane, $\text{CBr}_3(\text{NO}_2)$.

BROMOPROTEIN. See BROMOGLUTEN.

BROMO - PURPURIN. Bromo - trioxy - anthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_4\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{Br}$.

BROMOPYRIN. Monobrom - antipyrine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$. Medicinal. A mixture of caffeine, antipyrine, and sodium bromide is also sold under this name.

BROMOSIN. A similar preparation to Bromalbacid (*q.v.*), containing 10 per cent. bromine.

BROMOTAN. Brom-tannin-methylene-urea. Used in combination with talc and zinc oxide, in the treatment of eczema.

BROMOVALETIN. See PHENOVAL.

BROMOVALIDOL. Validol with sodium bromide. A sedative.

BROMUM SOLIDIFICATUM. Kieselguhr made plastic with molasses, pressed into sticks, which sticks are heated, then saturated with bromine. It contains 75 per cent. bromine.

BROMURAL (Dormigene, Uvaleral). α -Bromo-isovaleryl-urea, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{Br} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2$. A nervous sedative, and a mild somnifacient.

BROMYRITE. A mineral, AgBr .

BRONGNIARDITE. A mineral. It is a lead-silver-antimonide, $\text{PbAg}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_5$.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper and tin, in varying proportions.

BRONZE, AJAX. See AJAX BRONZE.

BRONZE, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM BRONZE.

BRONZE, ARSENIC. See ARSENIC BRONZE.

BRONZE, ARTIFICIAL. See TOMBAC, RED, and MANNHEIM GOLD.

BRONZE BEARING METAL. An alloy containing 77 per cent. copper, 8 per cent. tin, and 15 per cent. lead.

BRONZE BLUES. Types of Prussian blue.

BRONZE BROWNS. Mixtures of unburnt umber and chrome yellow, toned with Cassel brown or chrome orange. Pigments.

BRONZE, COBALT. See COBALT BRONZE.

BRONZE, COIN. See COIN BRONZE.

BRONZE COLOURS (Brocade Colours). Powdered metals or metallic alloys mixed with linseed oil varnish. Brocade colours are not so finely powdered.

BRONZE, FALSE GOLD. See FALSE GOLD BRONZE.

BRONZE, GOLD. See SAFFRON BRONZE.

BRONZE, LIQUID. See LIQUID BRONZES.

BRONZE, MACHINE. See MACHINE BRONZE.

BRONZE, MAGENTA. See MAGENTA BRONZE.

BRONZE, MANGANALUMINIUM. See MANGANALUMINIUM BRONZE.

BRONZE, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE BRONZE.

BRONZE, MIRROR. See MIRROR BRONZE.

BRONZE, PHOSPHOR. See PHOSPHOR BRONZE.

BRONZE, SAFFRON. See SAFFRON BRONZE.

BRONZE, SILICO. See SILICO-BRONZE.

BRONZE, STATUARY. See STATUARY BRONZE.

BRONZE, STEEL. See UCHATIUS BRONZE.

BRONZE, SUN. See SUN BRONZE.

BRONZE, TIN. See MOSAIC GOLD.

BRONZE, TUNGSTEN. See TUNGSTEN BRONZE.

BRONZE, UCHATIUS. See UCHATIUS BRONZE.

BRONZE, VANADIUM. See VANADIUM BRONZE.

BRONZING LIQUID. See BANANA OIL.

BRONZING POWDER. See MOSAIC GOLD.

BRONZING SOLDER. An alloy of 50 per cent. zinc and 50 per cent. copper.

BRONZITE. A mineral. $(Mg, Fe)SiO_3$.

BROOKITE. A mineral. It is titanium dioxide, TiO_2 .

BROPHENIN. Bromo-isovaleryl-phenocoll, a brominated phenetidine derivative.

BROVALOL (Eubornyl, Valisan). Bornyl-bromo-valerate, $CH_3CH(CH_3)CHBr.CO.O.(C_{10}H_{17})$. A nerve sedative, containing 25.2 per cent. bromine.

BROWN ACETATE. A calcium acetate prepared from crude pyroligneous acid and lime. It contains from 60-70 per cent. acetate. The name is also applied to an impure variety of lead acetate prepared from the same acid.

BROWN ACID (Brown Oil of Vitriol, B.O.V.). Sulphuric acid of sp. gr. 1.72. It is usually a tower acid, and contains about 80 per cent. sulphuric acid, and is largely employed for making superphosphate, and in other rough chemical manufactures. It is technically called brown acid, brown oil of vitriol, or simply, B.O.V.

BROWN BARBERRY GUM. See MOROCCO GUM.

BROWN, BONE. See BONE BROWN.

BROWN, CATECHU. See CATECHU BROWN.

BROWN HÆMATITE. A hydrated oxide of iron, an iron ore, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

BROWNING. See BURNT SUGAR.

BROWN IRON ORE. Limonite (*q.v.*).

BROWN LEAD ORE (Linnetts). A mixture of phosphate of lead and lead chloride, $3[Pb_3(PO_4)_2] + PbCl_2$.

BROWN LEAD OXIDE. Lead dioxide, PbO_2 .

BROWN MADDER. A pigment. It is a lake prepared from madder root.

BROWN MANGANESE ORE. See MANGANITE.

BROWN NP AND NPJ. A dyestuff from diazotised *p*-nitraniline and pyrogallol, $C_{12}H_9N_3O_5$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool.

BROWN OCHRE. See YELLOW OCHRE.

BROWN OIL OF VITRIOL. See BROWN ACID.

BROWN ORE. A variable mixture of hydrated oxides of iron, usually $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

BROWN OXIDE OF CHROMIUM. See CHROMATE OF CHROMIUM.

BROWN OXIDE OF IRON. Peroxide of iron.

BROWN OXIDE OF LEAD. Lead peroxide, PbO_2 .

BROWN OXIDE OF TUNGSTEN. Tungsten dioxide, WO_2 .

BROWN PINK (Stil de Grain). A pigment prepared from Turkish or Persian berries. It is a lake precipitated by alum from a decoction of the colouring matter.

BROWN PM. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of *p*-amino-benzene-azom-phenylene-diamine, $C_{12}H_{14}N_5Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton dark brown.

BROWN PRECIPITATE. Iodine dissolved in potassium iodide.

BROWN RED. See INDIAN RED.

BROWN RED ANTIMONY SULPHIDE. See KERMES MINERAL.

BROWNSPAR. A mineral. It is triferrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

BROWN SUGAR OF LEAD. A lead acetate prepared from crude pyroligneous acid and litharge.

BROWN TERRE VERTE. See BURNT SIENNA.

BROWN VINEGAR (Malt Vinegar). A vinegar which is seldom produced by the acetous fermentation of malt wort.

It is now nearly all derived from cereals, the starch of which has been saccharified.

BROZGERITE. See CLEVITE.

BRUCITE (Nemalite). A mineral. It is magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$.

BRUGÈRE POWDER. An explosive. It is a priming composition, containing 54 per cent. ammonium picrate, and 46 per cent. potassium nitrate.

BRUN'S PASTE. A mixture of airoil (*q.v.*), mucilage, and glycerin. Used for skin diseases.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. Asphalt or pitch mixed with turpentine and linseed oil, and heated. Some preparations contain benzoline, and the pigment is bone pitch.

BRUNSWICK BLUE. A mixture of Prussian blue with barytes and silica.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. A pigment. It was originally obtained by treating copper sulphate with sodium chloride,

and precipitating with milk of lime. In this case a basic copper chloride is produced. When precipitated with sodium carbonate, it possesses the composition, $\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

At the present time the name has been transferred to mixtures of chrome yellow and blue, to which the names Prussian green and Victoria green are also applied. The term Brunswick green is, however, also used for Bremen blue, for an arsenical copper green, and for a variety of Schweinfurth green. Also see CHROME GREEN and MOUNTAIN GREEN.

BRUNSWICK GREEN, NEW. See CHROME GREENS.

BRUNSWICK GREEN, OLD. A basic chloride of copper, now rarely manufactured. Emerald green and Bremen blue are both known by this name.

BRUSHITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated phosphate of lime, $\text{H}_2\text{CaP}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

B.S. COPPER. The purest form of copper on the market, containing less than 0.05 per cent. arsenic.

BUCHOLZITE. See FIBROLITE.

BUCKTHORN BERRIES. The dried unripe fruit of certain species of *Rhamnus*. The berries contain a glucoside, xanthorhamnin, which splits up into rhamnatin and isodulcite. The dyestuff, rhamnatin, gives a fine yellow tin lake.

BUCKTHORN GREEN. See SAP GREEN.

BUFFALO RUBINE (Azo Bordeaux). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene - azo - α - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

BUFF, IRON. See IRON BUFF.

BUFFO. A dilute form of toril, a variety of beef extract.

BUHRSTONE. See BURRSTONE.

BUNSENE. See WHITE TELLURIUM.

BUNT-KUPFERERZ. Bornite (*q.v.*).

BURGUNDY MIXTURE. For the prevention of blight or potato disease, and its cure. (1) Consists of 4 lbs. copper sulphate dissolved in 5 gallons water, and made up to 35 gallons. (2) Contains 5 lbs. washing soda dissolved in 5 gallons water. (2) is added to (1) and stirred.

BURGUNDY PITCH. The resinous exudation of the European silver fir. Artificial Burgundy pitch is made by melting together, common pitch, rosin, and turpentine, and agitating the mixture with water.

BURMITE (Birmite). Burmese amber of a reddish-brown colour.

BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID. A solution of zinc chloride.

BURNT ALUM. Potash alum, which has been heated at low redness.

BURNT BORAX. See BORAXOSTA.

BURNT CARMINE. A pigment obtained by calcining carmine.

BURNT IRON. Iron which has been heated to a high temperature for a long time. It is brittle, also cold and hot short.

BURNT LIME. See LIME.

BURNT MAGNESIA. Magnesium oxide, MgO .

BURNT OCHRE. See INDIAN RED.

BURNT ORE. See BLUE BILLY.

BURNT PYRITES. Pyrites which have been burnt until 70 per cent. of ash is left. It consists of iron oxide, Fe_2O_3 .

BURNT ROMAN OCHRE. An orange pigment obtained by calcining Roman ochre.

BURNT SIENNA (Brown Terre Verte, Raw and Burnt Umber, Cappagh Brown, Mars Brown, American Sienna). Earths or ochres, raw or calcined, or artificial ochre. They are brown pigments containing iron or iron and manganese. Also see INDIAN RED.

BURNT STEEL. Steel which has been heated to near its point of fusion.

BURNT SUGAR (Browning, Gravy Salt, Gravy Colour, Caramel, Sugar Colouring). Obtained by making a dextrose solution alkaline with soda, evaporating, and heating to 220°C .

BURNT TOPAZ. When Brazilian topaz is heated, it changes from a cherry-yellow to a rose-pink, being then known as burnt topaz.

BURNT UMBER. Umber which has been heated, whereby its colour is somewhat reddened. Raw umber is a brown earthy variety of ochre, coloured by oxides of iron. Also see BURNT SIENNA and UMBER.

BUROW'S SOLUTION. A 7.5-8 per cent. solution of aluminium acetate. *Liquor aluminii acetalis, B.P.C.*

BURRSTONE (Buhrstone). A siliceous rock, used for millstones.

BU-SHOL. See RAR.

BUSH SALT. A mixture of 78 per cent. potassium chloride and 19 per cent. potassium sulphate. It is an ash prepared by the lixiviation of the ashes of the sedge.

BUTANE TETROL. See TETRA-NITROL.

BUTANOL. Normal butyl alcohol. A solvent for lacquers.

BUTEA GUM. See KINO, BENGAL.

BUTIPYRINE. The name given to an imitation of trigemin (*q.v.*).

BUTOCRESIOL. See EUROPHENE.

BUTTER, ARTIFICIAL. See MARGARINE.

BUTTER, BAMBUK. See SHEA BUTTER.

BUTTER, BOG. See BOG BUTTER.

BUTTER, BOILED. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

BUTTER, CACAO. See COCOA BUTTER.

BUTTER, COCOA. See COCOA BUTTER.

BUTTER, COCO-NUT. See COCO-NUT BUTTER.

BUTTER COLOUR. Annatto (*q.v.*).

BUTTERCUP YELLOW. See ZINC YELLOW.

BUTTER, DUTCH. See MARGARINE.

BUTTER, GALAM. Shea butter (*q.v.*).

BUTTER, GOA. Kokum butter (*q.v.*).

BUTTER, GREEN. See BORNEO TALLOW.

BUTTER, ILLIPÉ. See BASSIO TALLOW.

BUTTERINE. See MARGARINE.

BUTTERINE OIL. An inferior oil obtained from the peanut.

BUTTER, KOKUM. See KOKUM BUTTER.

BUTTER, MAHWA. See BASSIO TALLOW.

BUTTERMILK ORE. A mixture of clay and silver chloride, found in the Hartz.

BUTTER, MINERAL. See MINERAL BUTTERS.

BUTTER, MOHRAH. See BASSIO TALLOW.

BUTTER, MOHWRAH. See BASSIO TALLOW.

BUTTER, NUTMEG. See NUTMEG BUTTER.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. An old name for antimony trichloride, SbCl_3 . Used in surgery as a caustic.

BUTTER OF ARSENIC (Caustic Oil of Arsenic). Arsenic chloride, AsCl_3 .

BUTTER OF TIN (Oxymuriate of Tin). A crystalline hydrate of tin, obtained by exposing stannic chloride to air, $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in dyeing.

BUTTER OF ZINC. Hellot's name for zinc chloride, ZnCl_2 .

BUTTER OILS. The name given to cottonseed oil, to which has been added 2-5 per cent. palm oil. Used to colour oleomargarine.

BUTTER, PALM. See PALM BUTTER.

BUTTERPITS. The seeds of *Acanthosicyos horrida*. Eaten as dessert nuts, or used in confectionery.

BUTTER, PROCESS. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

BUTTER, RENOVATED (Process Butter, Boiled Butter, Aerated Butter, Sterilised Butter). Prepared from rancid butter, which is kneaded with a solution of sodium bicarbonate, then washed with water, and mixed with milk. Often air is blown through it, while hot.

BUTTER, SHEA. See SHEA BUTTER.

BUTTER, STERILISED. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

BUTTER SURROGATE. See MARGARINE.

BUTTER, VEGETABLE. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

BUTTER, WAX. See WAX BUTTER.

BUTTER YELLOW (Oil Yellow, Butyroflavine). An azo dyestuff. It is dimethyl-amino-azo-benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. Used for colouring butter and oils.

BUTTIROL. An artificial butter prepared by emulsifying oleomargarine or other fat with milk, and separating the artificial butter by centrifugalising after slight fermentation.

BUTTON LAC. See LAC.

BUTTON SOLDER (White Solder, Plumber's Solder). Alloys of tin, copper, and brass, or of copper, brass, and zinc.

BUTYL-HYPNAL. Butyl-chloral-antipyrine, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O} + \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Analgesic and hypnotic.

BUTYN. The sulphate of *p*-amino-benzoate of γ -di-*n*-butyl-amino-propyl alcohol. A local anæsthetic.

BUTYRELLITE. See BOG BUTTER.

BUTYRIC ETHER. Ethyl butyrate.

BUTYROFLAVINE. See BUTTER YELLOW.

BUTYROIN. Propyl-oxy-butyl-ketone, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$.

BUTYRONE. Di-propyl-ketone, $\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3)_2$.

BYNE or BYNES. Malt.

BYNIN. A liquid malt extract.

BYROLINE. A mixture of boric acid, wool fat, glycerin, and water. Used for skin troubles.

BYTOWNITE. A mineral similar to Anorthite (*q.v.*).

C

CABARDINE MUSK. An inferior musk from Thibet.

CABBAGE OIL. See OIL OF CABBAGE.

CABBAGE RED. The red colouring matter of red cabbage. It is called cauline, and is used for colouring wines.

CACAO BUTTER. See COCOA BUTTER.

CACAO OIL. See OIL OF COCOA.

CACAO SEEDS. The seeds of *Theobroma cacao*.

CACHOU. See CUTCH.

CACHOU DE LAVEL (Cachou de Lavel S, Katigene black brown N). A sulphide dyestuff, $(C_4H_5S_3)_n$, prepared by heating sawdust or bran, with sodium polysulphide. The S mark is the bisulphite compound. Dyes cotton brown.

CACHOU DE LAVEL S. See CACHOU DE LAVEL.

CACODYL (Alkarsin). Tetramethyl - diarsenide, $As_2(CH_3)_4$.

CACODYLIACOL. See CACODYLLIACOL.

CACODYLIC ACID. Dimethyl - arsinic acid, $As(CH_3)_2O(OH)$.

CACODYLLIACOL (Cacodyliacol, Guaia-codyl). Guaiaicol - cacodylate, $(CH_3)_2AsO.O.C_6H_4(OCH_3).H_2O$. An antiseptic used in medicine.

CACODYL, NEW. See ARRHENAL.

CACODYL OXIDE. Tetramethyl-diar-sine-oxide, $(As(CH_3)_2)_2O$.

CACOXENITE. A mineral, $Fe_2O_3.P_2O_5.8H_2O$.

CADE OIL. See JUNIPER TAR OIL.

CADET'S FLUID. A fluid containing small quantities of cacodyl, and much cacodyl oxide.

CADIE GUM. See CAMBOGIA.

CADMI. See CADMIUM YELLOW.

CADMIUM, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM CADMIUM.

CADMIUM LITHOPONE. A pigment analogous to lithopone, in which cadmium replaces zinc.

CADMIUM ORANGE (Cadmium Red). Cadmium sulphide, CdS , with smaller amounts of cadmium selenide and heavy spar.

CADMIUM RED. See CADMIUM ORANGE.

CADMIUM YELLOW (Cadmia, Jaune Brilliant). A pigment. It is cadmium sulphide, CdS .

CADOGEL. That portion of oil of cade which distils between 220° and 300° C. It is employed in the treatment of eczema.

CAEN STONES. Limestones used for building purposes.

CAFFORMASOL. See FORMASAL.

CAGUNITE. A mineral. It is ferric-mono-metaborate, $Fe_2O_3.3B_2O_3.3H_2O$. Found in Tuscany.

CAIRNGORM. A brown variety of quartz, SiO_2 .

CAJUPUTOL. Cineol (Eucalyptol), $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

CAKE LAC. See LAC.

CAKE, NITRE. See NITRE CAKE.

CAKE, OIL. See OIL CAKES.

CAKE, PRESS. See PRESS-CAKE.

CAKE, RAPE. See RAPE CAKE.

CAKE, SALT. See SALT CAKE.

CALABAR BEAN (Physostigma, Esere Nut). Ordeal bean, the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*.

CALAFATITE. A mineral. It is a variety of alumite (*q.v.*).

CALAMINE (Zinc Spar, Spathic Zinc Ore, Smithsonite). A term applied to both the silicate and carbonate of zinc, usually the carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, found native. In mineralogy, the name calamine is employed for the silicate, while the term smithsonite is given to the carbonate. Zinc carbonate is known among miners as "dry bone." The term calamine is also used for a brass, made by melting together copper, zinc carbonate, and charcoal.

CALAMINE, CUPRIFEROUS. See TYROLITE.

CALAMINE, ELECTRIC. See ELECTRIC CALAMINE.

CALAMINE, PREPARED. See PREPARED CALAMINE.

CALAMINE, RED. See RED CALAMINE.

CALAMINE, SILICEOUS. See SILICEOUS CALAMINE.

CALAMINE, WHITE. See ZINC SULPHIDE GREY and WHITE CALAMINE.

CALAMUS ROOT. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*.

CALAVERITE. See SYLVANITE.

CALCAREOUS TUFF. See TRAVER-TINE.

CALCIDINE. Calcium iodide, CaI_2 .

CALCINAPHTHOL. Calcium-naphthol-sulphonate, $[C_{10}H_6(OH)SO_3]_2Ca$.

CALCINED GYPSUM. Plaster of Paris (*q.v.*).

CALCINED MAGNESIA. Magnesium oxide, MgO .

CALCINED MERCURY. Red mercuric oxide, HgO .

CALCINOL. Calcium iodate, $Ca(IO_3)_2$.

CALCIOVLORBORTHITE. A mineral. It is a vanadate of calcium and copper.

CALCITE (Calc-spar, Marble, Limestone). A mineral. It is calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$.

CALCIUM ALUMINIUM. An alloy of calcium and aluminium.

CALCIUM GUMMATE. See GUM ARABIC.

CALCIUM NITROGEN. The name given by Frank to raw calcium cyanamide.

CALCOURANITE. See AUTUNITE.

CALC SINTER. See TRAVERTINE.

CALCSPAR. See CALCITE.

CALCUSOL. An effervescent preparation of potassium bicarbonate and piperidine-*p*-sulphamine-benzoate, $SO_2.(NH_2)C_6H_4COOH.H.C_3H_7N$.

CALEDON BLUE. A dyestuff synonymous with Indanthrene blue.

CALEDON BROWN. Indanthrene brown BB.

CALEDON GREEN. Indanthrene green B.

CALEDONIAN BROWN. A permanent native pigment, used in oil.

CALEDONITE. A mineral, $(Pb.Cu)O$. $(Pb.Cu)SO_4.H_2O$.

- CALEDON PINK.** Indanthrene pink B.
- CALEDON PURPLE.** Indanthrene dark blue BO (*q.v.*).
- CALEDON RED.** Indanthrene red BN.
- CALEDON VIOLET.** Indanthrene violet R extra.
- CALEDON YELLOW.** Indanthrene yellow G.
- CALIATOUR-WOOD.** A dyewood. See REDWOODS.
- CALICHE.** Crude nitrate of soda (Chili Saltpetre), NaNO_3 . It contains from 15-55 per cent. sodium nitrate, up to 0.5 per cent. sodium iodide, up to 20 per cent. sodium chloride, and a little sodium perchlorate. A fertiliser.
- CALIFORNITE.** A mineral. It is idocrase (*q.v.*), used for making small ornaments.
- CALITE.** An alloy consisting of iron, aluminium, and nickel. It is very resistant to heat, and melts at 2777°F .
- CALLAQUOL.** An aromatic milky fluid, which is said to be a suspension of the acid ester of oxycarb-triallyl in oil of thyme. Used in the treatment of pleuritis and cystitis.
- CALMINE.** A mixture of dimethyl-phenyl-pyrazolone (antipyrine), and diacetyl-morphine (heroin). Used medicinally for coughs.
- CALMONAL.** Calcium-methyl-bromide.
- CALODAL.** A pure albumin preparation from meat. Used for feeding through the skin.
- CALOMEL** (Calomel, Sublimed, Precipitated Calomel). Mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2 .
- CALOMELOL** (Calomel, Soluble). Colloidal calomel, containing 75 per cent. mercurous chloride and 25 per cent. albumin salt. It is a powder which forms a colloidal solution in water, and is prepared by the action of mercurous nitrate (in the presence of a proteid), on a solution of sodium chloride, and precipitating the calomel with alcohol. Used as an ointment in the treatment of syphilis.
- CALOMEL, PRECIPITATED.** See CALOMEL.
- CALOMEL, SOLUBLE.** See CALOMELOL.
- CALOMEL, SUBLIMED.** See CALOMEL.
- CALOMEL, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE CALOMEL.
- CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID.** A disinfecting fluid consisting chiefly of cresylic acid.
- CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID POWDER.** Made by adding carbolie acid to the siliceous residue resulting from the manufacture of aluminium sulphate from shale or kaolin.
- CALX.** Lime, CaO .
- CAMBE WOOD.** See REDWOODS.
- CAMBOGIA** (Cadie Gum). Gamboge, a gum resin.
- CAMBRITE.** A smokeless powder, containing 22-24 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 3-4.5 per cent. barium nitrate, 26-29 per cent. potassium nitrate, 32-35 per cent. dried wood meal, 1 per cent. calcium carbonate, and 7-9 per cent. calcium chloride.
- CAMELINA OIL.** German sesame oil.
- CAMEOS.** Onyx, a variety of chalcedony.
- CAMPANIL.** Red hematite from Bilbao, in Spain.
- CAMPANULINE.** See MUSCARINE.
- CAMPEACHY WOOD.** See LOGWOOD.
- CAMPACOL.** See CAMPHACOLLASIS.
- CAMPACOLLASIS** (Camphacol). The camphoric acid ester of methylenediguaiacol. Used as an expectorant in phthisis, and as an antiseptic in cystitis.
- CAMPHINE.** Decinene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$. The name is sometimes applied to rectified oil of turpentine.
- CAMPHIRE.** Camphor.
- CAMPROID.** A collodion substitute. It consists of 1 part pyroxylin in 20 parts each camphor and absolute alcohol, by weight.
- CAMPOL** (Borneo Camphor, Sumatra Camphor). Borneol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{OH}$, a derivative of the terpenes.
- CAMPHOLENE.** Euminene, C_9H_{16} .
- CAMPHO-PHENIQUE.** Consists of 1 part camphor, and 1 part phenol.
- CAMPHORAL.** The camphoric acid ester of santalol, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}(\text{COO})_2(\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23})_2$.
- CAMPHOR ALDEHYDE.** Formyl camphor.
- CAMPHOR, ARTIFICIAL.** Pinene hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}$.
- CAMPHORATED OIL.** *Linimentum camphoræ B.P.* It consists of 200 parts camphor (in flowers), and 800 parts olive oil.
- CAMPHOR, BORNEO.** See CAMPHOL.
- CAMPHOR, BROMATED.** Mono-brom-camphor.
- CAMPHOR, CARBOLATED.** Campho-phenique (*q.v.*).
- CAMPHOR, DUTCH.** See DUTCH CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR, FLOWERS OF.** See FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR GUM.** Camphor.
- CAMPHOR, JAPAN.** See JAPAN CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR JULEP or MIXTURE.** Camphor water (*q.v.*).
- CAMPHOR, LAUREL.** See JAPAN CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR, LIQUID.** See LIQUID CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR NAPHTHOL.** A product obtained by the condensation of camphor with β -naphthol. Poisonous.
- CAMPHOR OIL.** See LIQUID CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOROXOL.** A compound of camphor with hydrogen peroxide. Antiseptic.
- CAMPHOR, PEPPERMINT.** See PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR, PHENOL.** See PHENOL CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR, SUMATRA.** See CAMPOL.
- CAMPHOR, THYME.** See THYME CAMPHOR.
- CAMPHOR WATER.** *Aqua camphoræ B.P.* It consists of 1 gram camphor, 2,000 c.c. 90 per cent. alcohol, and 1,000 c.c. water.

CAMPHOSAL (Camphossil). The camphoric ester of santalol, $C_8H_{14}(COO)_2$ ($C_{15}H_{23}$)₂. Used in catarrh of the bladder. The term camphossil is also used for camphor salicylate. Also see CAMPHORAL.

CAMPHOSAN. A solution of 15 parts camphoric acid methyl ester in 85 parts santal oil. A urinary antiseptic.

CAMPOSSIL. See CAMPHOSAL.

CAMPHRESIC ACID (Camphretic Acid). A mixture of camphoric and camphoronic acids.

CAMPHRETIC ACID. See CAMPHRESIC ACID.

CAMPHYLITE. A mineral. It is mimitite (*q.v.*), found in small balls or barrels.

CAMPOBELLO YELLOW (French Yellow, Chryseinic Acid). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of 1:4-nitro- α -naphthol.

CAMWOOD (Cambe Wood). See REDWOODS.

CANADA BALSAM. See CANADA TURPENTINE.

CANADA PITCH (Hemlock Pitch). The exudation of hemlock spruce, *Tsuga canadensis*, sometimes incorrectly called hemlock gum. It is analogous to Burgundy pitch, and is used for similar purposes.

CANADA TURPENTINE (Canada Balsam, Balsam of Fir). An oleo-resin, the product of the balsam of gilead fir, *Pinus balsamea*.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS. See CHRYSOTILE.

CANADIUM. An alloy of 1 part palladium, 2 parts platinum, and 6 parts nickel. Used as a substitute for platinum.

CANADOL. See GASOLINE.

CANAIGRE. A tanning material obtained from the roots of *Rumex hymenosepalum*. The dried roots contain from 25-30 per cent. tannin. Used for tanning leather.

CANARIN (Persulphocyanogen Yellow). A yellow colouring matter obtained by the action of bromine upon potassium or ammonium thiocyanate. It is probably perthiocyanogen, $C_3HN_3S_3$. Used in calico-printing.

CANARY GLASS. The colour is produced by uranium.

CANARY SEED. The seed of *Phalaris canariensis*, an annual grass originally grown in the Canary Islands, but now in Europe. A bird seed.

CANARY YELLOW. See CHROME YELLOW.

CANCER SERUM. See CANCROIN.

CANCRINITE. A mineral, $(Na_2K)_4O_4 \cdot 4Al_2O_3 \cdot 9SiO_2$.

CANCROIN (Cancer Serum). These were called phenol-neurin-citrates, and had at one time a wide use in the treatment of cancer.

CANDELITE (Talgol, Coryphol). Hydrogenised oils, prepared by subjecting fatty oils to hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst. The unsaturated liquid fatty acids of the glycerides of the oils are transformed into solid stearic acid.

CANDLE PITCH. Stearine pitch (*q.v.*).

CANDLES. The best are made from stearine (solid stearic and palmitic acids). They are also made from tallow, and contain wax or paraffin.

CANDLE TAR. See STEARINE PITCH.

CANELLA. The dried inner bark of *Canella Winterana*. In commerce it is known as cinnamon bark, or whitewood bark. A mild aromatic tonic.

CANELLE. An old name for Bismarck brown.

CANE SUGAR. See SUCROSE.

CANFIELDITE. A mineral, Ag_3SnS_6 , similar to Argyrodite.

CANNA STARCH. Starch from the root of *Canna edulis*.

CANNEL POWDER. An explosive containing 80 per cent. ammonium perchlorate, and 20 per cent. cannel coal.

CANNONITE. A smokeless powder. It consists of 86 per cent. nitro-cotton, 6 per cent. barium nitrate, 3 per cent. vaseline, 1 per cent. lampblack, and 2 per cent. potassium ferrocyanide.

CANNON SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of calcite.

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. Calcium sulphide, CaS . It is phosphorescent.

CAOUTCHIN. See DIPENTENE.

CAOUTCHOUC. Rubber.

CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL. Vulcanised linseed oil, cottonseed oil, and fish oils have been used as indiarubber substitutes, but more success has been obtained with vulcanised maize oil, which products are known as Factis, in Germany. White rubber substitute is prepared by treating fatty oils, notably rape and cottonseed oils, with sulphur chloride. The finest are made from castor oil (French substitutes). Brown rubber substitutes are made by heating fatty oils as such, or blown with sulphur. Oxidised or blown oils, and sulphonated oils are also used. Solutions of nitro-celluloses in heavy oil solvents are used as rubber substitutes in varnishes. Tar, glycerin, resins, glues, asphalt, cellulose, and seaweed, with or without mineral fillers, have all been used in different substitutes.

CAOUTCHOUC, MINERAL. See ELATERITE.

CAP CEMENTS. Used for fitting brass caps or stopcocks on to glass apparatus. See FARADAY'S, VARLEY'S and SINGER'S CEMENTS.

CAP COMPOSITION. A mixture of mercury cyanate, antimony sulphide, and potassium chlorate.

CAPE GUM. A variety of gum arabic, from *Acacia horrida*. It is not strongly adhesive.

CAPE RUBY. A mineral. It is a pyrope (*q.v.*), from the diamond mines of South Africa.

CAPEXCO. A coal mine explosive consisting of 32-34 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.5-1.5 per cent. nitro-cotton, 24-25 per cent. sodium nitrate, 30-32 per cent. ammonium oxalate, and 8-10 per cent. wood meal.

CAPILLARY PYRITES. See MILLERITE.

CAPIVI. See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.

CAPIVI BALSAM. See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.

CAPPAGH BROWN. A natural pigment used in oil-painting. It is a species of bog earth, containing hydrated oxide of iron and 27 per cent. manganese peroxide. See BURN'T SIENNA.

CAPRI BLUE GON. A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of dimethyl-diethyl-diamino-toluphenazonium chloride, $C_{17}H_{20}N_3OCl$. Dyes tannined cotton greenish-blue.

CAPSIUM (Spanish Pepper, Cayenne Pepper). German capsicum is the fruit of *Capsicum annum*. British and American capsicum is the fruit of *Capsicum minimum*.

CAPTOL. An impure condensation product of tannin and hydrated chloral. Used in dermatology.

CAPUT MORTUUM. See INDIAN RED.

CARAJURA. See CHICA RED.

CARAMANIA GUM. See BASSORA GUM.

CARAMEL. See BURN'T SUGAR.

CARBAMIDE. Urea, $CO(NH_2)_2$.

CARBANILIC ETHER. Phenyl-urethane.

CARBAZOL YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of carbazol-disazo-bis-salicylic acid, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton from a boiling alkaline bath.

CARBAZOTIC ACID. Picric acid (trinitro-phenol), $C_6H_2(NO_3)_3OH$. Dyes wool and silk from an acid bath. Also used in explosives.

CARBIC. A calcium carbide which has been mixed with other substances, and coated with a fat.

CARBIDE. Calcium carbide, CaC_2 .

CARBIDE BLACK BO. A polyazo dyestuff. It dyes cotton bluish-black in the presence of sodium chloride.

CARBIDE BLACK RI. A dyestuff similar to Carbide black BO.

CARBIDE CARBON. A definite carbide of iron, Fe_3C . It is the combined carbon present in steels.

CARBINOL. See METHANOL.

CARBINOL, METHYL. See METHYL CARBINOL.

CARBITE. An explosive. It contains 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 34 per cent. potassium nitrate, 38.5 per cent. flour, 1 per cent. barium nitrate, 1 per cent. bark, and 0.5 per cent. sodium carbonate.

CARBOAZOTINE. A mixture of nitre, lampblack, sawdust, and sulphur. An explosive.

CARBOCOAL. Briquettes of practically pure carbon, prepared by distilling bituminous coal at a low temperature, the residue being carbocoal, containing from 1-4 per cent. of volatile matter only.

CARBO-CORUNDUM. An abrasive.

CARBODYNAMITE. A dynamite containing 90 per cent. nitro-glycerin, absorbed by 10 per cent. cork charcoal.

CARBOGELATIN. A mixture of nitrogelatin, nitre, and wood meal. An explosive.

CARBOLATED CAMPHOR. See CAMPHOR-PHENIQUE.

CARBOLATED CREOSOTE. A similar preparation to Jeyes' fluid.

CARBOLIC ACID. Phenol, C_6H_5OH . In trade, the term is used for pure phenol, the cresols and their mixtures with phenol, and also for crude tar oils.

CARBOLIC ACID CRYSTALS. Pure phenol.

CARBOLIC CAMPHOR. See PHENOL CAMPHOR.

CARBOLIC OILS. See MIDDLE OILS.

CARBOLINEUM. A mixture of heavy coal tar oils, which are treated with chlorine. Used as a preservative for wood. Some preparations, not treated with chlorine, and made from less suitable tar oils, are also known by this name. -Occasionally zinc chloride or colophony are added to the above. Also see HEAVY OILS.

CARBOLISED IODINE SOLUTION. A mixture of tincture of iodine, phenol, and glycerin, in hot water. Used as a gargle for diphtheria.

CARBOLON. A trade name for a carbondum product. An abrasive.

CARBOLYSIN. Pastilles of phenol. They contain 51.8 per cent. phenol, 2.74 per cent. sodium bicarbonate, and 46.06 per cent. cream of tartar.

CARBON. Naphthalene in blocks is known by this name. An insecticide.

CARBONA. A mixture of benzene and carbon tetrachloride, a proprietary cleaning liquid.

CARBONADO (Carbonate of Carbon). A black, compact variety of diamond, used in the steel crowns of rock-drills.

CARBONATE OF CARBON. See CARBONADO.

CARBON BLACK (Charcoal Black). A pigment. It consists of carbon, obtained by heating wood in closed retorts to a high temperature, then washing and grinding.

CARBON CARBONITE. An explosive. It consists of 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 34 per cent. potassium nitrate, 1 per cent. barium nitrate, 38.5 per cent. wheaten flour, 1 per cent. ground tan, and 0.5 per cent. sodium carbonate.

CARBON, DISINFECTING. See DISINFECTING CARBON.

CARBON, ERGON. See ERGON CARBON.

CARBON, FOSSIL. See FOSSIL CARBON.

CARBON, GAS. See RETORT CARBON.

CARBON, GRAPHITIC. See GRAPHITIC CARBON.

CARBON, HARDENING. See HARDENING CARBON.

CARBONIC ACID. The name applied to carbon dioxide, CO_2 .

CARBONITE. An explosive used in coal mines. It contains usually, nitro-glycerin, sodium nitrate, flour, and potassium bichromate. Sometimes, however, potassium nitrate, barium nitrate, and sodium carbonate are used, also sulphur, kieselsguhr, cane sugar, and nitro-benzene. Carbonite is also the

name for a natural coke found in Ayrshire.

CARBONITE, COAL. See COAL CARBONITES I. and II.

CARBONITE, KOLEN. See KOLEN-CARBONITE.

CARBON, METALLIC. See RETORT CARBON.

CARBON, MINERAL. See MINERAL CARBON.

CARBON NITRIDE. Cyanogen (CN)₂.

CARBON OF CEMENTATION. See ANNEALING CARBON.

CARBON OF NORMAL CARBIDE. See ANNEALING CARBON.

CARBON, RETORT. See RETORT CARBON.

CARBORAFFIN. A decolorising black, made by mixing peat with zinc chloride, and heating. The zinc is afterwards removed by means of water and hydrochloric acid.

CARBORUNDUM. Crystalline silicon carbide, SiC, made by fusing a mixture of petroleum residue, coal, or pitch, with fine quartz sand, and a little salt, in the electric furnace. Used as an abrasive, in the form of sharpening tools and grinding wheels. Also employed in the receiving circuit of wireless telegraph apparatus, as rectifying crystals.

CARBORUNDUM, AMORPHOUS. See CARBORUNDUM FIRESAND.

CARBORUNDUM FIRESAND (Amorphous Carborundum, Whitestuff). A mixture of amorphous silicon carbide, SiC, with siloxicon (*q.v.*), formed in the preparation of crystalline carborundum.

CARBOSANT. Santalol carbonate, (C₁₅H₂₃).O.CO.O.(C₁₅H₂₃), produced by the action of santalol with carbonyl chloride, COCl₂, and an alkali. It contains 94 per cent. santalol, and is recommended to relieve pain in the urinary organs.

CARBOSOLITE. A German silicon carbide, used as an abrasive for granite finishing.

CARBROX. A decolourising carbon used for treating sugar juices.

CARBUNCLE. See ALMANDINE.

CARBURET OF IRON. Graphite (*q.v.*).

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN, HEAVY. See OLEFIANT GAS.

CARBURETTED WATER GAS. Water gas which has been carburetted with the decomposition products of petroleum.

CARBURINE. A light petroleum oil used for carburetting coal gas, also as a motor spirit.

CARCLAZITE. A rock from which china clay is prepared.

CARDINAL. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of chrysoidine and fuchsine. Used for dyeing cotton red.

CARDINAL RED S. See MAROON S.

CARDINAL S. See ACID MAGENTA.

CARDOL. See ACAJOU BALSAM.

CARGENTOS. Colloidal silver. Germicidal.

CARLSBAD SALTS, ARTIFICIAL. Made by mixing 45 per cent. sodium sulphate, 18 per cent. sodium chloride, and 36 per cent. sodium bicarbonate.

CARMINAPH. See SUDAN I.

CARMINAPH GARNET (Scarlet 2R, Naphthylamine Bordeaux on Fibre). A dyestuff. It is α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol, C₂₀H₁₄N₂O. Employed in dyeing and printing.

CARMINAPH J. See SUDAN G.

CARMINAPHTHA. See SUDAN I.

CARMINAPHTHA GARNET. See CARMINAPH GARNET.

CARMINE. A pigment. It is that preparation of cochineal which contains most colouring matter, and least aluminium base. See COCHINEAL.

CARMINE BASE. See COCHINEAL.

CARMINE, BURNT. See BURNT CARMINE.

CARMINE, CHROME. See CHROME RED.

CARMINE, INDIGO. See INDIGO CARMINE.

CARMINE LAKE (Lac Lake, Indian Lake). Cochineal carmine prepared by precipitating a decoction of cochineal with alum or stannic chloride, with addition of acid oxalate or tartrate of potassium. See COCHINEAL.

CARMINE, MADDER. See MADDER CARMINE.

CARMINE RED. C₁₄H₁₂O₇, obtained by boiling a dilute aqueous solution of carminic acid with a few drops of a mineral acid. It gives coloured lakes.

CARMINE, SAFFLOWER. See SAFFLOWER.

CARMINETTE BLUE. A pigment. It is a red lead coloured with a bluish eosin.

CARMINETTE BLUE-RED (Carminette Reddish-yellow, Carminette Warm Red, Carminette Warm Dark Red). Pigments, which are similar to Carminette blue and yellow.

CARMINETTE REDDISH-YELLOW. See CARMINETTE BLUE-RED.

CARMINETTE WARM RED. See CARMINETTE BLUE-RED.

CARMINETTE WARM DARK RED. See CARMINETTE BLUE-RED.

CARMINETTE YELLOW. A pigment. It consists of red lead coloured with eosin, extra yellowish.

CARMINE, VIOLET. See VIOLET CARMINE.

CARMINE, YELLOW. See YELLOW CARMINE.

CARMOISINE. See AZORUBINE S.

CARNAHUBA WAX. Carnauba wax.

CARNALLITE. A double chloride of potassium and magnesium, MgCl₂.KCl. 6H₂O., found in the Stassfurt deposits. It is a source of potassium chloride and potash manures. Crude carnallite contains on an average, 15.7 per cent. potassium chloride, and consists of a mixture of carnallite, rock salt, and kieserite.

CARNELIAN. An orange-red variety of chalcedony, which is a crypto-crystalline variety of quartz.

CARNIFERRIN. Iron-phospho-sarcolactate. Used in medicine for chloritic condition.

CARNOTINE. See PRIMULINE.

CARNOTITE. A mineral. It consists of a vanadate of uranium and potassium, sometimes containing small quantities of calcium, barium, and iron. Usually, 15-18 per cent. vanadium pentoxide is present.

CARNOT'S REAGENT. Basic bismuth nitrate (100 grams), are dissolved in hot, concentrated hydrochloric acid, and diluted to a litre with 92 per cent. alcohol.

CARO'S ACID. Oxyper sulphuric acid, $S_2O_8H_2$.

CARO'S REAGENT. Obtained by dissolving ammonium or potassium persulphate in concentrated sulphuric acid. It is a pasty mass having great oxidising power. Used for testing alkaloids.

CAROTINE. The yellow-red colouring matter of carrots. Used for colouring butter and cheese.

CAROUBIER. An acid dyestuff, giving crimson shades on wool.

CARPATHIAN BALSAM. Riga balsam (*q.v.*).

CARPENE. Nonone, C_9H_{14} .

CARPHOLITE. A mineral, $(Mn.Fe).O.(Fe.Al)_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$.

CARROLLITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide of cobalt and copper, Co_2CuS_4 .

CARRON OIL. Linseed or olive oil, mixed with an equal volume of lime water. Used for burns.

CART GREASE. Usually contains mineral or resin oils with lime soaps, and mineral substances.

CARTHAMIN. The red colouring matter of safflower, $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. See SAFFLOWER.

CARTON PIERRE. A material for roofing. It is made either by mixing paper pulp with asphalt, coal tar, brown coal tar, lignite, or by impregnating common cardboard with boiling asphalt.

CARVENE. See HESPERIDENE.

CARVOL. Carvone, $C_{10}H_{14}O$.

CASAN PINK. See PYRONINE G.

CASCA. Sassy bark.

CASCARA SAGRADA. The dried bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. A laxative.

CASCARAS. Cascara tablets.

CASCARILLA. The dried bark of *Croton elateria*.

CASCARIN. The active principle of the laxative, cascara sagrada.

CASEIN. A nucleo-albumin, which is contained in the colloidal condition in milk.

CASEIN AMMONIA. See EUCASEIN.

CASEIN-CEMENT. Made by mixing casein with milk of lime. Used by joiners and bookbinders, also for fixing together glass and porcelain.

CASEIN COLOURS. Colours for painting, in which the cementing material is casein, quicklime, and water.

CASEIN GLUE. Made by stirring up casein with 25 per cent. distilled water, and 1-4 per cent. sodium bicarbonate,

adding another 25 per cent. distilled water, standing, and adding an antiseptic to prevent mould. It can be applied cold. Borax is sometimes used instead of the bicarbonate. A substitute for glue.

CASEIN MAGNESIA. A preparation which consists of powdered casein, water, and magnesia. It will fix mineral pigments to stand washing.

CASEIN PAINTS. Paints formed by the addition of a powder containing casein and alkali, to water. The colouring matter and lime are added.

CASEIN, SERUM. See GLOBULIN.

CASEIN SILK. Casein dissolved in alkali or zinc chloride solution, and forced through tiny holes into an acid bath.

CASEIN, TECHNICAL. See LACTARIN.

CASEIN, VEGETABLE. See VEGETABLE CASEIN.

CASEOGUM. A solution of casein in lime water. Used as an adhesive, more particularly for impregnating linen and cotton fabrics. The casein on the fibre assists the latter to absorb dyestuffs.

CASEON. See NUTROSE.

CASHEW LAKE. A brown sienna, on to which organic dyes are precipitated.

CASHEW NUT. The seed of *Anacardium occidentale*.

CASHMERE. The fibre from the hair of the Cashmere goat.

CASSAREEP. A syrup used in conjunction with capsicums, in the preparation of "pepper-pot" of the West Indies. It is obtained from Cassava root.

CASSAVA. A food product. It consists of the starch obtained from the roots of the Manioc, *Manihot utilisima*.

CASSAVA MEAL. Ground cassava root. Also see FARINE.

CASSELLA'S ACID. β -Naphthol-sulphonic acid δ or F.

CASSELLA'S ACID F. See BAYER'S ACID.

CASSEL BROWN. See VANDYCK BROWN and UMBER.

CASSEL EARTH. Vandycke brown (*q.v.*).

CASSELMANN'S GREEN. A pigment made by mixing boiling solutions of copper sulphate and an alkaline acetate. It consists of $CuSO_4.3Cu(OH)_2.H_2O$.

CASSEL YELLOW. See TURNER'S YELLOW.

CASSIA BARK (Chinese Cinnamon). The bark obtained from a species of *Cinnamomum*, grown in China.

CASSITERITE. See TINSTONE.

CAST BRASS. Brass which is not required to be spun, rolled, drawn, or hammered. It is made by melting together the copper and zinc.

CASTELLANOS POWDER. A dynamite containing nitro-glycerin, nitro-benzene, fibrous material, and kieselguhr.

CASTILE SOAP. A pure olive-oil-soda soap. Sometimes the olive oil is replaced by peanut or cottonseed oil.

CAST IRON, GREY. See GREY CAST IRON.

CASTOR OIL LOZENGES. Calomel lozenges.

- CASTOR OIL MEAL.** The residue obtained after the extraction of the oil from the castor oil bean. A fertiliser.
- CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE.** See **BLOWN OILS.**
- CAST STEEL** (Crucible Steel). A steel of high quality, used for making heavy guns, turrets, and similar objects. It is obtained by melting Bessemer steel, or mixtures of other steels, in refractory crucibles in the furnace, and pouring in'to moulds.
- CASUMEN.** A soluble form of casein (flocculent casein). It contains 90 per cent. protein.
- CATALASE.** An oxidising enzyme.
- CATALPO.** A British mineral earth treated by a new chemical process. It is a colloidal china clay, prepared from Cornish china clay, and is said to be a fine pigment to take up colours. It is also used in rubber mixings.
- CATALYTIC OLEINE.** Commercial oleic acid, obtained by enzymic or catalytic decomposition.
- CATAPLEIITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated silicate and zirconate of sodium and calcium, containing from 30-40 per cent. zirconium oxide.
- CATECHINE.** A colouring matter used as a substitute for catechu. Used for dyeing cotton cloth, sail-cloth, and fishing-nets.
- CATECHIN RED.** The red substance remaining in alcohol, after the removal of catechin from catechu.
- CATECHOL.** See **PYROCATECHIN.**
- CATECHOL, METHYL.** See **METHYL CATECHOL.**
- CATECHU.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, BENGAL.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, BLACK.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, BOMBAY.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU BROWN.** Prepared from Bismarck brown. A direct cotton dye-stuff, $C_{20}H_{28}N_{14}$.
- CATECHU, CUBICAL.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, GAMBIER.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, PALE.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, PEGU.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATECHU, YELLOW.** See **CUTCH.**
- CATHETER OIL.** See **LUND'S OIL.**
- CATHETER PASTE.** Lubricant paste, *Pasta lubricans B.P.C.*
- CATIGENE BLACK BROWN N.** A dye-stuff obtained by sulphurising sawdust or bran.
- CATIGENE BROWN N** (Cold Blacks B and R). Dyestuffs of the same class as thion blue B. They dye cotton in a cold bath, containing sodium sulphate and soap.
- CATIGENE INDIGO R EXTRA.** A sulphide dyestuff, recommended for cop-dyeing.
- CATIGENE RED-BROWN.** A dyestuff obtained by the action of alkali sulphides and sulphur upon amino-hydroxy-phenazines.
- CATIVO BALSAM.** **BALSAM OF CATIVO** (*q.v.*).
- CATLINITE** (Indian Pipestone). A red clay used by the Indians for making pipes, found in Minnesota.
- CAT'S EYE.** Quartz, containing, enclosed in the crystal, fine fibres of asbestos parallel to each other.
- CAT'S GOLD.** See **MOSAIC GOLD.**
- CATTU ITALIANO.** A dyestuff obtained by sulphurising sawdust or bran.
- CAUSTIC ALCOHOL.** (*Liquor sodii ethylates B.P.*) An alcoholic solution of 18 per cent. sodium ethylate, (C_2H_5ONa) .
- CAUSTIC BARYTA.** Barium hydroxide, $Ba(OH)_2$.
- CAUSTIC, CREAM.** See **CREAM CAUSTIC.**
- CAUSTIC LIME.** See **LIME.**
- CAUSTIC, LUNAR.** See **LUNAR CAUSTIC.**
- CAUSTIC, MITIGATED.** See **MITIGATED CAUSTIC.**
- CAUSTIC OIL OF ARSENIC.** See **BUTTER OF ARSENIC.**
- CAUSTIC POTASH.** Potassium hydroxide, KOH .
- CAUSTIC SODA.** Sodium hydroxide, $NaOH$.
- CAUSTIC, TOUGHENED.** See **TOUGHENED CAUSTIC.**
- CAUSTIC, VIENNA.** See **VIENNA CAUSTIC.**
- CAUSTIC, WHITE.** See **WHITE CAUSTIC.**
- CAYENNE PEPPER.** See **CAPSCICUM.**
- CAYOTA.** A reddish-brown bark from Mexico, where it is used for tanning leather. It contains from 22-30 per cent. tannin.
- CAZELINE OIL.** See **MINERAL BURNING OILS.**
- CEARIN.** An ointment vehicle capable of taking up a large proportion of water. Usually it consists of 1 part carnauba wax with 3 parts paraffin or ceresin, mixed with four times its weight of liquid paraffin.
- CEDARITE.** See **CHEMAWINITE.**
- CEDRARINE.** See **OREXINE.**
- CEDRAT OIL.** See **OIL OF CEDRAT.**
- CEDRIRET.** Coerulignone, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$.
- CELASTOID.** A non-inflammable celluloid substitute, made from cellulose acetate.
- CELESTE.** See **WILLOW BLUE.**
- CELESTINE** (Celestite). Native strontium sulphate, $SrSO_4$.
- CELESTINE BLUE B.** See **COREINE 2R.**
- CELESTITE.** See **CELESTINE.**
- CELITE.** A constituent of Portland and cement clinker. It consists of a solution of dicalcium silicate in dicalcium aluminate.
- CELLACTITE.** A material prepared by dispersing hard pitch in a ball mill with water, to which 0.1-0.25 per cent. of a resin soap has been added as the dispersing agent. A colloidal fluid is obtained, to which asbestos or cellulose pulp is added. The pitch coagulates upon the fibre, and the material is converted into soft, pliable sheets on a paper machine. These sheets are compressed and called Cellactite. It is said to be acid-proof, and capable of being nailed, punched, or screwed. It has high insulating properties.

CELLASE. Cytase, an enzyme which attacks cellulose.

CELLITE. A material made from a solution of the lower acetylated products of cellulose in alcohol. It consists of cellulose acetates. Cellite films for the cinematograph are made by mixing these acetates with camphor. They are much less inflammable than celluloid.

CELLOIDIN (Photoxylin). A substance which is obtained from collodion by precipitating it from its solution in alcohol and ether. It consists of pure nitro-cellulose.

CELLON (Sicoid). A material made by mixing cellite (cellulose acetate), with camphor. It is a German product resembling celluloid, but much less inflammable.

CELLOPHANE. A transparent cellulose product used for decorations in millinery, and for wrapping foodstuffs.

CELLOTROPIN. The benzoic ester of arbutin, $C_6H_5O.C_6H_{11}O_5.O.COC_6H_5$. Prescribed in cases of tuberculosis and scrofula.

CELL SUBSTANCE. Cellulose.

CELLULOSE. See CYTASE.

CELLULITH. A material made by grinding cellulose in water until a jelly is produced, boiling, when it hardens to the consistency of bone. Used as a binding agent for carborundum wheels, also as a packing material.

CELLULOID (Nylonite). Composed of a soluble nitro-cellulose mixed with camphor, obtained by gelatinising nitro-cellulose by means of a solution of camphor in ethyl alcohol. It can be moulded, and is used for making toys, combs, and other articles.

CELLULON. A fibre made in Germany, from wood pulp.

CELLULOSE, ALKALI. See ALKALI CELLULOSE.

CELLULOSE, ANIMAL. See ANIMAL CELLULOSE.

CELLULOSE, HYDRATED. See ALKALI CELLULOSE.

CELLULOSE PITCH. The residue obtained from the evaporation of the waste sulphite lye, from the treatment of wood in the sulphite process. Used for making briquettes.

CELLULOSE, STARCH. See FARINOSE.

CELMONTITE. A coal mine explosive containing 65.5-68.5 per cent. ammonium oxalate, 10.5-12.5 per cent. trinitrotoluene, and 19.5-21.5 per cent. sodium chloride.

CELTITE. An explosive. It consists of 56-59 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 2-3.5 per cent. nitro-cotton, 17-21 per cent. potassium nitrate, 8-9 per cent. wood meal, and 11-13 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

CEMENTATION COPPER. See CEMENT COPPER.

CEMENTATION STEEL. Obtained by heating bars of good malleable iron, packed with nitrogenous matter, or wood charcoal.

CEMENT, CAP. See CAP CEMENTS.

CEMENT, CASEIN. See CASEIN CEMENT.

CEMENT, CHROME. See CHROME CEMENT.

CEMENT COPPER (Cementation Copper, Copper Precipitate). Copper produced from copper liquors and mine liquors, by means of iron (pig iron, scrap iron, or spongy iron). It is usually contaminated with arsenic, antimony, and iron.

CEMENT, DAVY'S. See DAVY'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, EGG. See EGG CEMENT.

CEMENT, EISEN-PORTLAND. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, ELASTIC. See ELASTIC CEMENT.

CEMENT, ELECTRICAL. See FARADAY'S CEMENT, and SINGER'S ELECTRIC CEMENT.

CEMENT, FARADAY'S. See FARADAY'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, GAD'S. See GAD'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, GRAPPIER. See GRAPPIER CEMENT.

CEMENT, HENSLE'S. See HENSLE'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, HOENLE'S. See HOENLE'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, HYDRAULIC. See HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

CEMENT, IRON. See IRON CEMENT and EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, IRON ORE. See IRON ORE CEMENT.

CEMENTITE. Triferrous carbide, Fe_3C , the hardest component of steel.

CEMENTITE, INDEPENDENT. Cementite in rectilinear lamellæ.

CEMENT, JAPANESE. See JAPANESE CEMENT.

CEMENT, KEENE'S. See KEENE'S CEMENT.

CEMENTKOTE. See CERESIT.

CEMENT, LE FARGE. Grappier cement (*q.v.*).

CEMENT, LEHNER'S. See ELASTIC CEMENT.

CEMENT, LE SAGE. See LE SAGE CEMENT.

CEMENT, LINOLEUM. See LINOLEUM CEMENT.

CEMENT, LOUISVILLE. See LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

CEMENT, MACK'S. See MACK'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, MAGNESIA. See SOREL CEMENT.

CEMENT, MARTIN'S. See MARTIN'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, MEDINA. See MEDINA CEMENT.

CEMENT MORTAR. A mixture of natural slag or Portland cement, sand, and water. Lime is also added.

CEMENT, PARIAN. See PARIAN CEMENT.

CEMENT, PARIS. See PARIS CEMENT.

CEMENT, PASSOW'S SLAG. See PASSOW'S SLAG CEMENT.

CEMENT, PLASTER. See PLASTER CEMENT.

CEMENT, PORTLAND. See PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, POZZOLANA. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, PUZZOLANA. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT ROCK. A clay-limestone found in America.

CEMENT, ROMAN. See ROMAN CEMENT.

CEMENT, ROSENDALE. See ROSENDALE CEMENT.

CEMENT, SAND. See SAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, SCOTT'S. See SCOTT'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, SIDERO. See SIDERO CEMENT.

CEMENT, SINGER'S ELECTRIC. See SINGER'S ELECTRIC CEMENT.

CEMENT, SLAG. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, SOREL. See SOREL CEMENT.

CEMENT, SOULAN'S. See SOULAN'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, SUPER. See SUPER CEMENT.

CEMENT, TURNER'S. See TURNER'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, VARLEY'S. See VARLEY'S CEMENT.

CEMENT, VASSY. See VASSY CEMENT.

CEMENT, WHITE PORTLAND. See WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT.

CEMENT, WOLLASTON'S. See WOLLASTON'S CEMENT.

CENTRALITE. Dimethyl-diphenyl-urea. Used in explosive powders, by dissolving in the surface layer and making the powder burn more slowly at first.

C.E. POWDERS. Explosive powders, containing tetryl- or tetranitro-methyl-aniline.

CEPHALDOL. A substance prepared by the action of citric acid and sulphuric acid upon phenetidine, with an addition of quinine and sodium carbonate. Used as a mild antipyretic and antineuralgic.

CERACINE. See FAST RED.

CERAMITE. A solution of fluo-silicates, used as a disinfectant, as a preservative for wood, and for hardening cements.

CERAMYL. A solution of hydrofluosilicic acid, and its salts (chiefly of iron and aluminium). It contains 19.8 per cent. free and combined hydrofluosilicic acid. A disinfectant.

CERARGYRITE (Horn Silver). Minerals. They are compounds of silver with chlorine, bromine, or iodine.

CERASIN (Ceresine). A wax obtained by the treatment of ozokerite with concentrated sulphuric acid. The name ceresine is sometimes applied to ozokerite itself. See OZOKERITE.

CERASINE. See KERASITE.

CERASINE ORANGE G. See SUDAN G.

CERASINE RED. See SUDAN III.

CERATE. A hard ointment containing wax.

CERATE, GALEN'S. See GALEN'S CERATE.

CERATE, GOULARD'S. See GOULARD'S CERATE.

CERATE, PEARSON'S. See PEARSON'S CERATE.

CERATE, RESIN. See BASILICON.

CERATE, WHITE. See WHITE CERATE.

CEREDIN. See CEROLIN.

CERESINE. See CERASIN.

CERESIT (Driwal, Impervite, Cement-kote). Waterproofing compounds for cement, consisting mainly of calcium carbonate, alum, and calcium soap, sometimes with more or less free oil or fat. Sold in the form of powder to be mixed with dry cement, or as a paste to be mixed with water.

CERIDIN. See CEROLIN.

CERIN. See OZOKERITE.

CERISE. See MAGENTA.

CERITE. A cerium mineral, $2(\text{Ca.Fe})\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CEROLIN (Ceredin). The solid extract of yeast, containing fat. Used in medicine.

CEROSILINE (Ceroxylin). Palm-tree wax, from *Ceroxylon andicola*.

CEROSIN. See OZOKERITE.

CEROTIN. Ceryl cerotate, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{53}\text{COOC}_{27}\text{H}_{55}$. Occurs in Chinese wax.

CEROTINE ORANGE C EXTRA. See CHRYSOIDINE R.

CEROTINE YELLOW R. A dyestuff obtained from diazotised aniline and resorcinol.

CEROXYLIN. See CEROSILINE.

CERULEAN BLUE. See CERULEUM.

CERUSE. See WHITE LEAD.

CERUSSITE (White Lead Ore). A mineral. It is lead carbonate, PbCO_3 .

CERVANTITE. See ANTIMONY OCHRE.

CETIACOL. Cetylguaiacyl.

CETINE. Cetyl palmitate, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOC}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$. Occurs in spermaceti.

CETOSALOL. See SALOPHENE.

CETOSAN. A mixture of the higher alcohols of spermaceti, mainly cetyl and octodecyl alcohols, with vaseline. It gives a creamy emulsion with water.

CETYLGUIACYL (Cetiacol, Palmiacol). Pyrocatechin methyl-cetyl-ether, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})$. A remedy recommended for consumption.

CEVADILLA. The seed of *Schænocaulon officinale*.

CEVADILLINE (Sabadilline, Cevadine). Veratrine, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{49}\text{NO}_9$, an alkaloid.

CEVADINE. See CEVADILLINE.

CEVEDINE. Cevine, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_8$, an alkaloid.

CEYLON ISINGLASS or **GELATIN.** See AGAR-AGAR.

CHABAZITE (Phacolite). A zeolite, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHALCANTHITE (Copper Vitriol, Cyano-site). A native copper sulphate, found at Cape Calamita, as a crust on iron ores.

CHALCANTHUM. Ferrous sulphate, FeSO_4 .

CHALCEDONY. A mineral. It is a variety of crypto-crystalline quartz.

CHALCOLITE. A mineral, $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{UO}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It contains radium.

CHALCOMENITE. A mineral, $\text{CuSeO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHALCOPHANITE. A mineral, $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHALCOPHYLLITE. See TAMARITE.

CHALCOPYRITE. See COPPER PYRITES.

CHALCOSINE. See REDRUTHITE.

CHALCOTRICHITE (Hair Copper). Native copper suboxide, Cu_2O , a variety of cuprite.

CHALK (Whiting, English White, Spanish White, Paris White). Pure amorphous calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 .

CHALK, FRENCH. See FRENCH CHALK.

CHALKONE. Benzal - aceto - phenone, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}:\text{CH}.\text{CO}.\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$.

CHALK, PREPARED. See PREPARED CHALK.

CHALK, RED. See INDIAN RED.

CHALK, SPANISH. See ACTINOLITE.

CHALMERSITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide of copper and iron, CuFe_2S_3 .

CHALYBEATED TARTAR. Tartrated iron (*q.v.*).

CHALYBEATE WATERS. Iron waters. They usually contain from 0.03-0.15 per cent. ferrous carbonate.

CHALYBITE (Spathic Iron Ore, Siderite). A mineral. It is carbonate of iron, FeCO_3 .

CHAMBER ACID. Sulphuric acid, which condenses on the floors in the lead chamber process for sulphuric acid. It contains from 62-70 per cent. acid.

CHAMELEON, MINERAL. See MINERAL CHAMELEON.

CHAMOIS (Rouille). A yellowish-brown hydrated sesquioxide of iron, precipitated on calico by the action of caustic soda on ferrous sulphate.

CHAMOIS MORDANT. Pure ferrous acetate.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. Flowers of *Anthem. nobilis*. Also see GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

CHAMOMILE, GERMAN. See GERMAN CHAMOMILE.

CHAMOMILE, ROMAN. See ROMAN CHAMOMILE.

CHAMOSITE. A natural silicate of iron, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3.3(\text{Fe}.\text{Mg})0.2\text{SiO}_2.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHAMOTTE. A mixture of fireclay and burnt pottery. Used for making fire-bricks.

CHANCE'S STONE. An artificial stone made by melting a basaltic rock found in Staffordshire (Rowley rag), and casting it into the shapes required.

CHAPPE. A yarn made from waste silk.

CHAR. See BONE BLACK.

CHARAS. The resin of Indian hemp, used for smoking.

CHARCOAL, ANIMAL. See ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL BLACK. See CARBON BLACK.

CHARCOAL, BLOOD. See BLOOD CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL, BONE. See ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL MIXTURE. Meal powder (500 parts), mixed with from 6-8 parts charcoal. Used in fireworks.

CHARCOAL, SUGAR. See SUGAR CHARCOAL.

CHARLESTON PHOSPHATE. A mineral, consisting mainly of calcium phosphate.

CHARLTON WHITE. See LITHOPONE.

CHARTREUSE. A liqueur prepared from

balm mint, cinnamon, saffron, hyssop, angelica, sugar, alcohol, and other ingredients.

CHATTERTON'S COMPOUND. Mixtures of tar, rosin, and guttapercha. Used for cementing guttapercha to wood and metals.

CHAUBERT'S OIL. Consists of 75 per cent. oil of turpentine, and 25 per cent. oil of hartshorn.

CHAUX DE THEIL. A hydraulic lime, containing more than 20 per cent. clayey matter. Used by French engineers for marine work.

CHAY. See CHAY ROOT.

CHAY-AVER. See CHAY ROOT.

CHAY ROOT (Chay-aver, Indian Madder). The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, known in India as turbuli, cheri-vello, ché or chay, sayawer, and imburel. The root contains a dyestuff, which dyes similar to Turkey red.

CHÉ. See CHAY ROOT.

CHEDDITES. Blasting explosives, containing perchlorates and chlorates of ammonium, potassium, or sodium, the explosive nature of which is reduced by coating them with castor oil having a nitro-compound (nitro-naphthalene or nitro-toluene) dissolved in it. They are manufactured at Chedde, in France.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. A mixture of 34 parts sodium sulphate, 23 parts magnesium sulphate, and 50 parts sodium chloride.

CHEMAWINITE (Cedarite). A pale yellow Canadian amber.

CHEMICAL RED. See INDIAN RED.

CHEMICAL SAND. The iron salt used to neutralise the waste soap lyes for glycerin recovery. It consists of a mixture of ferric sulphate, ferric oxide, and a little free acid, and is made by treating powdered iron ore with concentrated sulphuric acid, breaking it up, and heating.

CHEMICAL WOOD PULP. Pure cellulose.

CHEMICK. A dilute solution of bleaching powder, used in the textile industry.

CHEMOL. A cresol soap solution prepared from *m*-cresol. A disinfectant and antiseptic.

CHERI-VELLO. See CHAY ROOT.

CHERRY ESSENCE. Usually consists of 15 parts amyl acetate, 10 parts benzaldehyde, 1 part sweet oil of oranges, 2 parts cassia oil, 2 parts lemon oil, 2 parts oil of cloves, and 8 parts amyl benzoate.

CHERT. A mineral, consisting of a massive form of silica, SiO_2 .

CHESSY COPPER. See CHESSYLITE.

CHESSYLITE (Chessy Copper). A blue carbonate of copper, found near Lyons, $2\text{CuCO}_3.\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

CHESTNUT. See MAGENTA and UMBER.

CHESTNUT EXTRACT. An extract from the horse chestnut, used for producing black dyes, especially for silk dyeing.

CHEWING GUM. Gum chicle, washed and dried, and mixed with flavouring materials, sugar, and filling substances.

CHIAN TURPENTINE. The oleo-resin from the bark of *Pistachi terebinthus*, a tree in the Mediterranean and Asia Minor.

CHIASTOLITE (Cross-stones). A mineral. It is a variety of andalusite (a silicate of aluminium, Al_2SiO_5). Worn as charms.

CHICA. See ATOLE.

CHICAGO ACID. 2S Acid.

CHICAGO BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - bi - amino - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{S}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue.

CHICAGO BLUE 4B and RW. Mixed azo dyestuffs from dianisidine, 1 : 8 : 4 : 6-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, and another component.

CHICAGO BLUE 6B. See DIAMINE SKY BLUE.

CHICAGO BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue.

CHICAGO BLUE 2R. See COLUMBIA BLUE G.

CHICAGO BLUE 4R (Columbia Blue R, Benzo Blue 4R, Diamine Blue C4R). Mixed diazo compounds from benzidine, amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid (1 : 8 : 4) or disulphonic acid (1 : 8 : 2 : 4), and α -naphthol-sulphonic acid. Dyes cotton blue.

CHICAGO GREY. An azo dyestuff from Chicago orange and amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid G. A direct cotton dye.

CHICAGO ORANGE RR. A dyestuff produced by the condensation of *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid with benzidine, in the presence of caustic soda. Dyes cotton orange from a salt bath.

CHICA RED (Carajura). A rare pigment prepared by the Indians of Central America, from *Bigonia chica*. It is obtained from the leaves, and is used for painting their bodies. It is also called chika.

CHICLE. See CHEWING GUM.

CHICORY. The root of *Cichorium intybus*. It is mixed with coffee.

CHIENDENT. See RAIZ DE ZACATON.

CHIKA. See CHICA RED.

CHILI BAR. A crude copper resembling blister copper, and containing 98-99 per cent. of the metal.

CHILI NITRE. See CHILI SALTPETRE.

CHILI SALTPETRE (Chili Nitre, Soda Saltpetre, Peru Saltpetre, Cubic Saltpetre, Soda Nitre, Cubic Nitre, Nitratine). Sodium nitrate, NaNO_3 , found as deposits in Chili and Peru.

CHILLIES or CHILLIE PODS. The fruit of *Capsicum minimum*.

CHILWORTH POWDERS. Explosives. They are mixtures of potassium nitrate and chlorate, sulphur and charcoal.

CHINA BLUE. See SOLUBLE BLUE.

CHINA CLAY (Porcelain Clay, Cornish Clay, Kaolin, Argilla, White Bole, Pipe-clay, Porcelain Earth). The purest form of clay (a silicate of aluminium,

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), found naturally. It is used in the manufacture of china, in distemper work, and for other purposes.

CHINA GREEN. See MALACHITE GREEN.

CHINAMIN. A solution of the neutral salt of quinine, in combination with adrenaline and hamamelis. Used as a nasal spray, and as an instillation in the eyes.

CHINA OIL. Peru balsam.

CHINAPHENIN. See QUINAPHENIN.

CHINAPHTHOL (Quinaphtol). Quinine- β -naphthol- α -mono-sulphonate, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OH} \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$. Used in rheumatism and typhoid fever.

CHINA STONE. See CORNISH STONE.

CHINEONAL (Quineonal). Quinine-diethyl-barbiturate, containing 64 per cent. quinine. Has been used in the treatment of whooping cough.

CHINESE BEAN OIL. Soja bean oil, extracted from the bean of *Soja hispida*, *S. japonica*, or *Phaseolus hispides*. Used in soap-making.

CHINESE BLUE. See PRUSSIAN BLUE. Several mixtures are also sold under this name, such as ultramarine and flake white, or cobalt blue and white lead.

CHINESE CARMINE. Said to be prepared by extracting cochineal with a boiling solution of alum, heating the filtered decoction with the addition of tin in nitric and hydrochloric acids, and finally allowing it to stand for the carmine to separate.

CHINESE CINNAMON. See CASSIA BARK.

CHINESE GALLS. See GALL NUTS.

CHINESE GLUE. Shellac dissolved in alcohol. Used for joining wood, earthenware, or glass.

CHINESE GREEN. See SAP GREEN.

CHINESE INK. See INDIAN INK.

CHINESE ISINGLASS. See AGAR-AGAR.

CHINESE RED. See CINNABAR and CHROME RED.

CHINESE SILVER (Peru Silver). A German silver, containing a little aluminium.

CHINESE TALLOW (Vegetable Tallow). The tallow obtained from pressing the fruit of *Stillingia sebifera*, which grows in China.

CHINESE VERMILION. See SCARLET VERMILION.

CHINESE WAX (Vegetable Spermaceti, Tree Wax). Also wrongly called Japanese wax. Insect wax, obtained from the insect, *Coccus ceriferus*, or *C. pela*, which deposits wax on certain trees.

CHINESE WHITE. See ZINC WHITE. The name is sometimes applied to barium sulphate.

CHINESE WHITE COPPER. An alloy of 40 per cent. copper, 31 per cent. nickel, 25 per cent. zinc, and 2 per cent. iron.

CHINESE WOOD OIL (Wood Oil). Tung oil, obtained from the seeds of *Aleurites cordata*, in China and Japan. A drying oil which has been used in the manufacture of linoleum.

CHINESE YELLOW (Persian Yellow, Spanish Yellow, Royal Yellow). Trisulphide of arsenic, As_2S_3 . A pigment. Also see OCHRE.

CHINIC ACID. See KINIC ACID.

CHINN MINERAL. A snow-white calcium carbonate mined in Kentucky. It has a specific gravity of 2.64, and is used as a rubber filler.

CHINOCOL. A compound of hydroxyquinoline and potassium sulphate. An antiseptic.

CHINOFORM. See QUINOFORM.

CHINOIDIN. See QUINOIDINE.

CHINOL. Quinoline-mono-hypochlorite, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{NClO}$. Said to be antipyretic and analgesic.

CHINOLIN. See LEUCOLINE.

CHINOSOL. See QUINOSOL.

CHINOTOXINE. Dichinoline-dimethylsulphate-quinotoxin. Toxic.

CHINOTROPINE. Formamine quinate (hexamine quinate), used in medicine.

CHIOLITE. A mineral. It is a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium, $3\text{AlF}_3 \cdot 5\text{NaF}$.

CHIROL. A solution of resins and fatty acids in ether-alcohol.

CHIROSTER. A solution of waxy or balsam-like bodies in carbon tetrachloride. Recommended as an antiseptic.

CHLOANTHITE (White Nickel). A mineral. It is nickel diarsenide, NiAs_2 .

CHLORAL. Chloral hydrate, CCl_3CHO .

CHLORALAMIDE. Chloral formamide, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{NH}\cdot\text{CHO}$. A mild hypnotic and sedative.

CHLORALOSE. Anhydro-glucio-chloral, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CCl}_3\text{O}_6$. A hypnotic.

CHLORALUM. An impure solution of aluminium chloride, AlCl_3 , of sp. gr. 1.15. It contains calcium and sodium salts as impurities. A disinfectant.

CHLORAMIDE. See CHLORALAMIDE.

CHLORAMIDE OF MERCURY. See WHITE PRECIPITATE.

CHLORAMINE BLACK N. A dyestuff which dyes unmordanted cotton, half wool, and half silk.

CHLORAMINE BLUE 3G and HW. Polyazo dyestuffs which dye mixed fabrics. The brand 3G gives a greenish-blue on unmordanted cotton, and HW, a blackish-blue.

CHLORAMINE GREEN B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazophenol (or salicylic)-disulpho-aminonaphthol-azo-dichloro-benzene, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_5\text{O}_5\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2\text{Cl}_2$. Dyes cotton green.

CHLORAMINE ORANGE. See MIKADO ORANGE G and 4R.

CHLORAMINE T (Tolamine, Chlorazene). Sodium-*p*-toluene-sulpho-chloramide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)(\text{SO}_2\cdot\text{NCl}\cdot\text{Na})\text{CH}_2\text{O}$. An antiseptic used in medicine.

CHLORAMINE YELLOW (Chlorophenine Y, Diamine Yellow A, Diamine Fast Yellows B, C, and FF, Oxyphenine, Oxyphenine Gold, Thiophosphine J, Columbia Yellow). Oxidation products of dehydro-thio-toluidine-sulphonic acid

or the latter and primuline together. Dye cotton from a neutral bath, and silk from an acid bath, yellow.

CHLORANIL. Tetrachlor-quinone, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_4\text{O}_2$.

CHLORANIL VIOLET. A dyestuff which is probably identical with methyl violet, obtained by the action of dimethyl-aniline upon chloranil.

CHLORANTHRENE BLUE. Indanthrene blue.

CHLORANTINE RED. See DIANOL BRILLIANT RED.

CHLORAPATITE. A mineral. It is a variety of apatite, $3\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_4\cdot\text{CaCl}_2$.

CHLORAZENE. See CHLORAMINE T.

CHLORAZOL BLUE 6G. See DIAMINE SKY BLUE.

CHLORAZOL BLUE R and 3G. A dyestuff. It is dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazobi-chloro- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue from a salt bath.

CHLORAZOL DEEP BROWN. A dyestuff identical with trisulphone brown B, except that the end component is *m*-tolylene-diamine.

CHLORAZOL GREEN G. A dyestuff which is the same as Diamine green C (Cassella). Dyes unmordanted cotton, green.

CHLORAZOL SKY BLUE FFS. A dyestuff identical with Benzo sky blue, Chicago blue 6B, and Diamine sky blue FF. See DIAMINE SKY BLUE.

CHLORIBUTOL. See CHLORETONE.

CHLORCENTHITE. A mineral, NiAs_2 . The nickel is frequently replaced by cobalt and iron.

CHLORCOSAN. Chlorinated paraffin wax.

CHLORETONE (Chlorbutol, Acetone Chloroform). Trichloro-butyl-alcohol, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})\text{CCl}_3\cdot\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used as a hypnotic, soporific, as an inhalation anæsthetic, and as a remedy for seasickness.

CHLORIC ETHER. Spirit of chloroform (*Spiritus chloroformi*, B.P.). It contains 50 c.c. chloroform and 1,000 c.c. alcohol.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. See BLEACHING POWDER.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, LIQUID. See BLEACH LIQUOR.

CHLORIDE OF SODA. See EAU DE JAVELLE.

CHLORIN. See DINITROSO-RESORCINOL.

CHLORINATED LIME. Bleaching powder (*q.v.*).

CHLORINATED SODA. See EAU DE JAVELLE.

CHLORITE. A mineral, $5\text{MgO}\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot 3\text{SiO}_2\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHLORITOID (Masonite, Phyllite). A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{FeO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHLORMAGNESITE. A mineral. It consists of magnesium chloride, MgCl_2 .

CHLORMETHANE. Methyl chloride, CH_3Cl .

CHLORO-ACETENE. A mixture of aldehyde, paraldehyde, and carbonyl chloride.

CHLOROBROM. A solution of 6 parts potassium bromide, 6 parts chlorobromamide, and 58 parts water.

CHLOROBROMAL. Chloro-dibromo-acetic-aldehyde, $\text{CCl}_2\text{Br}_2\text{CHO}$.

CHLOROBROMHYDRIN. α - Chloro - α - bromo - isopropyl - alcohol, $\text{CH}_2\text{Br} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$.

CHLOROBROMOFORM. Chloro-dibromomethane, CHCl_2Br_2 .

CHLORODYNE. A medicinal compound containing prussic acid, morphia, chloroform and hemp. An opiate and antispasmodic.

CHLOROFORM, ACETONE. See ACETONE CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORM, KETONE. See KETONE CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORM, METHYLATED. See METHYLATED CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROFORM, NITRO. See CHLOROPICRIN.

CHLOROFORM, PICTET. Chloroform prepared from chloral-chloroform, by freezing this compound to -75°C .

CHLOROFORM WATER. (*Aqua chloroformi*, *B.P.*) It consists of 2.5 c.c. chloroform, made up with water to 1,000 c.c.

CHLOROGENINE. Alstonine, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, an alkaloid.

CHLORIODOLIPOL. Stated to be a chlorine substitution product of phenol, creosote, and guaiacol. Used in chronic affections of the respiratory tract.

CHLOROL. A disinfectant containing mercuric chloride, sodium chloride, hydrochloric acid, and copper sulphate, dissolved in water.

CHLOROLIN. A disinfectant said to contain 20 per cent. mono-chlor-phenol, and trichlor-phenol. Applied to wounds as a $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 per cent. solution.

CHLOROMETHANE (Chloro-methyl). Methyl chloride, CHCl_3 .

CHLORO - METHYL. See CHLOROMETHANE.

CHLORONITROUS GAS. Nitrosyl chloride, NOCl .

CHLOROPHENINE G. A dyestuff similar to Oxyphenine, Oxyphenine gold, and Thiophosphine J. Its properties and application are the same as Chloramine yellow.

CHLOROPHENINE ORANGE R and GO. Intermediate reduction products of curcuphenine.

CHLOROPHENINE ORANGE RR and RO. A dyestuff. It is the sodium sulphate of the dehydro-thio-toluidide of azo-stilbene-aldehyde, obtained by the reduction of curcuphenine with glucose and caustic soda. Dyes cotton bright orange.

CHLOROPHENINE Y. See CHLORAMINE YELLOW.

CHLOROPHYLL (Leaf Green, Chromule). The green colouring matter of plants, leaves and stalks. Used for colouring confectionery and liqueurs.

CHLORO - PICRIN (Nitro - chloroform). Trichloro-nitro-methane, $\text{CCl}_3(\text{NO}_2)$.

CHLOROS. A disinfectant. It is a solution of sodium hypochlorite, containing 10 per cent. available chlorine.

CHLOROSONIN. A compound of chloral hydrate with hydroxylamine.

CHLOROTHIONITE. A mineral, $(\text{Cu} \cdot \text{K}_2)(\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cl}_2)$.

CHLOROXETHOSE. Hexachloro-divinyl-oxide, $(\text{CCl}_3)_2\text{O}$.

CHLOROZONE. A bleaching liquor prepared by passing chlorine into caustic soda.

CHLORPYRIN. See HYPNAL.

CHLORYL (Chloryl Anæsthetic). Ethyl chloride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, used as an anæsthetic.

CHOCOLATE. A mixture of cocoa and sugar with flavouring materials. A good sample contains from 40-60 per cent. cocoa, and the rest sugar. Ordinary qualities contain from 10-15 per cent. starch.

CHOCOLATE FAT. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

CHOCOLATE NUTS. Theobroma seeds.

CHOCOLATE VARNISH. A liquid preparation, used in Spain, for hardening chocolate, to prevent it becoming white on keeping. It contains gum benzoin, a resin, and alcohol.

CHOCOLATE WHETSTONE. A mica schist from New Hampshire, used for sharpening tools.

CHOLEOL. An oily solution, said to contain the palmitic and oleic esters of cholesterol.

CHOLESTOL. Oxy - quino - terpene, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_2$.

CHOLESTROPHANE. Dimethyl - parabanic acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$.

CHOLINE (Sincaline). Neurine (dimethyl-oxy - ethyl - amine - methylo - hydroxide, $\text{CH}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$).

CHONDRODITE (Humite). A mineral, $8\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$. Iron and fluorine are present.

CHOO-LI-KI-TEL (Badam Kohee). Apricot oil, expressed from the kernels of *Prunus Armeniaca*.

CHRISMA. A variety of soft paraffin.

CHRISMALINE. A variety of soft paraffin.

CHRISTOFLE. See GERMAN SILVER.

CHROATOL. Terpin - iodo - hydrate, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16} \cdot 2\text{HI}$. Has been used externally in the treatment of psoriasis and other skin diseases, as a dusting-powder or ointment.

CHROMACETIN BLUE. A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of gallo-cyanines with aromatic alkylated amines.

CHROMALINE. A chrome mordant made by reducing chromic acid with glycerin. Used for printing chrome colours on wool.

CHROMAMMONITE. An explosive containing ammonium nitrate.

CHROMANIL BLACK BF, 2BF, 3BF, RF, 2RF. Direct cotton blacks obtained after treatment with potassium bichromate.

CHROMATE, COPPER. See COPPER CHROMATE.

CHROMATE OF CHROMIUM (Brown Oxide of Chromium). Chromium dioxide, Cr_2O_3 .

CHROMATE OF POTASH, RED. See RED CHROMATE OF POTASH.

CHROMATISED GELATIN. Made by adding 1 part potassium bichromate to 5 parts of a solution (5–10 per cent.) of gelatin. A cement for glass.

CHROMAZONE BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the ethyl-phenylhydrazone of benzaldehyde-azo-1 : 8-dihydroxy-naphthalene-3 : 6-disulphonic acid. Gives blue shades on chromed wool.

CHROMAZONE RED A. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzaldehyde-azo-1 : 8-dihydroxy-naphthalene-3 : 6-disulphonic acid. Dyes wool from an acid bath.

CHROMAZURINES. Dyestuffs similar to Delphine blue.

CHROMAZUROL S. A dyestuff. It is *o*-chloro-benzaldehyde-sulphonic acid, condensed with salicylic acid, and oxidised.

CHROME. See BICHROME.

CHROME (Acid Alizarin, Acid Anthracene, Diamond Salicine). Acid chrome colours for wool. The wool is dyed and mordanted with bichromate in the same vessel.

CHROME ALUM. Potassium chrome alum, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CHROME BLACK. Anhydrous copper chromate.

CHROME BLACK I. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-carboxy-phenol-azo- α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{16}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_3$. Dyes chromed wool.

CHROME BLUE. A dyestuff. It is tetramethyl-diamino-oxy-diphenyl-naphthyl carbinol-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{Cl}$. Dyes chromed wool blue, but is chiefly used for cotton printing.

Also the name for a chromium-silicon-phosphate, obtained by fusing a mixture of potassium bichromate, fluorspar, and silica.

CHROME BORDEAUX. A mordant dyestuff, used for printing with acetate of chromium mordants, giving claret-red shades.

CHROME BORDEAUX 6B DOUBLE. A dyestuff similar to Chrome bordeaux.

CHROME BROWN P. A dyestuff prepared by the action of picramic acid upon *m*-amino-phenol.

CHROME BROWN RO. See FAST BROWN N.

CHROME BROWN RR. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-oxybenzene-azo-pyrogallol, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_3$. Dyes chrome wool brown, and cotton reddish-brown with a chrome mordant.

CHROME CARMINE. See CHROME RED.

CHROME CEMENT. A strong solution of gelatin, to which has been added 1 part of a solution of acid chromate of lime to every 5 parts gelatin. Used as a glass cement.

CHROME CINNABAR. See CHROME RED.

CHROME EMERALD GREEN. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

CHROME FAST CYANINE G. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised 1-amino-2-naphthol-sulphonic acid, and α -naphthol.

CHROME FAST YELLOW. See MILLING YELLOW.

CHROME FAST YELLOW G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenylpheno-triazine-azo-salicylic-di (and tri)-sulphonic acid. Dyes chromed wool yellow.

CHROME GARNET. See CHROME RED.

CHROME GLUE. Either a mixture of glue with potassium or ammonium bichromate, or of glue with chrome alum. On drying these mixtures, they become very insoluble, and are used as cements for glass, for waterproofing materials, and for photographic purposes.

CHROME GREENS. Tetramethyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol-*m*-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, is known as Chrome green. It dyes chromed wool green, also used in cotton printing.

Also, under the names of Chrome green, Milori green, German green, Green vermilion, Printing green, Satin green, Silk green, Hooker's green, Milori green, Brunswick green, Cinnabar green, and New Brunswick greens, are mixtures of Prussian blue with Chrome yellow, and sometimes with barytes sold as pigments. Used for wallpaper colour, and for lithographic colour.

Formerly, chromium sesquioxide, Cr_2O_3 , was known as Chrome green. It was used as a pigment, and for imparting a green colour to glass. Other names for this oxide are Ultramarine green, Green cinnabar, Oil green, and Leaf green. It is now sold as chrome oxide green. Also see CHROMIUM GREEN.

CHROME IRON (Ferrochrome). An alloy of iron and chromium, usually containing from 62–68 per cent. chromium. Used in the manufacture of chrome steel.

CHROME IRON ORE (Chromite). An ore analogous to magnetic iron ore. Its formula is Cr_2FeO_3 , but the chromium oxide is always partially replaced by ferric oxide and alumina, and the iron oxide by magnesium oxide.

CHROME OCHRE. A yellowish-green earthy deposit found in the Shetland Islands.

CHROME ORANGE. See CHROME RED.

CHROME OXIDE GREEN. See CHROME GREENS.

CHROME PATENT BLACKS TG, TB, T, TR. Wool dyestuffs which are employed in an acid bath, the fabric being then treated with a 1.5 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate.

CHROME PATENT GREEN A and N. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid-azo- α -naphthalene-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{33}H_{21}N_7O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool by the chrome method, a dark bluish-green.

CHROME PRUNE. A mordant dyestuff. It gives claret shades with chrome mordants.

CHROME RED (Austrian Cinnabar, Chinese Red, Persian Red, Victoria Red, Vienna Red, Derby Red, Chrome Cinnabar, Chrome Orange, American Vermilion, Chrome Garnet, Chrome Ruby, Chrome Carmine). Pigments consisting of basic lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, $Pb(OH)_2$, or a mixture of this substance with chrome yellow.

CHROME RED R. A mordant dyestuff, used in calico printing, with chromium acetate. It gives red shades.

CHROME RUBY. See CHROME RED.

CHROME STEEL. An alloy of steel with chromium, made by adding ferrochrome to mild steel. It usually contains from 2-5 per cent. chromium, and 0.8-2 per cent. carbon.

CHROMETAN. A chrome used in tanning. It contains oxide of chromium.

CHROME VIOLET. See MAUVEINE.

CHROME VIOLET. The Bayer Co. A dyestuff. It consists of tetramethyldiamino-oxy-triphenyl-carbinol-*m*-carboxylic acid, $C_{24}H_{25}N_2O_4$. Dyes chromed wool violet, and is used in calico printing.

CHROME VIOLET. Geigy. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of aurine-tricarboxylic acid, $C_{22}H_{13}O_{10}Na_3$. Gives a reddish-violet colour in calico printing with chrome mordants.

CHROME YELLOW. A pigment. It is normal lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$. The compounds, $PbCrO_4$, $PbSO_4$, and $PbCrO_4 \cdot 2PbSO_4$, are also known as chrome yellow.

The lower qualities of Chrome yellow, also called Lemon yellow, Paris yellow, Leipsic yellow, Lemon chrome, Royal yellow, New yellow, Cologne yellow, American chrome yellow, French chrome yellow, Baltimore chrome yellow, Imperial yellow, King's yellow, Canary yellow, and Zwickau yellow, are mixtures of Chrome yellow with gypsum, heavy spar, china clay, whitening, and kieselguhr. Also see BARIUM YELLOW.

CHROME YELLOW D. See MILLING YELLOW.

CHROME YELLOW GG. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised *o*-anisidine and salicylic acid

CHROMIC ANHYDRIDE. Chromic acid is sometimes called by this name.

CHROMINE G. See THIOFLAVINE S.

CHROMITE. See CHROME IRON ORE.

CHROMIUM COPPER. An alloy of copper and chromium, containing 10 per cent. chromium. Used in the manufacture of hard steels. Also added to increase elasticity.

CHROMIUM GREEN (Guignet's Green, Pannetier Green, Arnaudon Green, Matthieu-Plessy Green, Chrome Emerald Green, Mittler's Green, Permanent Green, Emerald Green, Veridian, Chrome Green). Green pigments consisting of hydrated sesquioxide of chromium, with phosphate or borate of chromium. Also see CHROME GREENS.

CHROMIUM MANGANESE. An alloy containing 30 per cent. chromium and 70 per cent. manganese. Used in the manufacture of hard steels. Also added to copper to increase elasticity.

CHROMIUM MOLYBDENUM. An alloy of 50 per cent. chromium and 50 per cent. molybdenum. Used in the manufacture of hard steels.

CHROMIUM NICKEL. An alloy of 10 per cent. chromium and 90 per cent. nickel, also 50 per cent. chromium, and 50 per cent. nickel. Used in the manufacture of hard steels.

CHROMIUM OXIDE, GREEN. See GREEN OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.

CHROMIUM OXIDE, RED. See RED OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.

CHROMOCYANINES. See INDALIZARIN.

CHROMOCYANINE V and B (Blue PRC, Brilliant Gallocyanine). Sulphonic acids of leuco-gallocyanines. They dye violet to blue shades with chrome mordants. Employed in calico-printing.

CHROMOFORM. A combination of methyl-hexamethylene-tetramine and dichromic acid, $(C_6H_{12}N_4CH_3)_2Cr_2O_3$.

CHROMOGEN I. See CHROMOTROPE ACID.

CHROMO SANTONIN (Golden Santonin). A modification of ordinary santonin, formed by exposing it to sunlight. Given in sprue.

CHROMOTROPE ACID (Chromogen I). Dioxy-naphthalene-disulphonic acid. An acid dye for wool.

CHROMOTROPE 2B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo-1:8-dioxy-naphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_9N_3O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool from an acid bath, bluish-red, becoming blue to black on chroming.

CHROMOTROPE 6B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-acetamino-benzene-azo-1:8-dioxy-naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool violet-red from an acid bath.

CHROMOTROPE 8B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo-dioxy-naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{11}N_3O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool reddish-violet from an acid bath.

CHROMOTROPE 10B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene-azo-1:8-dioxy-naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_3O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool reddish-violet from an acid bath.

CHROMOTROPE FB. See AZORUBINE S.

CHROMOTROPE 2R (Biebrich Acid Red 4B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-1 : 8-dioxy-naphthalene-3 : 6-disulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-violet.

CHROMOXAN COLOURS. Dyestuffs. They are aldehydes of the naphthalene series, condensed with hydroxy-acids of the benzene series, and oxidised.

CHROMULE. See CHLOROPHYLL.

CHRSAMIN (Flavophenin). An azo dyestuff from diazotised benzidine and salicylic acid, $(C_6H_4)_2(N_2)_2(C_6H_3)_2(OH)_2(COOH)_2$. The commercial product is the sodium salt, and is used for dyeing cotton goods yellow.

CHRSAMIN G (Erie Yellow XC). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-salicylic acid, $C_{26}H_{16}N_4O_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow from a soap bath. See CHRSAMIN.

CHRSAMIN R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-salicylic acid, $C_{28}H_{20}N_4O_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow from a soap bath.

CHRSANILINE. See PHOSPHINE.

CHRSAROBIN, CRUDE. See GOA POWDER.

CHRYSAUREINE. See ORANGE II.

CHRYSAZIN. Dioxy - anthraquinone, $C_6H_3(OH) : C_2H_2 : C_6H_3OH$.

CHRYSAZOL. Dioxy-anthracene, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2$.

CHRYSEINIC ACID. See CAMPOBELLO YELLOW.

CHRYSEOLINE. See TROPÆOLINE O.

CHRYSEOLINE YELLOW. See TROPÆOLINE O.

CHRYSEINE. See OZOKERINE.

CHRYSINIC ACID. Chrysin, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$.

CHRYSOBERYL. A mineral. It is beryllium aluminate, $Al_2O_3 \cdot BeO$.

CHRYSOCALE. A jeweller's alloy, containing 9 parts copper, 8 parts zinc, and 2 parts lead.

CHRYSOCOLLA. A copper ore. It is a hydrated silicate, $CuO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

CHRYSOFORM. Dibromo-diiodo-hexamethylene - tetramine, $C_6H_8Br_2I_2N_4$. Antiseptic.

CHRYSOHARMINE. Nitro - harmaline, $C_{15}H_{13}(NO_2)H_3O$.

CHRYSOIDINE (Chrysoidine G). Diamino-azo-benzene, $C_6H_5 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot NH_2 \cdot NH_2$. Used in combination with safranines to produce a scarlet on mordanted cotton.

CHRYSOIDINE CRYSTAL. A dyestuff. It consists of the hydrochloride of benzene-azo-*m*-phenylene - diamine, with some of the homologues from *o*- and *p*-toluidine. Dyes wool and silk orange.

CHRYSOIDINE G. See CHRYSOIDINE.

CHRYSOIDINE R. Durand, Hugenin & Co. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of toluene-azo-*m*-tolylene-diamine, $C_{11}H_{17}N_4Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton brown.

CHRYSOIDINE R (Cerotine Orange C Extra, Gold Orange for Cotton). Read,

Holliday and Sons, Williams Bros., Levenstein, Ltd., Geigy, Société pour l'Industrie Chimique. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of benzene-azo-*m*-tolylene-diamine, $C_{13}H_{15}N_4Cl$.

CHRYSOIDINE Y. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of diamino-azo-benzene, $C_{12}H_{13}N_4Cl$. Dyes wool, silk, and tanned cotton orange.

CHRYSOINE. See TROPÆOLINE O.

CHRYSOLINE. The sodium salt of benzyl-fluoresceine. Dyes silk yellow. See TROPÆOLINE O.

CHRYSLITE. See OLIVINE.

CHRYSPHANIC ACID. Dioxy-methyl-anthraquinone, $C_{13}H_{10}O_4$.

CHRYSPHENINE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazophenetol - phenol, $C_{28}H_{22}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton or wool yellow from a neutral or acid bath, and silk from an acetic acid bath.

CHRYSPRASE. A mineral. It is a variety of quartz. Used in jewellery as a semi-precious stone.

CHRYSOSULPHITE. A mixture of magnesium picrate with sodium sulphate. A red filter for photographic purposes.

CHRYSOTILE (Chrysotile Asbestos, Canadian Asbestos). A mineral. It is a fibrous variety of serpentine (*q.v.*), with a structure similar to asbestos.

CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS. See CHRYSOTILE.

CHRYSYL. Zinc - boro - picrate. Antiseptic.

CHUNAM. A rendering made in India by burning Kunkur (*q.v.*), mixing with sand, water, and a little molasses.

CHURCHITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated phosphate of cerium, containing 52 per cent. cerium oxide, Ce_2O_3 .

CIBA BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 7 : 5'-tribrom-indigo.

CIBA BLUE 2B. A dyestuff. It is tetrabrom-indigo.

CIBA BORDEAUX. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dibrom-thio-indigo.

CIBA GREEN G. A dyestuff. It is dibrom- β -naphthindigo.

CIBA HELIOTROPE B. A dyestuff. It is tetrabrom-indirubin.

CIBANONE BLACK B, 2B. A dyestuff prepared by fusing 2-methyl-benzanthrone with sulphur.

CIBANONE BLUE 2G. A dyestuff prepared in a similar way to Cibanone black.

CIBANONE BROWN. A dyestuff. It is amino-2-methyl-anthraquinone fused with sulphur.

CIBANONE GREEN. A dyestuff prepared as Cibanone black.

CIBANONE ORANGE R. A dyestuff prepared from dichloro-methyl-anthraquinone.

CIBANONE YELLOW R. A dyestuff prepared from mono-chloro-methyl-anthraquinone.

CIBA RED B. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-dichloro-thio-indigo.

CIBA RED G. A dyestuff. It is dibromo-thio-indigo-scarlet.

- CIBA SCARLET G.** A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of thio-indoxyl with acenaphthene-quinone.
- CIBA VIOLET A, B, and R.** A dyestuff. It is halogenated thio-indigo.
- CIBA YELLOW G.** A dyestuff. It is the dibromo derivative of indigo yellow 3G.
- CIBA YELLOW 5R.** A dyestuff prepared from Ciba yellow G by reduction.
- CIBROLA.** A preparation of milk and glycerophosphate, similar to Sanatogen.
- CICATRINE.** A solution containing 20 parts thiosinamine, 33 parts antipyrine, and 0.65 part eucaine lactate per 100 parts.
- CICUTA.** Conium.
- CICUTINE.** See CONIA.
- CIDER.** See APPLE WINE.
- CIEDDU.** A Sardinian fermented milk, similar to Yogurt (*q.v.*).
- CIGNOLIN.** 1 : 8 - Dihydroxy - anthranol. Used in medicine.
- CIMOLITE.** Purified Fuller's earth (*q.v.*).
- CINCHONA, PALE.** The bark of *Cinchona officinalis*.
- CINCHONA, RED.** The bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.
- CINCHONA, YELLOW.** The bark of *Cinchona calisaya*.
- CINCHONIDENE.** Cinchene, $C_{19}H_{20}N_2$.
- CINDER PIG.** A pig iron made from tap cinder, and other forms of slag. It is usually high in phosphorus.
- CINENE.** See DIPENTENE.
- CINEOL.** Eucalyptol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.
- CINEREINE.** An induline dyestuff obtained from azoxy-aniline, aniline hydrochloride, and *p*-phenylene-diamine.
- CINNABAR (Chinese Red, Mercury Blend, Vermilion, Liver Ore, Patent Red).** A mineral. It is mercuric sulphide, HgS , used as a pigment.
- CINNABAR, AUSTRIAN.** See CHROME RED.
- CINNABAR, CHROME.** See CHROME RED.
- CINNABAR GREEN.** See CHROME GREENS.
- CINNABAR, IMITATION (Bluish and Yellowish Cinnabar Substitutes).** Red lead coloured with Rose bengal, or a mixture of this dye with some Cochineal scarlet 2R.
- CINNABAR OF ANTIMONY.** See RED ANTIMONY.
- CINNABAR RED.** See COTTON SCARLET.
- CINNAMENE.** See STYROL.
- CINNAMOL.** See STYROL.
- CINNAMON (Ceylon Cinnamon).** The dried inner bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*.
- CINNAMON BARK, WILD.** See CANELLA.
- CINNAMON BROWN.** See BISMARCK BROWN.
- CINNAMON, CHINESE.** See CASSIA BARK.
- CINNAMON OIL.** See OIL OF CINNAMON.
- CINNAMON STONE.** See HESSONITE.
- CINNAMON WATER.** (*Aqua cinnamomi* B.P.) Cinnamon bark (100 grams), is added to 2,000 c.c. water, and the solution distilled to 1,000 c.c.
- CINQUINOLITE.** See WHITE COPPERAS.
- CIOSE.** A dry soluble protein product of beef, containing 83-85 per cent. protein.
- CISIUM.** An alloy in which aluminium, zinc, tin, copper, as well as traces of antimony and arsenic are found.
- CITARIN (Goutine).** Sodium-anhydromethylene-citrate, $CH_2O.O.CO.C(CH_2COONa)_2$. It dissolves uric acid, and is used as a remedy for gout.
- CITRAMINE.** See HELMITOL.
- CITRAMINOXYPHEN.** See HELMITOL.
- CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, EFFERVESCENT.** See EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
- CITRENE.** See HESPERIDENE.
- CITRIDIC ACID.** See EQUISETIC ACID.
- CITRINE (Occidental Topaz, False Topaz).** A mineral. It is a clear yellow variety of quartz.
- CITRINE OINTMENT (Citron Ointment).** Mercuric nitrate ointment.
- CITROCOLL.** Claimed to be a neutral citrate of amino-acet-*p*-phenetidin, $(C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.NH.CO.CH_2.NH_2)_3.C_6H_5O_6$. Antipretic and analgesic.
- CITRONELLA OIL.** See OIL OF CITRONELLA.
- CITRONINE.** See NAPHTHOL YELLOW S.
- CITRONINE A.** See NAPHTHOL YELLOW S.
- CITRONINE B or 2B.** (Azo Yellow, Azo Yellow M, Azo Yellow 3G Extra Conc., Azo Acid Yellow, Azoflavine S or 2, Azoflavine 3R Extra Conc., Jaune Yellow, Indian Yellow, Indian Yellow G, New Yellow, Citronine 2AEJ, Citronine NE, Helianthin, Jasmin). An azo dyestuff. It consists of a mixture of the nitro derivatives of *p*-sulphobenzene-azo-diphenylamine, and monoditri-nitro-phenylamine. Dyes wool and silk yellow from an acid bath.
- CITRONINE 2AEJ.** See CITRONINE B.
- CITRONINE NE.** See CITRONINE B.
- CITRON OINTMENT.** See CITRINE OINTMENT.
- CITRON YELLOW.** See ZINC CHROME.
- CITROPHEN (Phenocitrin).** Phenetidide citrate, $C_6H_4(OH)(CO.NH.C_6H_4OC_2H_5).H_2O$. Used medicinally in cases of fever and neuralgia.
- CITOSALIC ACID.** Methylene-citrylsalicylic acid.
- CITRULLIN.** A resinoid from *Citrullus Colocynthis*. An external purgative.
- CLARAX.** A washing powder. It is a mixture of sodium phosphate, borax, and sodium perborate.
- CLARET G.** See BORDEAUX G.
- CLARET RED.** See BORDEAUX R or B.
- CLARITE.** A mineral. It is cuprous sulpharsenate, Cu_3AsS_4 , found in the Black Forest.
- CLAUDETITE.** A mineral. It is a monoclinic form of arsenic oxide, As_2O_3 .
- CLAUSTHALITE.** A mineral. It is lead selenide, $PbSe$.

CLAY. The name applied to a large class of minerals, differing considerably in composition. The basis of all clay is aluminium silicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CLAY BAND ORES. Iron ores consisting of carbonate of iron, FeCO_3 , mixed with considerable quantities of clayey matter. They may be regarded as clays or shales, which have become impregnated with iron carbonate.

CLAY, CHINA. See CHINA CLAY.

CLAY, CORNISH. See CHINA CLAY.

CLAY, EGYPTIANISED. See EGYPTIANISED CLAY.

CLAY, FOUNDRY. See FOUNDRY CLAY.

CLAY IRON STONE. See BOG IRON ORE.

CLAY, PIPE. See PIPECLAY.

CLAY, PORCELAIN. See CHINA CLAY.

CLAY, POTTER'S. Pipeclay (*q.v.*).

CLAYTON CLOTH RED (Stanley Red).

A dyestuff. It is the ammonium or sodium salt of sulpho-benzenyl-amino-thiocresol-azo- β -naphthol, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$. Dyes wool and silk red from an acid bath.

CLAYTON COTTON BROWN. An azo dyestuff obtained from dehydro-thio-toluidine, naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, and phenylene-diamine. Dyes cotton brown from a salt bath.

CLAYTON FAST BLACKS (Clayton Fast Greys). Dyestuffs which are probably sulphides or thiosulphonic acids of aniline black and its analogues. They dye cotton from a sodium sulphide bath, and when applied with caustic soda upon glucose-prepared calico, give black prints.

CLAYTON FAST GREYS. See CLAYTON FAST BLACKS.

CLAYTON WOOL BROWN. An azo dyestuff obtained from aniline, sulphanilic acid, naphthionic acid, and *m*-phenylene-diamine. Dyes wool and silk brown from an acid bath.

CLAYTON YELLOW (Turmerine, Thiazol Yellow, Mimosa). A dyestuff. It consists of the sodium salt of the diazo-amino compound of dehydro-thio-toluidine-sulphonic acid, or of the mixed diazo-amino compounds of dehydro-thio-toluidine-sulphonic acid, and primuline. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow from a salt bath.

CLAY, WHITE. See CHINA CLAY.

CLEANING OIL. A fraction of Russian petroleum distillation. See β -PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

CLEAVELANDITE. A mineral. It consists of lamellar albite (*q.v.*).

CLEMANTINE. See METHYLENE VIOLET 2RA.

CLEMANTINE GIROFLE. Safranine MN (*q.v.*).

CLEMEN'S SOLUTION. A solution of potassium arsenate and bromide. (*Liquor Potassii arsenatis et bromidi B.P.C.*)

CLEVELAND PIG. A pig iron made in the Middlebrough district, from Cleveland ores. It contains about 1 per cent. phosphorus and 2.5 per cent. silicon.

CLEVE'S ACIDS. Sulphonic acids of α -naphthylamine, α -naphthol, and nitro-naphthalene. β -Acid is α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{H})(\text{NH}_2)$ 1:6; also nitro-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{H})(\text{NO}_2)$. γ -Acid is α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{H})(\text{NH}_2)$ 1:3; θ -Acid or *J*-acid is α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid 1:7; and θ - or δ -acid is nitro-naphthalene-sulphonic acid 1:7.

CLEVITE (Broggerite). Names applied to certain varieties of pitchblende, rich in the rare earths.

CLICHY WHITE. A white lead made at Clichy.

CLIFTONITE. A cubic form of graphitic carbon, found in meteoric iron.

CLIMAX SUGARS. A dark-coloured syrup, mainly consisting of dextrose. Used by brewers for colouring porter.

CLINKER. Burnt cement produced in cement kilns is called by this name.

CLINOCLASE. See APHANESITE.

CLINOCHLORE. A mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium and magnesium, with varying amounts of iron. See CHLORITE.

CLINTONITE. A mineral, $10(\text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot 5\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CLOTH BROWN G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthalene-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{Na}$. Dyes chromed wool brownish-yellow.

CLOTH BROWN R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic-naphthol-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2$. Dyes chromed wool brownish-red.

CLOTH OIL. That fraction obtained from the residue of Russian petroleum by distillation, of sp. gr. 0.875.

CLOTH ORANGE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-resorcinol-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{Na}$. Dyes chromed wool brownish-orange.

CLOTH RED B. The Bayer Co., Dahl & Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo- α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{Na}$. Dyes chromed wool red.

CLOTH RED B. K. Oehler. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes chromed wool brownish-red from an acid bath. Other names for this colour are Cloth red O, Fast bordeaux O, Cloth red BA, and Fast milling red B.

CLOTH RED BA. See CLOTH RED B.

CLOTH RED 3B EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo-ethyl- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_5\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-red from an acid bath.

CLOTH RED G. The Bayer Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-benzene-azo- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{Na}$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath. Other names for this dyestuff are Cloth red R, and Fast red 7B.

CLOTH RED G. K. Oehler. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{19}N_4O_4SNa$. Dyes chromed wool dark red from an acid bath. Another name for this dyestuff is Cloth red G extra.

CLOTH RED G EXTRA. See CLOTH RED G.

CLOTH RED 3GA. See CLOTH RED 3G EXTRA.

CLOTH RED 3G EXTRA (Cloth Red 3GA). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthylamine-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{20}N_5O_3SNa$. Dyes chromed wool red.

CLOTH RED O. See CLOTH RED B.

CLOTH RED R. See CLOTH RED G.

CLOTH SCARLET G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-benzene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{22}H_{15}N_4O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

CLOTH SCARLET R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-azo-toluene- β -naphthol, $C_{24}H_{19}N_4O_4SNa$.

CLYSPIHTIQUE. See BANDOLIN.

"C" NAPHTHA. A fraction of American petroleum oil, of sp. gr. 0.700.

COAGULEN CIBA (Coagulin, Kocher-fonio). An extract said to be prepared from blood platelets, and to contain cytozym, thrombokinas, and thrombozym, mixed with lactose. Used as a hemostatic intramuscularly or intravenously in 5 per cent. solution.

COAGULIN. See COAGULEN CIBA.

COAL, AGGLOMERATED. See BRIQUETTES.

COAL, BOVEY. See BOVEY COAL.

COAL BITUMEN. A bituminous material which is soluble in pyridine, and insoluble in carbon tetrachloride.

COAL BRASSES. Iron pyrites, FeS_2 , as met with in coal.

COAL CARBONITES I and II. Explosives containing respectively 25 and 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 30.5 and 24.5 per cent. sodium nitrate, 39.5 and 40.5 per cent. rye flour, and 5 per cent. potassium bichromate.

COAL, GLANCE. See GLANCE COAL.

COALITE. A smokeless coal, prepared by distilling coal at a low temperature, so that it contains sufficient matter to enable it to burn without much smoke.

COAL, LEAN. See LEAN COAL.

COAL, MOTHER OF. See MOTHER OF COAL.

COAL MOTOR SPIRIT. Motor spirit derived from the volatile products from the distillation of coal and cannels.

COAL OIL. See KEROSENE.

COAL, PAPER. See PAPER-COAL.

COAL, PARROT. See PARROT COAL.

COAL, STONE. See STONE COAL.

COAL TAR, COLOURLESS. See ANTHRACOL.

COARSE METAL (Matte). The molten mass produced in copper smelting, containing about 35 per cent. copper, copper sulphide, copper oxide mixed with other oxides, and with sulphide of iron.

COARSE SOLDER. See SOLDER, COARSE.

COBALT, ARSENICAL. See SMALTINE.

COBALT, BLACK. See ASBOLANE.

COBALT BLOOM. See ERYTHRITE.

COBALT BLUE (Cobalt Ultramarine, Thenard's Blue, Leithner's Blue, Leyden Blue, Gahn's Ultramarine, Vienna Blue, Azure Blue, Hoffner's Blue, Hungary Blue, King's Blue). A blue pigment consisting of an aluminate of cobalt, prepared by calcining cobalt compounds with clay or alumina. Phosphoric acid and zinc oxide are often added. Used as an oil colour.

COBALT BRONZE. A phosphate of cobalt and ammonium.

COBALT BROWN. A pigment prepared by calcining a mixture of ammonium sulphate, cobalt sulphate, and ferrous sulphate.

COBALT, EARTHY. See ASBOLANE.

COBALT ENAMELS. Alkali silicates coloured blue by cobalt oxide, or in other colours, due to mixtures of cobalt oxide with other oxides, such as zinc oxide.

COBALT GLANCE. See COBALTINE.

COBALT GREEN (Rinnmann's Green, Zinc Green). A pigment prepared by heating the precipitated oxides of cobalt and zinc.

COBALT, GREY. See COBALTINE.

COBALTINE (Cobalt Glance, Grey Cobalt, Cobaltite). A mineral. It is a sulpharsenide of cobalt, frequently containing iron, $CoAs_2CoS_2$.

COBALTITE. See COBALTINE.

COBALT NICKEL BLENDE (Cobalt Nickel Pyrites). A mineral, $2RS.3R_2S_2$. (R is nickel or cobalt). It usually contains 11-40 per cent. cobalt, and 14-42 per cent. nickel, and iron.

COBALT NICKEL PYRITES. See COBALT NICKEL BLENDE.

COBALTOMENITE. A mineral. It is a selenide of cobalt.

COBALT PYRITES. A mineral. It is cobaltic sulphide, Co_2S_3 .

COBALT RED (Cobalt Rose). Cobalt oxide, Co_2O_3 .

COBALT ROSE. See COBALT RED.

COBALT-SPEISS. A cobalt ore, $(Co.Ni.Fe)As$.

COBALT, TIN-WHITE. See TIN - WHITE COBALT.

COBALT ULTRAMARINE. See COBALT BLUE.

COBALT VIOLET. A pigment prepared by mixing solutions of cobalt sulphate and sodium phosphate. A precipitate of hydrated cobaltous phosphate is formed, which upon fusing produces a violet pigment. When broken up, washed, and dried, it forms the cobalt violet of commerce.

COBALT VIOLET, PALE. See PALE COBALT VIOLET.

COBALT VITRIOL. Cobaltous sulphate, $CoSO_4.7H_2O$.

COBALT YELLOW. See AUREOLIN.

COBOLT. Smaltite, a mineral.

COCA. The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*.

- COCÆTHYLIN.** The ethyl ester of benzoyl-ecgonine, $C_6H_5CO \cdot C_8H_{13}NO \cdot COOC_2H_5$.
- COCERYL COCCERATE.** Coccerin, $C_{30}H_{40}(O \cdot C_{31}H_{41}O_2)_2$.
- COCCINE 2B.** See **CROCEINE 3BX**.
- COCCININ.** See **PHENETOLE RED**.
- COCCININE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-methoxy-toluene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- COCCINITE.** A mineral. It is mercuric iodide, HgI_2 .
- COCCOLITE.** See **AUGITE**.
- COCCULIN.** Picotoxin.
- COCCUS.** Cochineal.
- COCHINEAL** (Carmine, Carmine Lake). The dried bodies of the female shield louse, *Coccus Cacti*. It is the source of carmine, a red colouring matter, the dyeing principle of which is carminic acid. Used for dyeing scarlet on tin mordanted wool, but chiefly for the preparation of pigments. Carmine lake consists chiefly of the aluminium salt of carminic acid. Two qualities of cochineal are white or silver-grey, and black cochineal or Zaccatila.
- COCHINEAL CAKE.** Cochineal pressed into the form of cakes.
- COCHINEAL LAKES.** Pigments. They consist of the colouring matter of the cochineal insect, precipitated by an aluminium salt. See **COCHINEAL**.
- COCHINEAL RED A.** See **NEW COCCINE**.
- COCHINEAL SCARLET G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo- α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool brick-red from an acid bath.
- COCHINEAL SCARLET PS.** See **PALATINE SCARLET**.
- COCHINEAL SCARLET 2R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- COCHINEAL SCARLET 4R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{15}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- COCHINILLE AMMONIACALE.** Ammoniacal cochineal, a colouring matter consisting of dark-brown tablets, which are obtained by digesting cochineal with ammonia (excluding air), and precipitating the solution with aluminium nitrate.
- COCHIN KINO.** See **KINO, COCHIN**.
- COCHROME.** A cobalt-chromium alloy.
- COCK METAL.** An alloy containing 20 lbs. copper, 8 lbs. lead, 1 oz. lead oxide, and 3 ozs. antimony.
- COCKSCOMB PYRITES** (Spear Pyrites). Minerals. They are groups of crystals of Marcasite (disulphide of iron, FeS_2).
- COCO.** An aqueous extract of liquorice root, used as a polishing agent in the micro-analysis of carbon steels. Also the name for a liqueur from Bologna.
- COCOA BUTTER** (Cacao Butter). The fat extracted from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. The seeds contain from 35-45 per cent. of the butter. It contains the glycerides of arachic, palmitic, oleic, stearic, and lauric acids.
- COCOALINE.** See **VEGETABLE BUTTER**.
- COCOA OIL.** See **OIL OF COCOA**.
- COCO-NUT BUTTER** (Coco-nut Oil, Coco-nut Milk, Copra). The sweet watery liquid contained in the coco-nut is called coco-nut milk. This disappears and gives place to a soft edible pulp, which hardens in the air, and is sold as copra. Copra contains from 60-70 per cent. oil, which is extracted as coco-nut oil or butter.
- COCO-NUT MILK.** See **COCO-NUT BUTTER**.
- COCO-NUT OIL.** See **COCO-NUT BUTTER**.
- COCOSE.** See **VEGETABLE BUTTER**.
- CODEINE.** Methyl-morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}(CH_3)NO_3$.
- CODEONAL.** A mixture of 1 part Medinal (*q.v.*), and 2 parts Codeine-veronal. Used as a somnifacient, as a sedative, and as an analgesic.
- CODETHYLIN.** Ethyl-morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}(C_2H_5)NO_3$.
- CODOIL.** See **RETINOL**.
- CELINE.** See **CERULEUM**.
- CERULEAN BLUE.** See **CERULEUM**.
- CERULEINE** (Alizarin Green, Anthracene Green, Cœruleine A). A dyestuff obtained by heating galleine with concentrated sulphuric acid, $C_{20}H_{10}O_6$. Dyes chromed wool, silk, or cotton, green. Used in cotton printing.
- CERULEINE A.** See **CERULEINE**.
- CERULEINE S** (Alizarin Green, Anthracene green S, Cœruleine SW). The bisulphite compound of cœruleine, $C_{20}H_{10}O_6 \cdot 2NaHSO_3$. Dyes chromed wool, silk, or cotton, green. Used in calico printing.
- CERULEINE SW.** See **CERULEINE S**.
- CERULEUM** (Cœline, Sky Blue, Cœrulean Blue). A blue pigment prepared by calcining a mixture of cobaltous sulphate, tin salt, and chalk, or by treating tin with nitric acid, adding a solution of cobalt nitrate, evaporating, and heating. Calcium sulphate is also usually found in the pigment.
- COFECTANT.** A proprietary disinfectant, containing phenols in a form soluble in water.
- COFFEE ESSENCE.** Various kinds of sugar, which are burnt, together with aromatics and fillings. Used to cheapen coffee.
- COFFEINE.** Caffeine.
- COGNAC** (French Brandy). A brandy obtained by distilling weak wines of special vintages, refining and maturing the product in casks of angoulême or Limousin oak. Also see **BRANDY**.
- COGNAC OIL.** See **OIL OF COGNAC**.
- COIN BRONZE.** An alloy of copper, tin, and a little zinc.
- COIR** (Coco-nut Fibre). The fibre from the shell of the coco-nut. Used as a cordage, and as a filling material.
- COLALIN.** Cholic acid, $C_{24}H_{46}O_5 \cdot H_2O$.

COLCOTHAR. See INDIAN RED.

COLD BLACKS B, R. See CATIGENE BROWN N.

COLD BLAST PIG. A pig iron made in a furnace worked with a cold blast. It is usually low in silicon.

COLD VARNISHES. Varnishes obtained by heating linseed oil to 105° C. for four and a half hours, adding manganese borate, linoleate, or resinate, and stirring the mass with compressed air.

COLEMANITE (Borate spar). A mineral. It is calcium borate, $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in California. A source of boron and boric acid.

COLLARGOL (Crede's Silver). Colloidal silver, used in medicine for many septic diseases.

COLLAURIN. A form of colloidal gold.

COLLIERY STEELITE. A chlorate explosive, consisting of 74 per cent. potassium chlorate, 25 per cent. oxidised resin, and 1 per cent. castor oil.

COLLIN. A preparation made by heating hide powder or gelatin with caustic soda, and neutralising with acetic acid. Used in the analysis of tanning materials.

COLLODION. Nitro-cotton, a weakly nitrated cellulose, usually regarded as dinitro-cellulose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{O}_5$. Its solution in alcohol-ether is also known as collodion. Employed in medicine and photography.

COLLODION, BLISTERING. See BLISTERING COLLODION.

COLLODION, ELASTIC. Flexible collodion (*q.v.*).

COLLODION, FLEXIBLE. See FLEXIBLE COLLODION.

COLLODION PYROXYLINE. Cellulose tetra- and tri-nitrates.

COLLODION SILK. A weakly nitrated cellulose (collodion cotton), is dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, to form a thick syrup, subjected to pressure, and forced out in fine threads to form silk. It is passed through a reducing bath to remove NO groups, to render it non-inflammable and non-explosive. Sometimes the nitro-cellulose is mixed with resin, oil, or fish-glue.

COLLODION WOOL. A weakly nitrated cellulose, usually a dinitro-cellulose. Used for the preparation of celluloid and blasting gelatin.

COLLOIDAL FUEL (Liquid Fuel). An emulsified mixture of finely divided coal and mineral oil. One such mixture contains 30 per cent. coal, 10 per cent. coal tar distillate, and 60 per cent. mineral oil.

COLLOSIN. See FILMOGEN.

COLLOXYLINUM. Pyroxylin (*q.v.*).

COLOGNE BROWN. See VANDYCK BROWN and UMBER.

COLOGNE EARTH. A brown pigment. Originally it was a native bituminous earth, but it is now prepared by calcining Vandyck brown. See UMBER.

COLOGNE GLUE. The best and purest skin glue.

COLOGNE-ROTTWEILER POWDER. An

explosive. It consists of 93 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 0.9 per cent. barium nitrate, 1.2 per cent. sulphur, and 4.9 per cent. vegetable oil.

COLOGNE SPIRIT. Spirit of wine, used in pharmacy.

COLOGNE YELLOW. See CHROME YELLOW.

COLOMBO ROOT. Calumba root.

COLONIA POWDER. An explosive, consisting of a mixture of from 30–35 per cent. nitro-glycerin, with from 65–70 per cent. ordinary gunpowder.

COLONIAL SPIRIT. A purified methyl alcohol, CH_3OH .

COLOPHONITE. A mineral. It is a calcium-iron-silicate, a garnet.

COLOPHONY (Rosin, Resin). The residue which remains after the volatile oils have been removed by the distillation of crude turpentine. It is essentially abietic anhydride, $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{62}\text{O}_4$. Used in the manufacture of soap, and for making varnishes.

COLOURED INKS. Inks which are usually prepared from water-soluble aniline dyes.

COLOURING SUGAR. See BURNT SUGAR.

COLOURLESS COAL TAR. See ANTHRACOL.

COLOURS, CASEIN. See CASEIN COLOURS.

COLOURS, CHROMOXAN. See CHROMOXAN COLOURS.

COLOURS, FAT. See FAT COLOURS.

COLOURS, MORDANT. See ADJECTIVE DYE STUFFS.

COLOURS, WHITE LEAD. See WHITE LEAD COLOURS.

COLOUR WASH. A mixture of lime and water with pigments.

COLUMBA, FALSE. See FALSE COLUMBA.

COLUMBIA BLACK B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-naphthol-disulphonic acid-azo-bi-*m*-tolylene-diamine, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_9\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton black.

COLUMBIA BLACKS 2BX, 2BW. Dyestuffs belonging to the same group as Columbia black B.

COLUMBIA BLACK FB, FF EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-disazo- α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid-naphthol-sulphonic acid-azo-*m*-phenylene-diamine, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_9\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton black.

COLUMBIA BLACK R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazonaphthol-disulphonic acid-azo-bi-*m*-tolylene-diamine, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton black.

COLUMBIA BLUE G (Chicago Blue 2R, Benzo Blue 2R, Diamine Blue 4R). Mixed disazo dyestuffs from tolidine, amino-naphthol-sulphonic acids, and a third component. Dye cotton blue.

COLUMBIA BLUE R. See CHICAGO BLUE 4R.

COLUMBIA BROWN R. A direct cotton dyestuff.

COLUMBIA CHROME BLACK 2B. A direct cotton dyestuff.

COLUMBIA FAST BLUE 2G. A dyestuff similar to Chicago blue 2R.

COLUMBIA GREEN (Direct Green CO). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid-azo-benzene-sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{22}N_7O_{13}S_2Na_4$. Dyes cotton green.

COLUMBIAN SPIRIT. A brand of wood alcohol of a higher quality than the ordinary commercial kind. It contains only a trace of acetone.

COLUMBIA ORANGE R. A direct cotton dyestuff.

COLUMBIA RED 8B. See GERANINE.

COLUMBIA YELLOW. See CHLORAMINE YELLOW.

COLUMBITE. A mineral. It is essentially a niobate of iron and manganese, $(Fe,Mn)O.Nb_2O_5$. Part of the niobium in the mineral is often replaced by tantalum.

COLUMBIUM. Niobium, Nb.

COLZARINE OIL. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.

COLZA OIL (Sweet Oil). Rapeseed oil from *Brassica campestris*.

COMBUSTOL. A liquid antiseptic plaster containing salicylic acid in 4 per cent. solution. Used in skin diseases.

COMMON SALT. Sodium chloride, NaCl.

COMPACT BITUMEN. See BITUMEN.

COMPOUND, LAKE'S. See LAKE'S INDIA-RUBBER COMPOUND.

COMPOUND, LARD. See LARD COMPOUND.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA. A soda used in wool washing, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$.

CONCRETE (Béton). A conglomerate of pebbles, stones, gravel, blast furnace slag, or cinders, embedded in a matrix of mortar or cement.

CONCRETE, ARMoured. See REINFORCED CONCRETE.

CONCRETE OIL of MANGOSTEEN. See KOKUM BUTTER.

CONCRETE, REINFORCED. See REINFORCED CONCRETE.

CONDENSITE. A synthetic resin produced by the condensation of formaldehyde with phenol.

CONDOR. See OIL WHITE.

CONDRES DE VARECH. The ash from seaweed.

CONDURANGO. The dried bark of *Marsdenia condurango*.

CONDY'S FLUID. A solution made by dissolving potassium permanganate and aluminium sulphate in water. The potash alum which crystallises out is separated. The liquid left is a solution of permanganate of aluminium, with some aluminium sulphate. It is an oxidising agent, and is used as a disinfectant and deodoriser.

CONDY'S GREEN FLUID. A disinfecting liquid. It contains chiefly sodium manganate, $NaMnO_4$.

CONEPHRINE. A solution of cocaine and paranephine. Used as a local anæsthetic.

CONFIT WOOD. A similar preparation to Oropon, used for bating.

CONGLUTEN. A vegetable substance obtained from almonds, containing 18 per cent. nitrogen, and 0.6 per cent. sulphur. Used in medicine as a 6 per cent. solution.

CONGO BLUE 2B (Benzo Blue 2B, Diamine Blue 2B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthol- p -sulphonic- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{23}N_5O_{13}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton blue.

CONGO BLUE 3B. See DIAMINE BLUE 3B.

CONGO BLUE BX. See DIAMINE BLUE BX.

CONGO BLUE 2BX. See DIAMINE BLUE 2B.

CONGO BROWN G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-resorcinol-azo-diphenyl-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{31}H_{20}N_6O_8SNa_2$. Dyes cotton brown.

CONGO BROWN R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo-resorcinol-azo-diphenyl-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{33}H_{22}N_6O_8SNa_2$. Dyes cotton brown.

CONGO CORINTH B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-naphthionic- α -naphthol- p -sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_5O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton brownish-violet from a soap bath.

CONGO CORINTH G (Cotton Corinth G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-naphthionic- α -naphthol sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{21}N_5O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton brownish-violet from a soap bath.

CONGO FAST BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{41}H_{28}N_4O_{16}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

CONGO FAST BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthalene-azo-bi- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{44}H_{28}N_6O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

CONGO GR. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- m -amino-benzene-sulphonic acid-naphthionic acid, $C_{22}H_{20}N_4O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.

CONGO ORANGE G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazophenetol- β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_7Na_2$. Dyes cotton orange.

CONGO ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazophenetol- β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{27}N_3O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton orange.

CONGO PURE BLUE. The same as Diamine pure blue.

CONGO 4R. An azo dyestuff from diazotised tolidine, resorcinol, and naphthionic acid, $C_{30}H_{23}N_3O_5S$. See CONGO RED 4R.

CONGO RED. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-naph-

- thionic acid, $C_{32}H_{22}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool or cotton red from a neutral or alkaline bath.
- CONGO RED 4R** (Congo 4R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-resorcinol-naphthionic acid, $C_{30}H_{24}N_6O_5SNa$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.
- CONGO RUBINE**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-naphthionic acid- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{21}N_5O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red.
- CONGO SKY BLUE**. See DIAMINE SKY BLUE.
- CONGO VIOLET** (Bordeaux COV, Bordeaux Extra). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{20}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool bordeaux red from an acid bath, and cotton violet from a salt bath.
- CONGO YELLOW** (Yellow Paste). An azo dyestuff, $C_{24}H_{19}N_5O_4S$, prepared by acting with diazotised benzidine upon phenol, and then combining the product with sulphanic acid.
- CONIA** (Conylia, Conicine, Cicutine). Conine (α -propyl-piperidine), $C_8H_{10}N$ (C_3H_7), an alkaloid which occurs in henbane.
- CONICINE**. See CONIA.
- CONIMA RESIN**. See HIAWA GUM.
- CONNELLITE**. A mineral, $CuSO_4 \cdot CuCl_2$.
- CONNEMARA MARBLE**. A crystalline limestone, containing admixed serpentine.
- CONQUININE**. Quinidine, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$.
- CONSOLIDATED SULPHURIC ACID**. See SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID.
- CONSTANTAN**. An alloy of 60 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. nickel. An electrical resistance.
- CONSTANT WHITE**. A pigment. It is barium tungstate. Also see BARIUM WHITE.
- CONVERSION SALTPETRE**. See GERMAN SALTPETRE.
- CONYLIA**. See CONIA.
- CONYRINE**. α - Propyl - pyridine, $C_8H_{11}N$.
- COOMASSIE BLACK B**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-disazo - β - naphthylamine - β - naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{18}N_5O_{10}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool deep black.
- COOMASSIE NAVY BLUE**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-disazo- β -naphthol- p -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{17}N_4O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool navy blue.
- COOMASSIE UNION BLACKS**. The sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-disazo-naphthol-sulphonic acid-azo-bi- m -phenylene diamine (or m -tolylene-diamine or resorcinol). Dye mixed and union goods black.
- COOMASSIE VIOLET**. See FORMYL VIOLET S4B.
- COOMASSIE WOOL BLACK R**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of amino-benzene-azo-naphthalene - azo - β - naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid S, $C_{26}H_{13}N_5O_4SNa$. Dyes wool violet black.
- COOMASSIE WOOL BLACK S**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of amino-benzene - azo - naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid R, $C_{26}H_{17}N_5O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool black.
- COOPAL POWDER** No. 1 and KS EXPLOSIVES. They are 42-grain powders.
- COOPERITE**. An alloy containing zirconium, molybdenum, tungsten, silicon, aluminium, and nickel. Used for machine tools.
- COPAIPITE**. A mineral, $Fe_2S_3O_{18} \cdot 12H_2O$.
- COPAIVA** (Copivi). Copaiba. See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.
- COPAIVA BALSAM**. See OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA.
- COPAL, AMERICAN**. See AMERICAN COPAL.
- COPAL LOTION**. See ADHÆSOL.
- COPALM BALSAM**. See LIQUIDAMBAR.
- COPAL OILS**. Oils obtained by the dry distillation of copal. Used for the preparation of oil varnishes.
- COPIVI**. See COPAIVA.
- COPPER**. A Bohme dyestuff. It contains catechu, safranine, and a copper salt.
- COPPER ABIETINATE**. $Cu(C_{19}H_{27}O_2)_2$. Green scales, soluble in oils, imparting an emerald green colour. It has been used as a vermifuge in veterinary practice, also for impregnating and preserving wood.
- COPPERAS**. See IRON VITRIOL.
- COPPERAS, BLUE**. See BLUE COPPERAS.
- COPPERAS, GREEN**. See IRON VITRIOL.
- COPPERAS, WHITE**. See WHITE COPPERAS.
- COPPER BLACK**. Copper blue B (*q.v.*), shaded with a yellow dye.
- COPPER, BLISTER**. See BLISTER COPPER.
- COPPER BLUE**. See MOUNTAIN BLUE and COVELLITE.
- COPPER BLUE B**. A disazo dyestuff, which dyes wool reddish-blue shades in the presence of copper sulphate.
- COPPER BLUES**. Carbonates, silicates, and other salts of copper.
- COPPER, B.S.** See B.S. COPPER.
- COPPER, CEMENTATION**. See CEMENT COPPER.
- COPPER, CHESSY**. See CHESSYLITE.
- COPPER CHROMATE**. A solution of copper ammonium chromate is known commercially under this name.
- COPPER, CHROMIUM**. See CHROMIUM COPPER.
- COPPER FROTH**. See TYROLITE.
- COPPER GLANCE**. See REDRUTHITE.
- COPPER, GREY**. See TETRAHEDRITE.
- COPPER, HAIR**. See CHALCOTRICHITE.
- COPPER HEMI-OXIDE**. See HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER.
- COPPER HEMOL**. See HEMOL.
- COPPER, INDIGO**. See COVELLITE.
- COPPERISED AMMONIA**. See WILLES-DEN FABRICS.

COPPER, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE COPPER.

COPPER MICA. See TAMARITE.

COPPER-NICKEL. See NICCOLITE.

COPPER, NITRO. See NITRO-COPPER.

COPPER ORE, GREY. See TETRAHEDRITE.

COPPER ORE, PEACOCK. See PEACOCK COPPER ORE.

COPPER ORE, PURPLE. See PURPLE COPPER ORE.

COPPER ORE, RED. See CUPRITE.

COPPER OXIDE, RED. See HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER.

COPPER PAINTS. Mixtures of cupric and cuprous oxides. Used for painting ships' bottoms.

COPPER PRECIPITATE. The trade name for copper used in electrolytic processes.

COPPER, PHOSPHOR. See PHOSPHOR COPPER.

COPPER PROTOXIDE. See HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER.

COPPER, PURPLE ORE. See PURPLE COPPER ORE.

COPPER PYRITES (Chalcopyrite). A mineral. It is a sulphide of iron and copper, CuFeS_2 .

COPPER, RED ORE. See CUPRITE.

COPPER, RUBY. See CUPRITE.

COPPER SALVARSAN. Made by mixing salvarsan with a copper salt, adding caustic soda, and precipitating the mixture. Used in sleeping-sickness.

COPPER SCALE. The substance formed on copper when it is heated. It consists of a mixture of cupric and cuprous oxides.

COPPER, SILICON. See SILICON COPPER.

COPPER SILVER GLANCE. See STROHMEYERITE.

COPPER SULPHATE, AGRICULTURAL. See AGRICULTURAL COPPER SULPHATE.

COPPER, TOUGH. See TOUGH COPPER.

COPPER TRISAYLT. A copper sulphate preparation used in electro-plating.

COPPER, VITREOUS. See REDRUTHITE.

COPPER VITRIOL. See CHALCANTHITE.

COPPER WATER. Iron sulphate, FeSO_4 .

COPPER, WHITE. See GERMAN SILVER and Tombac, White.

COPRA. See COCO-NUT BUTTER.

COPRAH OIL. Coco-nut Oil. See COCO-NUT BUTTER.

COPROLITES. Deposits formerly used as phosphatic manures. They consist mainly of about 25 per cent. phosphoric oxide and about 42 per cent. calcium oxide, and are apatites of organic origin.

COPYING INK PENCILS. Made by mixing a paste of powdered graphite and kaolin with a concentrated methyl violet solution. Pressed into sticks and dried.

COQUIMBITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated ferric sulphate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

COQUINA. A coarse limestone, composed of marine shells.

CORAL. Solid mesodermal calcareous

skeletons of the coral polyps, *Anthozoa*. They consist chiefly of calcium carbonate, coloured with ferric oxide.

CORALLINE. See PÆONINE.

CORALLINE PHTHALEIN (Phenolcoralline). Pseudo-rosilic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$.

CORALLINE RED. See PÆONINE.

CORALLINE YELLOW (Yellow coralline). The sodium salt of aurine (*q.v.*).

CORBA OIL (Sphagnol). A black tarry substance distilled from peat. An external antiseptic.

CORDAL. See CORDOL.

CORDEINE. Methyl-tribrom-salol. An intestinal astringent.

CORDIERITE. See IOLITE.

CORDITE (Cordite MD). An explosive used as powder and filaments. It is a mixture of 65 per cent. guncotton, gelatinised by means of acetone, 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 5 per cent. vaseline.

CORDITE MD. See CORDITE.

CORDITE SC. Cordite. SC stands for sliced.

CORDOL (Cordal). Tribrom-salol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{COO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Br}_3$. An intestinal astringent.

CORDYL. Acetyl-tribrom-salol, an intestinal astringent. Also see CORDOL.

CORDYLITE (Barium-parasite). A mineral. It is a carbonate and fluoride of the cerium metals and barium, $(\text{CeF})_2 \cdot \text{Ba}(\text{CO}_3)_3$.

COREINE AR, AB. A dyestuff obtained by heating Coreine 2R with aniline and sulphonating. Dyes chromed wool blue. Chiefly used for printing.

COREINE 2R (Celestine Blue B). A dyestuff. It is the amide of diethyl-galloycyanine, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{Cl}$. Dyes chromed wool bluish-violet.

CORICHROME. Titanium lactates. Employed as mordants and "strikers" in the leather industry.

CORIDINE. *n*-Propyl-lutidine.

CORINAL. A synthetic tannin. It is a combination of an aluminium salt with the condensation product of sulphonated phenols and formalin.

CORINDITE. An abrasive and refractory substance obtained from bauxite, by heating it with anthracite.

CORIOFLAVINES. Red or reddish-brown dyestuffs, used for leather.

CORIPHOSPHINES. Dyestuffs. They are alkylated amino-acridines.

CORK. The outer bark of a tree, *Quercus suber*.

CORK BLACK. A pigment. It is the soot obtained by charring cork.

CORK CARPETS. Made from cork grains and linoleum cement.

CORK, MOUNTAIN. See MOUNTAIN CORK.

CORKSTONE. A material made from finely divided cork, and a mineral cementing substance. Used in building construction as a non-conducting and fireproof material.

CORNELIAN. Carnelian (*q.v.*).

CORNISH CLAY. See CHINA CLAY.

CORNISH STONE (China Stone). A granite rock occurring in Cornwall. It is rich in felspathic material, and is used for earthenware manufacture.

CORN OIL (Maize Oil). The oil pressed from maize grains, used in soap making.

CORONADITE. A mineral. It is a manganese of lead and manganese, (Mn.Pb) Mn_3O_7 .

CORN PAINT. Compound salicylic colloid. (*Collidium salicylicum Compositum*, B.P.C.)

CORN SILK. Maize stigmas.

CORN SUGAR. See GLUCOSE.

CORNUTINE. Impure ergotoxine.

CORNUTOL. A liquid extract of ergot, containing the water soluble and the alcohol soluble constituents of ergot, with about 10 per cent. alcohol.

CORONITE. An explosive, containing from 38-40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1-1.5 per cent. soluble guncotton, 26-28 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 3-5 per cent. potassium nitrate, 11-14 per cent. aluminium stearate, 8-11 per cent. rye flour, 2-4 per cent. sawdust, and 2-4 per cent. liquid paraffin.

COROZO. Vegetable ivory, the seeds of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Mercuric chloride, $HgCl_2$.

CORTICIN. See BASICIN.

CORUBIN. An artificial corundum (Al_2O_3). It is the alumina which constitutes the slag formed in the reaction between aluminium and metallic oxides (Thermit). Used for polishing purposes, and in the manufacture of fireproof stones.

CORUNDUM. A mineral. It is alumina, Al_2O_3 . Used as an abrasive, in the form of wheels and emery paper. Also see ALUNDUM.

CORUNDUM, ARTIFICIAL. An abrasive made by fusing bauxite.

CORYFIC. Methyl - ethyl - glycollate, $CH_3O(C_2H_5)_2.COOC_2H_5$. Used as a local anæsthetic, and a sedative.

CORYL. A mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides. Used in dentistry and minor surgery, as an anæsthetic.

CORYPHOL. See CANDELITE.

COSALITE. See BJELKITE.

COSAPRIN. Sodium-acetyl-sulphanilate, $C_6H_4(NH.CO.CH_3)(SO_3Na)$. Resembles phenacetin in its medicinal action.

COSMETIC BISMUTH. Bismuth oxychloride, $BiOCl$.

COSMETIC MERCURY. See WHITE PRECIPITATE.

COSMOLINE. A variety of soft paraffin.

COSSYRITE. A vaseline article. See OZOKERINE.

COSTER'S PASTE. Iodine dissolved in light oil of wood tar. Used for ringworm.

COTARGITE. A double salt of ferric chloride and cotarine hydrochloride.

COTININ. See YOUNG FUSTIC.

COTO BARK. Used in medicine for diarrhoea. The active principle is cotoin, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$.

COTTON, ANIMALISED. See ANIMALISED COTTON.

COTTON BALLS. See BORONATROCALCITE.

COTTON BLACK. A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of *o-p*-dinitro-diphenylamine-sulphonic acid with sodium polysulphides. Dyes cotton brownish-black.

COTTON BLUE. Many of the direct cotton blues, such as Diamine, Benzo, and Congo blues, are sold under this name. See SOLUBLE BLUE and METHYL BLUE.

COTTON BLUE R. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

COTTON BORDEAUX. A dyestuff from diamino - diphenylene - ketoxime with naphthionic acid, $C_{33}H_{21}N_7O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton from a soap bath.

COTTON BROWN A, N. A tetrazo dyestuff. See BENZO BROWN BX, BR.

COTTON BROWN R. See INGRAIN BROWN.

COTTON CORINTH G. See CONGO CORINTH G.

COTTON FAST BLUE 2B. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

COTTON, MERCERISED. See MERCERISED COTTON.

COTTON, MINERAL. See SLAG WOOL.

COTTON, NITRO. See NITRO-COTTON.

COTTON ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-disulpho-*m*-phenylene-diamine-azo-benzene-*m*-sulphonic acid. Dyes cotton orange from a boiling bath.

COTTON PONCEAU. An azo dyestuff from diamino - dixylyl - methane and naphthol-disulphonic acid R.

COTTON, PYRO. See PYRO COTTON.

COTTON RED. See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.

COTTON RED 4B. See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.

COTTON RHODINE BS. A dyestuff. It is the methylene derivative of dimethyl-homo-rhodamine ester, $C_{51}H_{59}N_4O_6Cl_2$. Dyes tanned cotton violet-red.

COTTON ROOT BARK. The root bark of *Gossypium* species.

COTTON SCARLET. The Badische Co. See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.

COTTON SCARLET. Leipziger Anilinfabrik Beyer & Kegel. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of phenyl-dixylyl-methane-disazo-bi- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{43}H_{32}N_4O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton red from a boiling alkaline bath, and is used for preparing lakes. Another name is Cinnabar red.

COTTON SCARLET 3B CONC. See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.

COTTONSEED MEAL. Obtained from cottonseed, by grinding the cake which is left when the oil is pressed out. Used as a nitrogenous fertiliser, and as a cattle-food.

COTTON SPIRITS. See TIN SPIRITS.

COTTON YELLOW G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-*m*-phenylene - diamine - disulphonic acid, and dyes cotton orange-yellow.

COTTON YELLOW G. The Badische Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-urea-disazo-bi-salicylic acid, $C_{27}H_{18}N_6O_7Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow from a boiling alkaline bath.

COTTON YELLOW R. See ORIOLE YELLOW.

- COTUNNITE.** A mineral. It is lead chloride, $PbCl_2$.
- COUAC.** A coarse kind of farina (*q.v.*), made in Brazil. It is a food product, obtained from the dried pulp of the roots of the plant *Manioc*, *Manihot utilissima*. Couac jaune is obtained by the addition of turmeric.
- COUMASSIE UNION BLACKS.** See COUMASSIE UNION BLACKS.
- COUNTESS POWDER.** Cinchona bark in powder.
- COUNT PALMER'S POWDER.** Magnesium carbonate, $MgCO_3$.
- COUPIER'S BLUE.** See INDULINE. SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- C.O.V.** Concentrated oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), containing from 93–95 per cent. acid.
- COVELLITE** (Blue Copper, Indigo Copper). A mineral. It is copper sulphide, CuS .
- COWDIE GUM.** See AUSTRALIAN COPAL.
- COWHAGE.** The hairs on the fruit of *Mucuna pruriens*. A mechanical irritant used to promote the expulsion of worms.
- COWRIE GUM.** Gum dammar.
- COXCOMB PYRITES.** See COCKSCOMB PYRITES.
- COXINE.** The name given to a red solution of coal tar dyes, which absorb the actinic rays.
- COXPYRIN.** See ASPIRIN.
- CRAB OINTMENT.** See MERCURY OINTMENT.
- CRAB-ORCHARD SALT.** A mild saline purgative obtained by evaporating the water of the springs at Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky. It consists mainly of magnesium sulphate, together with some sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, and calcium sulphate, also a little iron, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, and silica.
- CRAB'S EYES.** Prepared chalk.
- CRACKED MOTOR SPIRIT.** Motor oils obtained by cracking oils of less volatile mineral oils, or tar oils.
- CRAMP BARK.** The bark of *Viburnum opulus*.
- CREALBIN.** Egg albumin in combination with creolin. Used for the internal administration of creolin. It contains 50 per cent. creolin.
- CREAM.** Cream of tartar (*q.v.*)
- CREAM CAUSTIC.** An inferior caustic soda from tank liquor.
- CREAM, FORMALIN.** See FORMALIN CREAM.
- CREAM, LAMBKIN'S.** See LAMBKIN'S CREAM.
- CREAM OF TARTAR** (Refined Tartar). Acid potassium tartrate, $CO_2K \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH(OH)$.
- CREAM OF TARTAR, SOLUBLE.** See SOLUBLE CREAM OF TARTAR.
- CREDE'S SILVER.** See COLLARGOL.
- CRÈME DE CACAO.** Made from an infusion of cocoa, alcohol, and sugar.
- CRÈME DE MENTHE.** A sweetened liqueur. The flavour is obtained from fresh mint leaves, usually pepper-mint.
- CRÈME DE ROSES.** A sweetened liqueur. It has the odour of oil of roses.
- CRÈME DE VANILLA.** A liqueur.
- CRÈME DE VIOLET.** See CRÈME DE YVETTE.
- CRÈME DE YVETTE** (Crème de Violet). A liqueur which has an odour of violets, and has a violet colour.
- CREMNITE.** A building material made from clay, sand, and fluorspar.
- CREMNITZ.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- CREMNITZ WHITE.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- CREMONITE.** An explosive consisting of 48.85 per cent. ammonium perchlorate, and 51.15 per cent. ammonium picrate.
- CREMS WHITE.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- CREOCAMPH.** A mixture of equal parts of creosote and camphoric acid. Used to minimise pain at the seat of an injection.
- CREOCIDE.** A proprietary disinfectant containing creosote.
- CREOLINE** (Kresosolvin). A disinfectant, insoluble in, but emulsifying in, water. It contains from 25–30 per cent. creosote oils in a resin soap solution. It is sometimes called cresoline or sanitol, and has been used in the treatment of scabies, as a 5 per cent. ointment with vaseline.
- CREOLINE-IODOFORM.** A compound of creoline and iodoform. An antiseptic with only a faint aromatic odour.
- CREOLIN-PEARSON.** See BACTEROL.
- CREOSAL.** See TANNOSAL.
- CREOSOFORM.** A condensation product of formaldehyde and creosote. An internal antiseptic.
- CREOSOL SOAP.** A potash soap soluble in water, containing 50 per cent. crude cresols. Used in midwifery as an antiseptic.
- CREOSOTAL.** A carbonate of creosote, prepared by passing carbonyl chloride into a solution of creosote in caustic soda. Used as an internal antiseptic.
- CREOSOTE ALBUMINATE** (Nutrincreosote). A compound of creosote and albumin. It is said to contain 40 per cent. creosote.
- CREOSOTE, CARBOLATED.** See CARBOLATED CREOSOTE.
- CREOSOTE CARBONATE.** A mixture of neutral carbonic esters produced from a mixture of phenols.
- CREOSOTE-GUAIACOL** (Homoguaiacol). (Creosol).
- CREOSOTE OILS.** See HEAVY OILS.
- CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE** (Phosphatol). Names given to preparations of guaiacol phosphite, $P(O \cdot O_4H_4 \cdot OCH_3)$. Antiseptics.
- CREOSOTE TANNATE.** See TANNOSAL.
- CREOSOTIDE.** Creosote iodide, containing 25 per cent. iodine. Prescribed in incipient tuberculosis, also in asthma, and as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic.
- CRÉSALOLS** (Cresol salols). Cresol salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)(COOC_6H_4CH_3)$.

Generally the *m*-cresol compound is referred to by the above names.

CRESAMOL. See KRESAMINE.

CRESAPROL. See CRESIN.

CRESATIN. *m*-Cresol-acetate, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{OCH}_3\text{O}$. External antiseptic and analgesic.

CRESAURIN. The anhydride of trioxyl-tritoly-carbinol, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_3$.

CRESGOL. See EGOLS.

CRESILITE. An explosive. It is trinitro-cresol.

CRESIN (Cresaprol). Made by dissolving 25 per cent. cresol in 75 per cent. of a solution of sodium-cresoxyl-acetate. Used in $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 per cent. solution as a disinfectant for wounds.

CRESINEOL. A compound of cineol and *o*-cresol. A crystalline product.

CRESOCHIN. Said to be a neutral sulphinate of quinoline and tricresol. A disinfectant for surgical instruments.

CRESOLEUM. See BACTEROL.

CRESOLINE. See CREOLINE.

CRESOL RED (Kresol Red). The higher homologue of Coccin B, prepared from the ethyl ether of amino-cresol.

CRESOL-RESORCIN. See CRESORCIN.

CRESOL SALOLS. See CRESALOLS.

CRESOL, SAPONIFIED. See BACTEROL.

CRESOL, SOLID. See PARALYSOL.

CRESORCIN (Cresol-resorcine, *a*-Isorcine, Lutorcin, Cresorcineol). Dioxy-toluene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OH})_2$ (1 : 2 : 4).

CRESORCINOL. See CRESORCIN.

CRESOSTERIL (Kresosteril). The acid *o*-oxalic ester of *m*-cresol, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{C}(\text{OH})_2\cdot\text{C}(\text{OH})_2\cdot\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\cdot(\text{CH}_3)$. A germicide.

CRESOTINE YELLOW G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazobi-*o*-cresol-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton yellow.

CRESOTINE YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazobi-*o*-cresol-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton yellow.

CRESYL BLUE BB, BBS. A dyestuff. It is possibly dimethyl-diamino-toluenazonium chloride and homologues. Dyes tanned cotton blue.

CRESYL HYDRATE (Cresylic acid). Cresol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$.

CRESYLIC ACID. See CRESYL HYDRATE.

CRESYLITE. A French explosive. It is trinitro-cresol. Also see CRESILITE.

CRESYL VIOLET B, BB. A dyestuff closely related to Capri blue GN.

CRESYNTAN. See NERADOL.

CRETAFORM. Oxy-methyl-cresol-tannin.

CRIMSON LAKE. A cochineal lake containing more aluminium base than carmine.

CRIMSON SPIRITS. See TIN SPIRITS.

CRISTAL. See FLINT GLASS.

CRISTALLINE. See ZAPON VARNISH.

CRISTOBALITE. A mineral. It is a form of silica, SiO_2 .

CRISTOLAX. A combination of malt extract and liquid paraffin. Recommended as a laxative.

CROCEINIC ACID. See BAYER'S ACID.

CROCEIN B. A dyestuff. It is the

sodium salt of benzene-azo-benzene-azo-*a*-naphthol-disulphonic-acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

CROCEIN 3B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo-toluene-azo-*a*-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

CROCEIN 3BX (Coccine 2B, Scarlet 000). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

CROCEIN ORANGE. See PONCEAU 4GB.

CROCEIN SCARLET B. A mixture of Crocein scarlet 3B with Orange 3B.

CROCEIN SCARLET 2B. A mixture of Crocein scarlet 3B with Orange 7B.

CROCEIN SCARLET 3B (Ponceau 4RB). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath, and cotton from an alum bath.

CROCEIN SCARLET 3BX. An azo dye-stuff isomeric with Fast red E, prepared from diazotised naphthionic acid and β -naphthol-*a*-sulphonic acid. The commercial product is the sodium salt.

CROCEIN SCARLET 4BX. See NEW COCCINE.

CROCEIN SCARLET 7B (Ponceau 6RB, Crocein Scarlet 8B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthol-*a*-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

CROCEIN SCARLET 8B. See CROCEIN SCARLET 7B.

CROCEIN SCARLET O EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-sulpho-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes wool and silk scarlet.

CROCEIN SCARLET R. A mixture of Crocein scarlet 3B with Orange 5B.

CROCEIN SULPHONIC ACID. See BAYER'S ACID.

CROCEIN YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is the potassium salt of dinitro- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{OK}\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_2\cdot\text{SO}_3\text{K}$.

CROCIC ACID. See BAYER'S ACID.

CROCIDOLITE (Blue Asbestos). A mineral. It is a silicate of sodium and iron, $(\text{Fe}\cdot\text{Na})_4\cdot\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{12}\cdot\text{FeSiO}_3$. The name is also incorrectly applied to a variety of quartz, known as Tiger's eye.

CROCOISITE (Crocoite). A mineral. It is a chromate of lead, PbCrO_4 .

CROCOITE. See CROCOISITE.

CROCUS. Saffron, a colouring matter from the dried and powdered flowers of the saffron plant, *Crocus sativus*, used for colouring confectionery, and ferric oxide having a bluish tint used for polishing metals, are both known as crocus. See SAFFRON and INDIAN RED.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY. See SULPHURATED ANTIMONY.

CROCUS, RED. See RED CROCUS.

CROMFORDITE. See KERASITE.

CRONITE. An alloy of nickel and chromium. No. 1 contains 85 per cent. nickel, and 15 per cent. chromium.

CRONSTEDITE. A mineral. It is Chlorite (*q.v.*), containing manganese.

CROOKESITE. A mineral. $(\text{Cu.Tl.Ag})\text{Se}$.

CROSS DYE BLACKS (Sulpho Blacks, Cross Dye Navy). Dyestuffs produced by the fusion of a variety of amino compounds and phenols with sodium polysulphide. They dye cotton dark blue to black.

CROSS DYE BLACK FNG. See **KHAKI YELLOW C.**

CROSS DYE NAVY. See **CROSS DYE BLACKS.**

CROSS-STONES. See **CHIASTOLITE.**

CROTAL. See **CROTTLE.**

CROTALINE. The venom of the rattlesnake. It has been recommended in the treatment of phthisis and asthma.

CROTON CHLORAL HYDRATE. Butylchloral-hydrate, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})_2$.

CROTONITRILE. Allyl cyanide, $\text{CH}_2:\text{CH.CN}$.

CROTTLE (Crotal). A colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

CROWEACIN. An oil obtained from a shrub, *Eriosemon crowei* or *Crowea salique*, of New South Wales.

CROWN GLASS. A glass composed of soda, lime, and sand. Used for sheet glass, plate glass, and optical work.

CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL. See **CAST STEEL.**

CRUDE ANTIMONY (Antimony Ore). Antimony trisulphide, Sb_2S_3 , the liquated sulphide obtained from the ore.

CRUDE BENZOL. See **BENZOL, CRUDE.**

CRUDE POTASHES. When the wood or other parts of plants are burnt to ashes, the ashes lixiviated with water, and the solution evaporated to dryness, the residue when fused constitutes crude potashes.

CRUDE TARTAR. See **ARGOL.**

CRUDE WOOD SPIRIT. Contains 80 per cent. methyl alcohol, CH_3OH .

CRUDE WOOD VINEGAR. See **PYROLIGNEOUS LIQUOR.**

CRUMPSALL DIRECT (Fast Brown O). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl - disazo - benzene - azo - phenyl - amino - naphthol - sulphonic - salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7\text{SNa}_2$. Dyes cotton olive brown.

CRUMPSALL DIRECT FAST BROWN B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl - disazo - benzene - azo - amino - naphthol - sulphonic - salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_7\text{O}_7\text{SNa}_2$. Dyes cotton dark brown.

CRUMPSALL YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-naphthalene-azo-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool yellow.

CRURIN (Bismolinide). Quinoline-bismuth-thiocyanate, $(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N.HSCN})_2\text{Bi}(\text{SCN})_2$. Prescribed for internal use, also as an injection for gonorrhoea.

CRYOFINE. See **KRYOFINE.**

CRYOGEN BLUE GR. A sulphide dye-

stuff prepared from 1 : 8-dinitro-naphthalene.

CRYOGEN BROWN. A sulphide dyestuff prepared from 1 : 8-dinitro-naphthalene. Dyes cotton brown from a salt bath.

CRYOGENIN (Kryogenin). *m*-Benz-amino-semi-carbazide, $\text{NH}_2\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.NH.NH.CO.NH}_2$. It has antipyretic properties, and is employed in the treatment of phthisis.

CRYOLITE (Ice-spar, Ice-stone, Cryolith). A mineral. It is a fluoride of aluminium and sodium, $\text{AlF}_3.3\text{NaF}$, and occurs as deposits in Greenland.

CRYOLITH. See **CRYOLITE.**

CRYOLITHIONITE. A mineral. It is a fluoride of lithium, sodium, and aluminium, $\text{Li}_3\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_2\text{F}_{12}$.

CRYPTOL. A mixture of carbon, graphite, and carborundum. Used as a resisting material for heating in electric furnaces.

CRYSTAL CARBONATE. The name given to a pure monohydrate carbonate of sodium, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CRYSTAL GLASS. A glass composed of lead and potassium silicates.

CRYSTALLIN. A solution of 1 part pyroxylin, in 4 parts methyl alcohol, and 15 parts amyl acetate. A vehicle for remedial agents, such as chrysarobin and iodoform.

CRYSTALLINE BORACITE. See **STASSFURTITE** and **BORACITE.**

CRYSTALLINE PHOSPHORUS. Yellow phosphorus.

CRYSTALLISED GUM. See **BRITISH GUM, CRYSTALLISED.**

CRYSTALLISED VERDIGRIS. See **CRYSTALS OF VENUS.**

CRYSTALLULOSE. See **SACCHARINE, EASILY SOLUBLE.**

CRYSTAL MINUM (True Red Lead). Commercial red lead, prepared by calcining lead oxide, PbO , in the form of massicot, not litharge.

CRYSTAL NAPHTHYLENE BLUE R. See **MELDOLA'S BLUE.**

CRYSTAL PONCEAU. See **CRYSTAL SCARLET 6R.**

CRYSTAL PONCEAU 6R. See **CRYSTAL SCARLET 6R.**

CRYSTAL, ROCK. See **ROCK CRYSTAL.**

CRYSTAL SCARLET 6R (Crystal Ponceau 6R, New Coccine R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

CRYSTAL SODA. See **SODA CRYSTALS.**

CRYSTAL SODA, CONCENTRATED. See **CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTAL.**

CRYSTALS OF VENUS (Crystallised verdigris). Copper acetate, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CRYSTAL, TIN. See **TIN SALTS.**

CRYSTAL VINEGAR. See **DISTILLED VINEGAR.**

CRYSTAL VIOLET (Crystal Violet 5B0, Crystal Violet O, Violet C, Violet 7B Extra). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of hexamethyl-para-rosaniline, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$. Dyes silk and wool violet,

- also cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic.
- CRYSTAL VIOLET 5BO.** See **CRYSTAL VIOLET.**
- CRYSTAL VIOLET O.** See **CRYSTAL VIOLET.**
- CRYSTOLON.** Carborundum, silicon carbide, SiC, manufactured by the Norton Wheel Co. of Chippawa.
- CRYSTOPURPURIN.** Hexamethylene-tetramine-sodium acetate, $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A urinary antiseptic.
- CUBA BLACK** (Dianil Black). A dye-stuff. It is the sodium salt of sulphodiphenyl-di-azo-bi-sulpho-naphthol di-azo-bi-*m*-phenylene-diamine, $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_{12}\text{O}_{11}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_3$. Dyes cotton black from an alkaline bath.
- CUBA ORANGE.** A dyestuff prepared by the action of sodium sulphite upon diazo-naphthalene-sulphonic acid. Dyes wool orange.
- CUBA WOOD.** See **FUSTIC.**
- CUBEBA PASTE.** Powdered cubebs mixed with copaiba.
- CUBE POWDER.** A similar explosive powder to Imperial Schultze (*q.v.*).
- CUBICAL CATECHU.** See **CUTCH.**
- CUBIC NITRE.** See **CHILI SALTPETRE.**
- CUBIC SALTPETRE.** See **CHILI SALTPETRE.**
- CUDBEAR.** See **ARCHIL.**
- CUITE.** Natural silk freed from the silk gum or sericin (*q.v.*). Raw silk consists of about 66 per cent. fibroin, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}_6$, forming the real silk substance, and silk gum or sericin. The silk gum is removed by treating with hot neutral soap solution. The degummed silk is called cuite.
- CUIVRE POLI.** See **ABYSSINIAN GOLD.**
- CULLEN EARTH.** Cologne Earth (*q.v.*).
- CULLET.** Broken glass, used in the manufacture of glass.
- CULVER'S ROOT.** *Leptandra* U.S.P.
- CUMAR.** A proprietary brand of paracoumarone resin.
- CUMIDINE PONCEAU.** See **PONCEAU 3R.**
- CUMIDINE RED.** See **PONCEAU 3R.**
- CUMOL.** Cumene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.
- CUNEROL** (Kunerol). A margarine made from cocoa-butter, treated with a saline solution containing yolk of egg.
- CUPFERON.** Nitroso-phenyl-hydroxylamine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{NO})\text{OH}$. The ammonium salt is used as a precipitating agent for copper, in the determination of copper.
- CUPRAGOL.** A compound of copper with proteic acid. An external antiseptic.
- CUPRAMMONIUM SILKS.** Artificial silks made by dissolving cotton in a cuprammonium solution (copper hydrate dissolved in ammonia), and precipitating it in a fine thread.
- CUPRAMMONIUM SOLUTION.** See **CUPRAMMONIUM SILKS** and **WILLEDEN FABRICS.**
- CUPRARGOL.** A silver-copper albuminate. Used as an astringent in ophthalmology in a 20 per cent. solution.
- CUPRASE.** A form of colloidal copper.
- CUPRATIN.** Copper albuminate, used as a germicide.
- CUPREA BARK.** The bark of *Remijia species*.
- CUPRENE.** Polymerisation products of acetylene, obtained by the action of copper oxide, CuO, upon acetylene at 230–260° C. By repeated treatments, products containing only very small amounts of copper are obtained. Used as an explosive constituent. A certain product of this type is employed as a cork substitute.
- CUPRENE.** See **CUPREN.**
- CUPRI-ADEPTOL.** See **CUPRI-ASEPTOL.**
- CUPRI-ASEPTOL** (Cupri-adeptol). Copper *m*-phenol-sulphonate, $(\text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_3)_2 \text{Cu} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 per cent. solution is used as a styptic and antiseptic.
- CUPRICINE** (Cuprisin). A preparation of copper and potassium cyanides. It has been recommended medicinally for trachoma.
- CUPRIFEROUS CALAMINE.** See **TYRO-LITE.**
- CUPRISIN.** See **CUPRICINE.**
- CUPRITE** (Ruby Copper, Red Copper Ore). A mineral. It is cuprous oxide, Cu_2O .
- CUPROCITROL.** Copper citrate, $2\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Similar to Cusylol (*q.v.*).
- CUPROL.** The copper salt of nucleic acid, containing 6 per cent. copper. An external antiseptic, and has been recommended in the treatment of trachoma.
- CUPRO-MANGANESE.** See **MANGANESE COPPER.**
- CUPRO-NICKEL.** An alloy of 85 per cent. copper, and 15 per cent. nickel. Used for making bullet-jackets.
- CUPRO-SCHEELITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Cu} \cdot \text{Ca}_2(\text{WO}_4)_3)$.
- CUPRO-SILICON.** Copper silicide, Cu_4Si .
- CUPRO-STEEL.** An alloy of steel with copper up to 4 per cent. Occasionally used for printing rollers and projectiles.
- CUPROTUNGSTATE.** A tungsten mineral.
- CUPROURANITE** (Torberite). A mineral. It is a hydrated phosphate of uranium and copper, $\text{CuO} \cdot 2\text{UO}_2 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- CUPRO-VANADIUM.** An alloy usually containing from 10–15 per cent. vanadium, 60–70 per cent. copper, 10–15 per cent. aluminium, and 2–3 per cent. nickel.
- CURAAO.** A liqueur prepared from oranges in the Island of Curaçao.
- CURARE** (Woorari, Woorara, Woorali, Urari). A South American poison.
- CURARIL.** A strong and stable preparation of curare, the arrow poison of the South American Indians.
- CURCUMA.** See **TURMERIC.**
- CURCUMEINE.** See **CITRONINE B** and **FAST YELLOW N.**
- CURCUMINE.** Geigy. See **BRILLIANT YELLOW S.**
- CURCUMINE S.** See **SUN YELLOW.**
- CURCUPHENINE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium sulphonate of the dehydro-thio-

toluidide of azoxy-stilbene-aldehyde.
Dyes cotton yellow.

CURD SOAP. A soap made with caustic soda and a purified animal fat, consisting mainly of stearin. It is therefore a sodium stearate.

CUS-CUS OIL. Vetiver oil, derived from the roots of *Vetiveria zizanioides*. Used in perfumery.

CUSSO. The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

CUSYLOL. Soluble copper citrate, $2\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CUTCH (Kutch, Catechu, Katechu, Gambier, Japan earth, Cachou). Natural dyestuff. It consists of a brown or reddish-brown amorphous extract, obtained by boiling with water the wood of certain kinds of *Acacia*. Cutch, Catechu, Black catechu, or Pegu catechu, is obtained by boiling in water the wood of *Acacia catechu*, or the wood and fruit of *betel* or *arecanus*, and evaporating.

Gambier, Pale catechu, Terra japonica, Yellow catechu, or Cubical cutch, is obtained by boiling the leaves of *Uncaria gambir*.

Bombay catechu is obtained from the fruit and heartwood of *Areca catechu*.

Bengal catechu is made from the unripe fruit pods and twigs of *Mimosa catechu*.

Katechu preparations are made by heating brown or yellow catechu with potassium bichromate, aluminium sulphate, or copper sulphate.

The dyeing principles of cutch are catechin, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_6$, catechu-tannic acid, together with some quercetin. It is used for the production of browns on cotton, fixed with bichromate, or a copper salt. Used in preparation of some leathers, also for stains.

CUTOL (Lutol, Cutal). Aluminium-borotannate. An antiseptic and astringent.

CYANANTHRENE B DOUBLE. An anthracene dyestuff prepared by melting benzanthrone-quinoline with alkali hydroxides.

CYANEGG. Sodium cyanide, NaCN , in egg-shaped lumps.

CYANGRAN. Sodium cyanide, NaCN , in granular form.

CYANIDE WOOL. Mercury and zinc cyanide wool.

CYANINE (Leitch's Blue, Quinoline Blue). A blue pigment consisting of a mixture of Cobalt blue and Prussian blue. A quinoline dyestuff, also known as Cyanine or Quinoline blue, is lepidine-quinoline-amyl-cyanine-iodide, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{I}$. Used as a panchromatic sensitiser, also dyes silk.

CYANINE B. A dyestuff obtained by the oxidation of Patent blue with ferric salts or chromic acid. Dyes wool indigo blue.

CYANINE BLUE. See **CYANINE**.

CYANINE MODERNS. Dyestuffs, which are condensation products of gallo-cyanines and allyl-diamines.

CYANITE. See **KYANITE**.

CYANITE, FIREPROOF. See **FIREPROOF CYANITE**.

CYANOGEN MUD. Formed in gas purifiers, where coal gas free from tar is brought into contact with a saturated solution of ferrous sulphate, when the mud is produced. Prussian blue, to the extent of 30 per cent. is contained in this mud.

CYANOL EXTRA (Acid Blue 6G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-oxy-diethyl-diamino-phenyl-ditoly-carbinol disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk blue from an acid bath.

CYANOL FF. A dyestuff of the same class as Cyanol extra. It dyes wool and silk from an acid bath.

CYANOL GREEN B. A triphenyl-methane dyestuff, which dyes wool from a bath containing sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid.

CYANOSIN. See **METHYL PHLOXIN** and **PHLOXINE**.

CYANOSIN A (Cyanosin, Spirit Soluble). The alkali salt of tetrabromo-dichloro-fluoresceine-methyl-ether, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{Br}_4\text{O}_5\text{K}$. Used in silk dyeing.

CYANOSIN B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetrabromo-tetrachloro-fluoresceine-ethyl-ether, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_4\text{Br}_4\text{O}_5\text{Na}$. Dyes wool bluish-red.

CYANOSIN, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. See **CYANOSIN A**.

CYANOSITE. See **CHALCANTHITE**.

CYAN SALT. Produced by the fusion of ferrocyanide with sodium carbonate.

CYANTHRENE. See **INDANTHRENE DARK BLUE BO**.

CYCLAMINE. A dyestuff, obtained by the bromination of the product of the action of sodium sulphide upon dichloro-fluoresceine. It dyes wool and silk bluish-red from a neutral bath.

CYCLOCAINE. See **CYCLOFORM**.

CYCLOFORM (Cyclocaine). The isobutyl ester of *p*-amino-benzoic acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$. Recommended as a local anæsthetic.

CYCLOGENIN. *m*-Benzamino-semicarbazide, $\text{NH}_2\text{CO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{NH}_2$. An antipyretic.

CYCLOHEXANOL. Hexahydro-phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{OH}$. A solvent for oils.

CYCLON. Methyl-cyano-formate. Used as a fumigator.

CYLINDER OILS (Spindle Oils). Fractions of Russian petroleum oil, obtained from the residue by distillation.

CYLINDRITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide ore of tin.

CYLLINE. A disinfectant. It is a coal tar oil, made soluble by the help of fatty acids and resin acids.

CYMENOL. Carvacrol, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$.

CYMOGEN (Rhigolene). The liquid obtained by submitting the gases, originally dissolved in crude American petroleum, to cold and pressure. It consists of nearly pure butane, having a boiling-point of 10°C . Used in refrigerators.

CYMOL. Cymene, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$.

CYMOPHANE. A precious stone. It is beryllium aluminate.

CYPRIAN VITRIOL. Prepared at Chessy. It contains copper sulphate, zinc sulphate, and water, $\text{CuSO}_4\cdot 3\text{ZnSO}_4\cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CYPRIDOL (Hydriodol). Mercuric iodide (1 per cent.) in sterilised oil.

CYROGENE BROWN. A dyestuff prepared by sulphurising sawdust.

CYSTAMIN. See HEXAMINE.

CYTAZOL. An addition product of hexamine (*q.v.*), and sodium benzoate. Antiseptic.

CYSTOGEN. See HEXAMINE.

CYSTOPURIN. A compound formed by the interaction of formaldehyde, ammonia, and sodium acetate, $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_2\cdot 2\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Recommended in the treatment of cystitis and gonorrhoea.

CYTASE (Cellulase). An enzyme which decomposes cellulose.

D

DADHI. An Indian fermented milk, similar to Yogurt (*q.v.*).

DAG. This name stands for Deflocculated Acheson Graphite. See ACHE-SON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE, OIL-DAG, and AQUADAG.

DAHLIA. See HOFMANN'S VIOLET and METHYL VIOLET B. Also a mixture of methyl violet and fuchsine.

DAHL'S ACIDS. Acid II, α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, (1 : 4 : 6). Acid III, α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, (1 : 4 : 7).

DAHMENITE A. An explosive containing 91.3 per cent. ammonium nitrate, naphthalene, and potassium bichromate.

DAKIN'S OIL. Another name for Chlorcosane, the solvent for Dichloramine T.

DAKIN'S SOLUTION. A mixture of hypochlorite and perborate of sodium, with small amounts of hypochlorous and boric acids. Antiseptic.

DAMBOSE, METHYL. See METHYL DAMBOSE.

DANAITE. A mineral. It is a variety of mispickel (*q.v.*), in which part of the iron is replaced by an equivalent amount of cobalt.

DANALITE. A mineral, $2(\text{Mg}\cdot\text{Fe})\text{O}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$. It also contains zinc, beryllium, iron, and manganese.

DANBURITE. A mineral, $\text{CaO}\cdot\text{B}_2\text{O}_3\cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$.

DANFORTH'S OIL. See NAPHTHA.

DAPHNIN. See EOSIN BN.

DAPICHO (Zaspis). The South American name for the caoutchouc from the roots of *Hevea guianensis*.

D'ARCET'S ALLOY. (1) Consists of 50 per cent. bismuth, 25 per cent. lead, and 25 per cent. tin; (2) contains 50 parts bismuth, 25 parts lead, 25 parts tin, and 250 parts mercury.

DARCO. A decolorising and refining carbon. A substitute for bone char.

DARK GREEN. See DINITROSO-RESORCIN.

DARK OXIDE OF IRON. See INDIAN RED.

DARK-RED SILVER ORE. See PYRARGYRITE.

DARWINITE. A mineral. It is an arsenide of copper, Cu_3As .

DATE SUGAR (Date-Tree Sugar). Palm sugar, obtained from the liquid extract of certain palms.

DATE-TREE SUGAR. See DATE SUGAR.

DATHOLITE. See DATOLITE.

DATISCETINE. A yellow dyestuff occurring as a glucoside (datiscine).

DATOLITE (Datholite, Botryolite). A mineral, $2\text{CaO}\cdot\text{B}_2\text{O}_3\cdot 2\text{SiO}_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DATURINE. See DUBOISINE.

DAUBREITE. A mineral. It is a bismuth oxychloride, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\cdot \text{BiOCl}$, found in Bolivia.

DAVY'S CEMENT. A cement consisting of 4 parts pitch and 4 parts gutta-percha.

DAVY'S SUBSTITUTE. An indiarubber substitute consisting of partially saponified oils heated with sulphur.

DAWSONITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DCHIT (Jaft). A Persian tanning material, which is supposed to be an oak product, containing 40 per cent. tannin.

DEAD OIL. The high boiling-point fraction of shale oil, from which the greater part of the paraffin has been crystallised out. Also see **HEAVY OILS**.

DEAD SILVER (Frosted Silver). Silver, whitened by heating in air, and immersed in dilute sulphuric acid.

DECHENITE. A mineral. It is a lead meta-vanadate, $\text{Pb}(\text{VO}_3)_2$.

DECOLORISING POWDER. A by-product in the manufacture of prussiate of potash. It contains from 30–40 per cent. animal charcoal, silica, and silicates, with a little iron oxide. Used for decolorising paraffin.

DECROLINE. See **HYDROSULPHITE**.

DEEP BLUE EXTRA R. See **BLUE 1900**.

DEEP CHROME. A pigment. It is a chromate of lead.

DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE, ACHE-SON'S. See **ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE**.

DÉGRAGÈNE. See **DÉGRAS**.

DÉGRAS (Tanning Grease, Leather Grease, Sod Oil). A material consisting of rancid fish oil, resinous substances called dégragène or dégras-former (about 20 per cent.), from the oxidation of the oil, mineral matter (consisting of lime, soda, and sulphates), a considerable quantity of water, and the residues of skin, membranes, and hair. It is obtained in the chamoising process, and is used for tanning other skins. At the present time the term dégras is used for a mixture of moellon (see **DÉGRAS**, **ARTIFICIAL**), with wool fat, tallow, and other fats.

DÉGRAS, ARTIFICIAL. Prepared by kneading the refuse and clippings of skins with fish oil, exposing the mass to air to oxidise it, and pressing out the dégras or moellon. Modern moellon is an aqueous emulsion of fish oil.

DÉGRAS FORMER. See **DÉGRAS**.

DEGRASINE. A concentrated glandular extract, sold in the form of tablets.

DEGREHOITE. A mineral, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DEHYDROMORPHINE (Oxydimorphine, Oxy-morphine, Dimorphine). Pseudo-morphine, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$.

DEICKE'S MIXTURE. Obtained by boiling spent residues containing sulphur, with iron filings, and then regenerating the Fe_2S_3 formed by oxidation. Used as a purifying agent for coal gas. It contains 66 per cent. ferric oxide, a little lime, and sawdust.

DEKALINE. Deca-hydro-naphthalene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$, a paint and resin solvent. Used as a substitute for turpentine, and for lighting and lubricating oils.

DELALOT'S ALLOY. An alloy containing 80 per cent. copper, 18 per cent. zinc, 2 per cent. manganese, and 1 per cent. calcium phosphate.

DELATYNITE. An amber from Delatyn in the Galician Carpathians.

DELESSITE. A mineral, $4(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot 2(\text{Al} \cdot \text{Fe}_2)\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DELPHINE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the ammonium salt of the sulphonic acid of dimethyl-phenyl-diamino-oxy-phen-oxazone, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{SO}_6$. Dyes chromed wool indigo blue. Employed in calico printing.

DELTA ACID (F-acid). β -Naphthyl-amine-sulphonic acid, $(\text{NH}_2 : \text{SO}_3\text{H} = 2 : 7)$.

DELTAFORM. See **THIOFORM**.

DELTA METAL. An alloy of copper and zinc, usually containing 60 per cent. copper, also a little iron.

DELTAPURPURIN 5B. See **DIAMINE RED B**.

DELTAPURPURIN 7B. See **DIAMINE RED 3B**.

DELTAPURPURIN G. An azo dyestuff, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2(\text{N}_2)_2 \cdot (\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}_2)_2(\text{HSO}_3)_2$. It is isomeric with Congo red, and is obtained from diazotised benzidine acting upon β -naphthylamine- δ -sulphonic acid.

DEMANTOID. See **ADRADITE**.

DENATURED ALCOHOL. See **ALCOHOL, DENATURED**.

DENSITES. Mining explosives. They contain ammonium nitrate, sodium or potassium nitrate, and trinitro-toluene.

DENTALONE. A solution of chloreton in essential oils.

DENTELES (Spectacles). The ossein made from button-makers' refuse.

DENVER CLAY. See **BENTONITE**.

DENVER MUD. See **KAOLIN CATALASM**.

DEODORISED ALCOHOL. Rectified spirit, ethyl alcohol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

DEODORISED OILS. Oils which have been hydrogenised, or subjected to other treatment, to remove objectionable odours.

DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR. See **VITAL AIR**.

DEPHLOGISTICATED MURIATIC ACID GAS. (Chlorine, Cl).

DERBY RED. See **CHROME RED**.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. See **FLUORSPAR**.

DERICIN. See **FLORICIN**.

DERIZINE. See **FLORICIN**.

DERMATOL. A basic bismuth salt of gallic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2$. Used medicinally for the treatment of wounds and skin diseases, also as a remedy for perspiring feet. Sometimes employed internally as a preventative of gonorrhoea.

DERMIFORMA. A patent bating material composed of whey, lactic acid, and other organic acids.

DERMOGEN. See **EKTOGAN**.

DERMOL. Bismuth chrysophanate, $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_9\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$. Used in the treatment of skin diseases as a 5–20 per cent. ointment.

DESALGIN. See **DISALOIN**.

DESALOIN. See **DISALOIN**.

DESCLOIZITE. A mineral. It is a basic vanadate of lead and zinc, $3\text{PbO} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$, found in Mexico and Chili.

DESICHTHYOL (Desichtol). The oil ichthyol, deodorised by distilling with steam, or by treating it with hydrogen peroxide.

DESICHTOL. See **DESICHTHYOL**.

DESIGNOLLE'S POWDERS. Explosives for torpedoes. They contain from 50–55 per cent. potassium picrate, 45–50 per cent. potassium nitrate, and charcoal.

DESMINE. A mineral, $(\text{Ca} \cdot \text{Na}_2) \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DESPYRIN. Salicyl-tartaric ester.

DETONAL. Diethyl - acetyl - urethane, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$. A hypnotic.

DE VALANGIN'S SOLUTION. Arsenious oxide ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grains), dissolved in 100 fluid parts dilute hydrochloric acid, then made up with water to 1 fluid ounce.

DEVARDA'S ALLOY. An alloy of 45 per cent. aluminium, 50 per cent. copper, and 5 per cent. zinc.

DEVELOPER, RED. See **RED DEVELOPER**.

DEVIL'S DUNG. *Asœfetida*.

DEVONSHIRE BATTS. Whetstones used for sharpening scythes.

DEWEYLITE. A mineral, $3\text{MgO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DE WINT'S GREEN (Olive Green). A green pigment of variable composition.

DEXTRAN (Viscose). Fermentation gum, formed in the lactic fermentation of cane sugar.

DEXTROFORM. A condensation product of dextrin and formaldehyde. An antiseptic used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

DEXTRO-GLUCOSE. See **GLUCOSE**.

DEXTRO-MANNOSE. Mannose, $\text{CHO} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

DEXTRO-PINENE. Australene, a terpene.

DEXTRO-TARTARIC ACID. Common tartaric acid, $\text{CO}_2\text{H} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

DHIL MASTIC. A mixture of 1 part massicot with 10 parts brickdust, and enough linseed oil to form a paste. Used by builders for repairing stone.

DIABETIC SUGAR. See **GLUCOSE**.

DIABETIN. See **LEVULOSE**.

DIACETYL TANNIN. See **ACETANNIN**.

DIACHYLON. Lead plaster (*q.v.*).

DIAL-CIBA. Diallyl - barbituric acid, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_2\text{C} \cdot (\text{CO} \cdot \text{NH})_2\text{CO}$.

DIALLAGÉ. A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Fe}) \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$, with some alumina.

DIALLOGITE. See **RHODOCROSITE**.

DIALURAMIDE (Murexan). Uramil, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$.

DIALYSED IRON. A solution containing ferric oxide and acetic acid, made by dialysing ferric acetate. Used medicinally.

DIAMALT. See **DIASTOFOR**.

DIAMANTIN. Alundum (*q.v.*), manufactured at Rheinfelden, under this name.

DIAMAZON. Diacetyl-amino-azo-toluene $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{N} : \text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{N}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2$. Used in the treatment of old wounds and ulcers.

DIAMIDO - ANTHRACHRYSONE - DISULPHONIC ACID. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diamino-tetroxy-anthraquinone-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool violet from an acid bath; with alumina, violet blue; and with chrome, blue.

DIAMIDOGÉN. Hydrazine, $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_2$.

DIAMINE AZO BLUE RR. A direct cotton dyestuff.

DIAMINE BETA BLACK. See **MELOGENE BLUE BH**.

DIAMINE BLACK BH. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{11}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue-black.

DIAMINE BLACK BO. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - bi - amino - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_9\text{O}_9\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue-black. Used for ingrain blacks.

DIAMINE BLACK HW. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-sulpho - amino - naphthol - disulpho - amino - naphthol - azo - nitro - benzene, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_9\text{O}_{13}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton greenish-black.

DIAMINE BLACK RO. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton greyish-violet.

DIAMINE BLACK - BLUE B (Diamine Dark Blue B, Oxydiamine Deep Black N, NR, SOOO, Diazo Blue-Black RS, Direct Deep Black R, T, Direct Blue-Black B, Pluto Black, Tabora Black, Zambesi Black BR). Tetrazo dyestuffs of a similar character to Diamine black HW.

DIAMINE BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - β - naphthol - δ - disulphonic - α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton blue.

DIAMINE BLUE 2B (Benzo Blue BB, Congo Blue 2BX). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{S}_2\text{Na}_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

DIAMINE BLUE 3B (Benzo Blue 3B, Congo Blue 3B, Diamine Blue 3G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-amino - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{14}\text{S}_4\text{Na}_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

DIAMINE BLUE BX (Benzo Blue BX, Congo Blue BX). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthol - mono - sulphonic - amino - naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_5\text{O}_{11}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes cotton deep blue.

DIAMINE BLUE C4R. See **COLUMBIA BLUE G**.

- DIAMINE BLUE 3G.** See **DIAMINE BLUE 3B**.
- DIAMINE BLUE 6G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho- β -naphthalene - azo - ethoxy - α - naphthalene - azo- β -naphthol, $C_{32}H_{22}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton blue.
- DIAMINE BLUE 3R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-diazo-bi- α -naphthol- p -sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-blue.
- DIAMINE BLUE RW, RG** (Diamine New Blue R and G, Chicago Blues, Chicago Grey, Diazo Blue, Columbia Blue R and G). Analogous dyestuffs to Diamine sky blue. Dyes cotton from a neutral salt bath.
- DIAMINE BLUE-BLACK E.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - amino - naphthol - mono - sulphonic - β -naphthol- δ -disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_4O_{12}S_3Na_2$. Dyes cotton a black-blue.
- DIAMINE BORDEAUX B.** A dyestuff allied to Diamine scarlet B. It dyes cotton red from an alkaline salt bath.
- DIAMINE BORDEAUX S.** A dyestuff allied to Diamine scarlet B. It dyes cotton as above.
- DIAMINE BRILLIANT BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dinitro-ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-bi-1:8-chloro-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{20}N_4O_6Cl_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton blue.
- DIAMINE BRILLIANT BLUE G.** See **DIAMINE SKY BLUE**.
- DIAMINE BRONZE G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazonaphthol - disulphonic - azo - m - phenylene-diamine-salicylic acid, $C_{35}H_{23}N_5O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellowish-brown of metallic appearance.
- DIAMINE BROWN B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-phenyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid γ , $C_{29}H_{15}N_5O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton dark brown.
- DIAMINE BROWN 3G.** An azo dyestuff similar in composition and application to Diamine brown B.
- DIAMINE BROWN M.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid γ , $C_{29}H_{15}N_5O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton brown.
- DIAMINE BROWN V.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazophenylene-diamine-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{12}N_7O_8SNa_2$. Dyes cotton dark violet-brown.
- DIAMINE CATECHIN B and G.** Direct cotton dyestuffs, used in conjunction with potassium bichromate.
- DIAMINE CUTCH.** See **NAPHTHYLENE VIOLET**.
- DIAMINE DARK BLUE B.** See **DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B**.
- DIAMINE DEEP BLACK.** A disazo dyestuff derived from diazotised di- p -amino-diphenylamine, coupled with 1 molecule of amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid G. and 1 molecule of m -tolylene-diamine.
- DIAMINE DEEP BLUE B and R.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- DIAMINE FAST RED** (Azidine Fast Red F). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic - amino - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{29}H_{15}N_5O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton and chromed wool red.
- DIAMINE FAST YELLOW, B, C, FF.** See **CHLORAMINE YELLOW**.
- DIAMINE GOLD** (Diamine Golden Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-naphthalene-disazo-phenetol-phenol, $C_{24}H_{18}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow from a salt bath.
- DIAMINE GOLDEN YELLOW.** See **DIAMINE GOLD**.
- DIAMINE GREEN B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazophenol-disulpho-amino-naphthol-azodinitro-benzene, $C_{31}H_{22}N_8O_{16}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton green.
- DIAMINE GREEN G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-disulpho-amino-naphthol-azodinitro-benzene, $C_{35}H_{20}N_8O_{12}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton green from a neutral salt bath, also wool and silk.
- DIAMINE GREY.** An azo dyestuff, dyeing mordanted cotton from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE JET BLACK OO.** An azo dyestuff, dyeing cotton from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE JET BLACK OR.** A direct cotton dyestuff, after-treated with potassium bichromate.
- DIAMINE JET BLACK RB, SS.** Azo dyestuffs, having the same application as Diamine jet black OO.
- DIAMINE NEW BLUE G.** An azo dyestuff, which dyes cotton from an alkaline salt bath, and wool from an acid bath.
- DIAMINE NEW BLUE R.** A dyestuff similar to the G mark.
- DIAMINE ORANGE G and B.** A tetrazo dyestuff, which dyes cotton reddish-orange shades from an alkaline salt bath, and wool from a sodium sulphate bath.
- DIAMINE PINK.** See **DIAMINE ROSE**.
- DIAMINE PURE BLUE.** See **DIAMINE SKY BLUE**.
- DIAMINE PURE BLUE FF.** See **DIAMINE SKY BLUE**.
- DIAMINE RED B** (Delta purpurin 5B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{22}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE RED 3B** (Delta purpurin 7B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine- δ -sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE RED NO.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - β - naphthylamine - β - sulphonic - β - naphthylamine - δ - sulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{18}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.

- DIAMINE ROSE** (Diamine Pink). A dye-stuff. It is the sodium salt of benzenyl-amino - thiophenol - azo - chloro - naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{15}N_3ClS_2O_7Na_2$. Dyes unmordanted cotton pink shades.
- DIAMINE SCARLET B** (Direct Red B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl - disazo - phenetol - β - naphthol- γ -disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{22}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk from an acid or neutral bath, and cotton from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE SCARLET 3B**. A dyestuff belonging to the same group as Diamine scarlet B.
- DIAMINE SKY BLUE** (Benzo Sky Blue, Congo Sky Blue, Chlorazol Blue 6G, Chicago Blue 6B, Benzo Pure Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue 6B, Diamine Pure Blue FF, Diamine Brilliant Blue G, Chlorazol Sky Blue FF). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_6O_{10}S_2Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue from an alkaline bath.
- DIAMINE VIOLET N**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{22}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton violet, also wool and silk from a neutral bath.
- DIAMINE YELLOW A**. See CHLORAMINE YELLOW.
- DIAMINE YELLOW N**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-phenetol-salicylic acid, $C_{29}H_{25}N_4O_5Na$. Dyes cotton yellow.
- DIAMINOGEN**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-amino-naphthalene - azo - naphthalene - azo - β - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{19}N_5O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton dark blue.
- DIAMINOGEN BLACK**. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised acetyl-1 : 4-naphthylene-diamine-7-sulphonic acid, and α -naphthylamine, the product being diazotised, coupled with 8-amino- β -naphthol-6-sulphonic acid G, and then hydrolysed.
- DIAMINOGEN BLUE BB** (Substitute for Indigo). A dyestuff prepared in a similar way to Diaminogen black, but containing β -naphthol-6-sulphonic acid, instead of amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid G.
- DIAMINOGEN BLUE G**. A dyestuff containing β - naphthol-3 : 6 - disulphonic acid as the final component.
- DIAMINOGEN EXTRA**. A dyestuff similar to Diaminogen.
- DIAMOND**. A mineral. It is a precious stone, and consists of carbon.
- DIAMOND BLACK 2B**. A mixture of a violet-black and a bluish-green dyestuff. Dyes wool bluish-black in the presence of sodium sulphate, acetic acid, and a little potassium bichromate.
- DIAMOND BLACK F**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of carboxy-phenol-azo- α - naphthalene - azo - α - naphthol- p -sulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O_7SNa_2$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool bluish-black.
- DIAMOND BLACK PV**. A dyestuff prepared from *o*-amino-phenol-sulphonic acid, and 1 : 5 - dihydroxy - naphthalene.
- DIAMOND-BORON** (Adamantine). A crystalline variety of boron.
- DIAMOND BROWN PASTE**. An acid mordant dyestuff, giving brown shades on wool mordanted with bichromate. Used in calico-printing.
- DIAMOND, FAHLUN**. See FAHLUN DIAMONDS.
- DIAMOND FLAVINE G**. A dyestuff. It is *p*-oxy-diphenyl-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{19}H_{14}N_2O_4$. Dyes chromed wool yellow.
- DIAMOND FUCHSINE**. The largest crystals of fuchsin.
- DIAMOND GREEN**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of carboxy-phenol-azo- α -naphthalene-azo-dioxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{27}H_{16}N_4O_8SNa$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool dark bluish-green.
- DIAMOND GREEN B**. See MALACHITE GREEN.
- DIAMOND GREEN C**. See BRILLIANT GREEN.
- DIAMOND GREY**. See ZINC GREY.
- DIAMOND MAGENTA**. See MAGENTA.
- DIAMOND ORANGE**. A dyestuff similar to Diamond yellow.
- DIAMOND SALICINE**. See CHROME.
- DIAMOND VINEGAR**. A vinegar containing 3.5 per cent. acetic acid.
- DIAMOND WHITE**. See OIL WHITE.
- DIAMOND YELLOW G**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-carboxy-benzene-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_5$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool reddish-yellow.
- DIAMOND YELLOW R**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *o*-carboxy-benzene-azo-salicylic acid, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_5$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool reddish-yellow.
- DIAMORPHINE**. See HEROIN.
- DIAMOXYLIC ACID**. Oxy-dodecoic acid, $(C_5H_{11})_2C(OH).CO_2H$.
- DIAMYL, ACTIVE**. Decane, $CH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)(CH_3).CH_2.CH(CH_3)(C_2H_5)$.
- DIANA**. Silver, Ag.
- DIANIL BLACK**. See CUBA BLACK.
- DIANIL BLACK HW**. A dyestuff which dyes mixed fabrics.
- DIANIL BLACK R**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-*m*-phenylene - diamine - disulpho - dioxy - naphthalene - azo - naphthalene - sulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{27}N_8O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton black.
- DIANIL BLUE B**. A dyestuff obtained by combining tetrazotised paradiamine with 2 molecules of 1 : 8-dioxy-naphthalene-3 : 6-disulphonic acid. Dyes cotton blue from a salt bath.
- DIANIL YELLOW**. A dyestuff obtained by coupling diazotised primuline with aceto-acetic ester.
- DIANISIDINE BLUE** (Azophor Blue). A dyestuff. It is a copper derivative of dimethoxy - diphenyl - disazo-bi- β -naphthol. A reddish-blue on cotton.

- DIANOL BLACK BROWN.** A direct cotton dyestuff, fixed by treatment with potassium bichromate.
- DIANOL BRILLIANT RED** (Toluylene Red, Acetopurpurin, Chlorantine Red). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dichloro-benzidine - disazo - bi - β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{18}N_6O_{12}S_4Na_4Cl_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red.
- DIANOL BROWN T, Y, YY, R.** Direct cotton browns, fixed with potassium bichromate.
- DIANOL OLIVE.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- DIANOL RED B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dichloro-diphenyl-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{20}N_6O_6S_2Na_2Cl_2$. Dyes cotton yellowish-red.
- DIANOL RED 2B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dichloro-diphenyl-disazo-bi-naphthionic acid, $C_{32}H_{20}N_6O_6S_2Na_2Cl_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red.
- DIANTHINE.** See ST. DENIS RED.
- DIANTHINE B.** See ERYTHROSIN.
- DIANTHINE G.** See ERYTHROSIN G.
- DIAPENTE.** Consists of 8 parts powdered gentian root, and 1 part powdered bay berries.
- DIAPHTHERINE.** A compound of 1 molecule of *o*-phenol-sulphonic acid, and 2 molecules of oxy-quinoline. Used externally as an antiseptic.
- DIAPHTHOL** (Quinaseptol). *o*-Oxy-quinoline-*m*-sulphonic acid, $C_9H_7N.OH.SO_3H$. An antiferment and urinary disinfectant.
- DIARABINOSE** (Arabinose). A sugar. It is arabinose, $C_{10}H_{18}O_9$.
- DIARSENAL.** A proprietary brand of salvarsan (*q.v.*).
- DIASPIRIN** (Salicylsuccinate). Succinyl-salicylic acid, $(CH_2.COO)_2(C_6H_4.COOH)_2$. Used in medicine for rheumatism and neuralgic troubles.
- DIASPORE.** A mineral. It is hydrated aluminium oxide, $Al_2O_3.H_2O$.
- DIATASE.** See AMYLASE.
- DIASTIN.** A form of diastase for use in certain kinds of dyspepsia.
- DIASTOFOR** (Diamalt). A syrupy preparation containing diastase, used for removing starchy matter from textiles.
- DIATHESIN.** A name for Saligenin (*q.v.*).
- DIATOMACEOUS EARTH.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- DIATOMITE.** A German name for a preparation of infusorial earth (*q.v.*), obtained by heating it. Bricks of this material are not affected by water, steam, acids, or alkalis.
- DIAX.** A proprietary product used as a diastatic ferment.
- DIAZINE BLACK.** A dyestuff. It is safranin-azo-phenol. Dyes tanned cotton black.
- DIAZINE BLUE.** See INDOINE BLUE R.
- DIAZINE BLUE BR.** See INDOINE BLUE R.
- DIAZINE GREEN** (Janus Green B and G). A dyestuff. It is the chloride of safranin-azo-dimethyl-aniline. Dyes cotton dull bluish-green.
- DIAZO BLACK B.** A tetrazo dyestuff, obtained by coupling diazotised benzidine with 2 molecules of α -naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid L. Dyes cotton grey, becoming darker upon developing with β -naphthol.
- DIAZO BLACK 3B, G, H, BHN, R.** Dyestuffs similar to Diazo black B.
- DIAZO BLUE-BLACK B.** See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.
- DIAZO BLUE 3R.** A dyestuff having a similar application to Diazo black B.
- DIAZO BORDEAUX.** A dyestuff allied to primuline, having the same application as primuline.
- DIAZO BRILLIANT BLACK B.** A tetrazo dyestuff, obtained by coupling diazotised tolidine with 2 molecules of α -naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid L. Dyes cotton the same as Diazo black B.
- DIAZO BRILLIANT BLACK R.** A similar dyestuff to the B mark.
- DIAZO BROWN.** A tetrazo dyestuff, dyeing cotton direct.
- DIAZO BROWN R EXTRA.** A dyestuff similar to Diazo brown.
- DIAZO FAST BLACK** (Diazo Fast Black H). Direct cotton dyestuffs which are developed on the fibre.
- DIAZO INDIGO BLUE.** An analogous product to Diamidogen (*q.v.*).
- DIAZORESORCIN** (Azoresorcin, Resazoin). Resazurin, $C_{12}H_9NO_4$.
- DIAZORESORUFIN.** See AZORESORUFIN.
- DIAZURIN B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - bi- α -naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{26}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton direct, being further developed on the fibre by β -naphthol.
- DIAZURIN G.** A similar dyestuff to the B brand.
- DICARBURETTED HYDROGEN.** See OLEFIANT GAS.
- DICHLORAMINE T.** *p*-Toluene-sulphondichlor-amide, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(SO_2.NCl_2)$. A disinfectant.
- DICHLORAMINET.** See DICHLORAMINE T.
- DICHROITE.** See IOLITE.
- DICKINSONITE.** A mineral, $3(Mn.Fe)O.P_2O_5.CaF_2$.
- DICKÖL VARNISH** (Standöl Varnish, Lithographer's Varnish). Thickened linseed oils, obtained by the prolonged boiling of linseed oil without driers.
- DICODETHINE** (Dicodethylene). Ethylene-dimorphine, $C_8H_4(C_1H_5NO_3)_2$.
- DICODETHYLENE.** See DICODETHINE.
- DICRASITE.** A mineral. It is an antimonide of silver, Ag_3Sb .
- DICYANIN.** A red sensitiser, prepared by the action of potash and oxygen upon α - γ -dimethyl-quinolinium salts.
- DIDIAL.** A hypnotic similar to Dial or diallyl-barbituric acid.
- DIETHYL-SULPHONAL.** Tetronal (*q.v.*).
- DIETZEITE.** A mineral. It is a double iodate and chromate of calcium, $Ca(IO_3)_2.CaCrO_4$.

DIGALENE. An extract from the leaves of *Digitalis*. It is brought into commerce in an aqueous solution with 25 per cent. glycerin, and is used in medicine in chronic cardiac conditions.

DIGALIN. A solution of digitoxin, (0.3 milligramme in 1 millilitre).

DIGALLIC ACID. Tannic acid.

DIGIPOTENE. A preparation containing the whole of the glucosides of *digitalis* leaves.

DIGIPURATUM. See DIGITAN.

DIGITALIS. The dried leaves of the flowering plants of *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITAN (Digipuratum). An American preparation containing digitoxin and digitalin, in the form of tannates.

DIHYDRITE. See PSEUDO-MALACHITE.

DI-IODOFORM. Ethylene periodide.

DI-IODO-SALOL. Phenyl-di-iodo-salicylate, $C_6H_4I_2(OH)CO_2.C_6H_5$. An antiseptic used in skin diseases.

DI-ISOPRENE. See DIPENTENE.

DIKA BREAD. Made by the natives of Sierra Leone from the fruit of the Mango tree.

DILL WATER (*Aqua anethi B.P.*). It is obtained by adding 100 parts of dill fruit to 1,000 parts of water, and distilling.

DIMARGYL. See ARGENTAMINE.

DIMATOS. Infusorial earth (*q.v.*).

DIMETHYLANILINE ORANGE. See ORANGE III.

DIMETHYL CARBINOL. Isopropyl alcohol, $CH_3.CH_3.CH(OH)$.

DIMETHYL - PHENYLENE - GREEN. The tetramethyl derivative of Phenylene blue, $C_{16}H_{20}N_3Cl$. Dyes silk and other fabrics.

DIMETHYL - VINYL - CARBINOL. Pentenyl alcohol, $CH_2 : CH.C(CH_3)_2.OH$.

DIMOPYRANE. The trade name for a preparation intended to replace pyramidone.

DIMORPHINE. See DEHYDROMORPHINE.

DINAMIT No. 3. An explosive containing 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 54 per cent. sodium nitrate, 19 per cent. wood meal, 2 per cent. soda, and yellow ochre.

DINAS BRICKS (Flintshire Stones). Fire-proof stones made from sand, milk of lime, and a cementing material.

DINITRO - ANTHRACHRYSONE - DI - SULPHONIC ACID. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dinitro-tetroxy-anthraquinone-disulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_4N_2O_{16}S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool brown.

DINITRO-NAPHTHOL YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW.

DINITRORESORCIN (Fast Green O, Dark Green, Chlorin, Russian Green, Fast Myrtle Green, Alcade Green, Resorcin Green, Resorcinol Green, Solid Green O). Dinitroso-resorcinol, $C_6H_4N_2O_4$. Dyes iron mordanted cotton, green, and iron mordanted wool, dark green.

DINNER PILLS. Aloes and mastic pills. (*Pilule aloes et mastiche B.P.C.*)

DIOFORM. Acetylene dichloride, $CHCl_2$:

$CHCl_2$. Recommended as an anæsthetic.

DIÖGEN. Sodium-amino-naphthol-disulphonate, $C_{10}H_4(NH_2)(OH)(SO_3Na)$. It forms the basis of the photographic developer of this name.

DIÖGENAL. Dibromo-propyl-diethyl-barbituric acid, $(C_2H_5)_2C.CO.NH.CO.NC_3H_5Br_2.CO$. Used as a somnificient and as a general nerve sedative.

DIONINE. Ethyl-morphine-hydrochloride, $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3$. Used in medicine as a substitute for morphine.

DIOPSIDE. A mineral. It is a calcium-magnesium-silicate, $Ca.Mg(SiO_3)_2$. Often a small amount of ferrous iron replaces an equivalent amount of magnesium. Clear crystals are sometimes cut as gem stones.

DIPTASE. A mineral, $CaO.SiO_2.H_2O$.

DIORITE. A rock composed of felspar and hornblende.

DIOXINE (Gambine R). A dyestuff. It is nitroso-dioxy-naphthalene, $C_{10}H_7NO_3$. Dyes iron mordanted fabrics, green, and chrome mordanted materials, brown.

DIOXOGEN. A 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 . A disinfectant.

DIOXYANTHRANOL. Anthrarobine, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$. Used externally for skin diseases.

DIPENTENE (Di-isoprene, Cinene, Caoutchin). β -Limonene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.

DIPHANITE. See MARGARITE.

DIPHENAL. The sodium salt of diamino-oxy-diphenyl. A photographic developer.

DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE. See METHYL BLUE.

DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE (Spirit Sky Blue, Diphenylamine Opal Blue, Bavarian Blue, Spirit Soluble, XL Opal Blue). The hydrochloride of triphenyl-pararosaniline, $C_{27}H_{30}N_3Cl$.

DIPHENYLAMINE OPAL BLUE. See DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

DIPHENYLAMINE ORANGE. See ORANGE IV.

DIPHENYLAMINE YELLOW. See ORANGE IV.

DIPHENYL BLACK. A dyestuff. It is amino-diphenylamine.

DIPHENYL BLACK OIL DO. Consists of 1 part amino-diphenylamine (diphenyl black), in 3 parts aniline oil.

DIPHENYL BLUE-BLACK. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-ethyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{23}N_6O_{11}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton blue-black.

DIPHENYL BROWN BN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-dimethyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{31}H_{23}N_5O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton dark brown.

DIPHENYL BROWN 3GN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-salicylic acid-dimethyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{27}N_5O_7SNa_2$. Dyes cotton dark yellowish-brown.

DIPHENYL BROWN RN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-methyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid γ , $C_{26}H_{21}N_7O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton dark reddish-brown.

DIPHENYL CATECHINE G. A dyestuff obtained by the diazotisation of the alkaline condensation product of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid with aniline, and the combination of the diazo compound with dimethyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid γ , $C_{32}H_{23}N_6O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton church brown.

DIPHENYL CHRYSOINE G. A dyestuff obtained by the ethylation of the product of the condensation of *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid with *p*-aminophenol, in the presence of caustic soda. Dyes cotton golden yellow.

DIPHENYL CHRYSOINE RR. A dyestuff obtained by the diazotisation of the alkaline condensation product of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid and aniline, and the combination of the diazo compound with phenol, and ethylation, $C_{22}H_{21}N_5O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-orange.

DIPHENYL CITRONINE G. A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid with aniline, in the presence of caustic soda. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow.

DIPHENYL FAST BLACK. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-amine-disazo - *m* - tolylene - diamine - amino - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{31}H_{29}N_8O_4SNa$. Dyes cotton black.

DIPHENYL FAST BROWN G. A dyestuff obtained by the diazotisation of the alkaline condensation product of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid and aniline, and the combination of the diazo compound with phenyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid γ , $C_{33}H_{23}N_6O_{11}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton dark yellowish-brown.

DIPHENYL FAST YELLOW. A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid with primuline, in the presence of caustic soda. Dyes cotton yellow.

DIPHENYL GREEN G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazophenol - disulpho - amino - naphthol - azo-chloro-nitro-benzene, $C_{34}H_{21}N_5O_{10}S_2Na_2(Cl)$. Dyes cotton green.

DIPHENYL GREEN 3G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic - di-ulpho - amino - naphthol - azo - chloro - nitro - benzene, $C_{33}H_{20}N_6O_9S_2Na_2(Cl)$. Dyes cotton green.

DIPHENYL KETONE (Benzene). Benzophenone, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5$.

DIPHENYL ORANGE. See ORANGE IV.

DIPHENYL ORANGE RR. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of nitroso-stilbene-disulphonic acid-azo-aniline.

DIPLOSAL. Salicyl-salicylic acid, $HO.C_6H_4.CO.O.C_6H_4.COOH$. Used in medicine in chronic and acute rheumatism.

DIP OIL. A 25 per cent. crude phenol,

used in the manufacture of cattle dips and disinfectants.

DIPPEL'S ACID ELIXIR. (*Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum B.P.*) It is sulphuric acid diluted with alcohol, and mixed with tincture of ginger and spirit of cinnamon.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL. See BONE OIL.

DIPPEL'S OIL. See BONE OIL.

DIPPING METAL. A jeweller's alloy containing 48 parts of copper and 15 parts of zinc.

DIPPING OIL. Sulphuric acid, used for pickling iron and steel.

DIPROPÆSIN. A urea derivative containing the residues of 2 molecules of propæsin, $CO(NH.C_6H_4.CO_2.C_3H_7)_2$. A local anæsthetic.

DIPROPYL CARBINOL. Secondary heptyl alcohol, $C_7H_{15}.OH$.

DIRECT BLACK (Imperial Black, Nigrosalin). Dyestuffs. They are mixtures of logwood with iron and copper sulphates.

DIRECT BLACK FOR COTTON. A dyestuff composed of 50 per cent. water, 45 per cent. of either hæmatoxylin or hæmatestin, and 3.5-7 per cent. copper sulphate.

DIRECT BLACK V. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazonaphtho - disulphonic - azo - *a* - naphthylamine - amino - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{27}N_8O_{11}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton a violet black.

DIRECT BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - dioxy - naphthoic - sulphonic - *a* - naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{23}N_4O_{18}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton steel-blue to black-blue.

DIRECT BLUE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic - sulphonic - *a* - naphthol - *p* - sulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{23}N_4O_{11}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton black-violet.

DIRECT BLUE-BLACK B. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

DIRECT BLUE-BLACK 2B. A polyazo dyestuff which dyes unmordanted cotton, in the presence of sodium sulphate, and some sodium carbonate.

DIRECT BROWN J. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of carboxy-benzene-azo-phenylene-brown, $C_{32}H_{24}N_{12}O_4Na_2$. Dyes cotton brown.

DIRECT BROWN R. See POLYCHROMINE B.

DIRECT DEEP BLACK E. A polyazo dyestuff which dyes cotton with the addition of salt to the bath.

DIRECT DEEP BLACK G. A polyazo dyestuff, suitable for dyeing cotton, half-wool, and jute. Cotton is dyed in a boiling bath containing 10 per cent. salt, and half-wool in a 15 per cent. salt bath.

DIRECT DEEP BLACK R, T. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

DIRECT DEEP BLACK RW. A polyazo dyestuff, which dyes cotton violet-black in a boiling bath containing 5-15 per cent. salt. Also recommended for dyeing linen and jute.

- DIRECT GREEN CO.** See COLUMBIA GREEN.
- DIRECT GREY.** See NEW GREY.
- DIRECT GREY B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic acid, $C_{36}H_{22}N_4O_{14}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton steel-grey to bluish-black.
- DIRECT GREY R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{18}N_4O_{14}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-grey to bluish-black.
- DIRECT HELIOTROPE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho- α -naphthol - azo - diphenyl - azo - toluene - disazo - bi - α - naphthol - *p* - sulphonic acid, $C_{49}H_{31}N_8O_{12}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton violet.
- DIRECT INDIGO BLUE A.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazocresol - ether - azo - amino - naphthol - disulphonic-amino - phenol - disulphonic acid, $C_{36}H_{26}N_8O_{15}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton indigo from an alkaline bath.
- DIRECT INDIGO BLUE BK.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazocresol - ether - azo - amino - naphthol - disulphonic - amino - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $C_{40}H_{29}N_8O_{12}S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton indigo blue from an alkaline bath.
- DIRECT INDIGO BLUE BN.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazodioxo - naphthoic - sulphonic - amino - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{33}H_{19}N_5O_{14}S_3Na_4$. Dyes cotton from a slightly alkaline bath.
- DIRECT INDONE BLUE R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazonaphthol - disulphonic - α - naphthyl - amine - amino - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{26}N_{10}O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton grey-blue to indigo-blue.
- DIRECT JET BLACK R and T.** Direct cotton dyestuffs.
- DIRECT ORANGE.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- DIRECT ORANGE G.** See MIKADO ORANGE G AND 4R.
- DIRECT ORANGE 2R.** See MIKADO ORANGE G AND 4R.
- DIRECT RED.** An azo dyestuff obtained from diamino-phenyl-tolyl, and naphthionic acid, $C_{33}H_{24}N_6O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline salt bath.
- DIRECT RED B.** Diamine scarlet B (*q.v.*).
- DIRECT SCARLET.** See GERANINE.
- DIRECT SKY BLUE.** Diamine sky blue (*q.v.*).
- DIRECT VIOLET.** See METHYL VIOLET B.
- DIRECT VIOLET BB.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo - *m* - tolylene - diamine - dioxy - naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{31}H_{27}N_6O_9SNa$. Dyes cotton bluish-violet.
- DIRECT VIOLET R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-*m*-tolylene - diamine - dioxy - naphthoic-sulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{22}N_6O_9SNa$. Dyes cotton reddish-violet.
- DIRECT YELLOW G (Direct Yellow R).** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the so-called dinitroso-stilbene-disulphonic acid. It dyes cotton yellow from a salt bath, and wool from an acid bath.
- DIRECT YELLOW 2G, 4G.** See MIKADO YELLOW.
- DIRECT YELLOW R.** See DIRECT YELLOW G.
- DISALOIN (Desaloin, Desalgin).** A combination of egg albumin and chloroform, (chloroform = 25 per cent.). Used externally as a skin disinfectant, and internally in stomachic catarrh.
- DISALOL.** Phenyl - salicyl - salicylate, $HO.C_6H_4.CO.O.C_6H_4.COOC_6H_5$. Used in medicine.
- DISCHARGE LAKE R and RR.** See PARANITRANILINE RED.
- DISCRASITE.** See DYSCRASITE.
- DISINFECTANT, JEYES.** See JEYES DISINFECTANT.
- DISINFECTANT, MACDOUGALL'S.** See MACDOUGALL'S DISINFECTING POWDERS.
- DISINFECTING CARBON.** Naphthalene.
- DISINFECTING POWDERS.** Usually consist of mixtures of inorganic materials, with varying amounts of cresol, crude carbolic acid, or tar oils. Slaked lime, gypsum, and chalk are the ordinary mineral constituents.
- DISINFECTION OIL.** See SAPROL.
- DISFARGEN.** A form of colloidal mercury.
- DISPENSING SYRUP.** Consists of equal volumes of glycerin, syrup, alcohol, and mucilage of acacia.
- DISPERMIN.** Piperazine, $NH(CH_2.CH_2)(CH_2.CH_2)NH$. Used in medicine as an uric acid solvent.
- DISSOLVED GUANO.** Natural guano, which has been treated with an acid in order to obtain a more soluble product.
- DISTEMPERS.** Made by diluting pigments with water containing a little glue as the binding agent. It is applied to plaster, stucco, brick, and stone.
- DISTHENE.** See KYANITE.
- DISTILLATION GLYCERIN.** That glycerin obtained by the direct saponification of fats with sulphuric acid.
- DISTILLATION OLEINE.** Commercial oleic acid, obtained by steam distillation, after treatment of sulphuric acid.
- DISTILLED GREASE.** Yorkshire grease (*q.v.*), which has been distilled.
- DISTILLED VERDIGRIS.** A crystalline variety of verdigris, obtained by dissolving copper oxide in pyroligneous acid, or by precipitating copper sulphate with calcium acetate, and evaporating the solution obtained in either case to the crystallising point.
- DISTILLED VINEGAR (Crystal Vinegar).** Dilute acetic acid, obtained by the distillation of malt vinegar.
- DISTILLER'S WASH (Vinasse).** The residue of fermented mash, after the alcohol is distilled off. Used as a feeding stuff for animals.
- DISULPHURIC ACID.** See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.

DITA BARK. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.

DITHION. Sodium - dithio - salicylate, $S(C_6H_3(OH)CO.ONa)_2$. There are two isomeric salts, one of which is used in veterinary practice as an antiseptic dusting-powder, whilst the other finds employment as an antirheumatic and antipyretic.

DIURETIC SALT. Potassium acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)K$.

DIURETINE. Theobromine-sodium-salicylate. Prescribed in gout, dropsy, and diseases of the heart and kidneys. It acts as a diuretic.

DIVANILLIN. The dimethyl derivative of tetra-oxy-diphenyl-dicarboxylic-aldehyde, $C_6H_2(OCH_3)(OH)(CHO).C_6H_2(OCH_3)(OH)CHO$.

DIVI-DIVI. The dried pods of *Cassia coriaria*, containing 40-45 per cent. tannin. Used as a partial substitute for gambier.

DOBBIN'S REAGENT. Prepared by adding mercuric chloride solution to a solution of potassium iodide until a permanent precipitate is obtained. The solution is filtered and 1 gram of ammonium chloride added, then dilute caustic soda until a precipitate is formed. Filtered and made up to 1 litre. Used for detecting traces of caustic alkalis in soap.

DOEBNER'S VIOLET. Amino-fuchsone-ironium-chloride. A dyestuff of no technical importance.

DOG-TOOTH SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of calcite, $CaCO_3$.

DOLEROPHANITE. A mineral. $CuSO_4.CuO$.

DOLOMITE (Magnesium Limestone). A mineral. It is a double carbonate of calcium and magnesium, $MgCa(CO_3)_2$.

DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE. Limestone containing more than 5 per cent. magnesium carbonate.

DOLOMOL. A white insoluble powder, consisting mainly of magnesium stearate, with small amounts of magnesium oleate and palmitate. Used as a dusting powder in affections of the skin.

DOLPHIN BLUE. A dyestuff, obtained from gallocyanine and aniline, and sulphonation. A mordant dye used in calico-printing.

DOMEYKITE. A mineral. It is an arsenide of copper, Cu_3As .

DONAR. A Sprengel explosive. It is a mixture of potassium chlorate, and potassium permanganate, acted upon by a mixture of turpentine with nitrobenzene or phenol.

DONARITE. An explosive containing 80 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 12 per cent. trinitro-toluene, 4 per cent. flour, 3.8 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 0.2 per cent. collodion wool.

DONGOLA LEATHER. A leather which has been made by handling the skins in a bath containing gambier, alum, and salt.

DONNAR. See DONAR.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. (*Liquor arsenii et Hydrargyri iodidi B.P.*) A solution of

1 part by weight of arsenious iodide, and 1 part by weight of mercuric iodide, in 100 fluid parts of water.

DOOM BARK. Sassy Bark.

DOPE. The name given to various solutions of cellulose or cellulose compounds in acetone, amyl alcohol, amyl acetate, and other solvents. Used for painting aeroplane wings, and other purposes.

DORFIT. A German explosive containing ammonium nitrate, with 5 per cent. potassium nitrate, trinitro-toluene, flour, and sodium chloride.

DORMIGENE. See BROMURAL.

DORMIOLE. Amylene-chloral, $CCl_3.CH(OH)O.C_5H_{11}$. A soporific prescribed in heart disease and nervous troubles.

DOSS. The Japanese name for a dye-wood from *Ilex merlensis*.

DOTOLITE. A mineral. It is calcium boro-silicate, found in California and Nova Scotia.

DOUBLE BRILLIANT SCARLET G. See FAST RED B.

DOUBLE BRILLIANT SCARLET 3R. See DOUBLE SCARLET EXTRA S.

DOUBLE PONCEAU. A dyestuff obtained from α -naphthylamine and 1:5-naphthol-sulphonic acid.

DOUBLE SCARLET. See FAST SCARLET.

DOUBLE SCARLET EXTRA S (Brilliant Scarlet Extra, Double Brilliant Scarlet 3R, Brilliant Ponceau 4R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_5S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

DOUBLE SCARLET R. See AZOCOCCINE 2R.

DOUBLE SEIDLITZ POWDER. See SEIDLITZ POWDER, DOUBLE.

DOUBLE SOLUBLE GLASS. Consists of about equal quantities of potassium and sodium silicates.

DOUBLE STEARINE. See STEARINE.

DOUCIL. A water softener. It is stated to be a compound having the formula $Al_2O_3.Na_2O.5SiO_2$.

DOUGLASITE. A mineral, $2KCl.FeCl_2.2H_2O$. Occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

D.O.V. Distilled oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid).

DOVER'S POWDER. (*Pulvis Ipecacuanha compositus B.P.*) It consists of 1 part of powdered ipecacuanha, 1 part of powdered opium, and 8 parts of potassium sulphate. An emetic.

DOWSON GAS (Suction Gas, Generator Gas, Mixed Gas, Semi-Water Gas). Gases produced by passing air and steam over red-hot coal. It is cheaper than water gas, and contains about 30 per cent. carbon monoxide, 15 per cent. hydrogen, and 50 per cent. nitrogen.

DRACYL. Toluene, $C_6H_5.CH_3$.

DRAGEES. Sugar-coated pills.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. A red resin from the East Indies. It is usually obtained from the ratten palm, upon the fruit of which is found the dry resin. It is employed as a pigment, for the preparation of red lakes, and varnishes.

- DRAGON GREEN.** An old name for Malachite green.
- DRAGON GUM.** Gum tragacanth.
- DRAVITE.** A mineral. It is a brown variety of tourmaline (*q.v.*).
- DREADNOUGHT POWDER.** An explosive containing 73-77 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 14-17 per cent. sodium nitrate, 4-6 per cent. ammonium chloride, and 3-5 per cent. trinitrotoluene.
- DRESSING, SCOTT'S.** See SCOTT'S DRESSING.
- DRIED ALUM.** See ALUM, DRIED.
- DRIWAL.** See CERESIT.
- DROP BLACK.** See FRANKFORT BLACK.
- DROPPED TIN.** See GRAIN TIN.
- DROPS, HAARLEM.** See HAARLEM OIL.
- DROPS, JAPANESE.** See JAPANESE DROPS.
- DROPS, LAVENDER.** See LAVENDER DROPS.
- DROPS, RED.** See RED DROPS.
- DROPS, RUPERT'S.** See RUPERT'S DROPS.
- DRY BONE.** See CALAMINE.
- DRY SOAPS.** See SOAP POWDERS.
- DRY WASH.** Dried spent wash. See SPENT WASH.
- DRY WINES.** See WINE.
- DUALIN.** An explosive of the dynamite class, containing 80 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 10 per cent. sawdust, and 10 per cent. potassium nitrate.
- DUBOIS' HYDROCARBON.** Carotene, a natural colouring matter. See CAROTENE.
- DUBOISINE (Daturine).** Hyoscyanine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.
- DUFRENITE.** A mineral. It is a ferric phosphate, $Fe_2(OH)_2PO_4$.
- DUFRENOISITE.** A mineral, $2PbS \cdot As_2S_3$.
- DULCINE (Sucrol, Sucrene).** Mono-*p*-phenetol-carbamide, $NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OC_2H_5$. A sweetening substance. It is 200 times sweeter than cane sugar.
- DUMASIN.** Pentanone, a ketone.
- DUMORTIERITE.** A mineral, $2Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2$.
- DUMOULIN'S GLUE.** A liquid glue, obtained by dissolving 8 ozs. of best glue in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, adding $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.330, and when all action ceases, corking it up.
- DUNGING SALT.** Sodium silicate (water-glass), used as a substitute for cow-dung in dyeing and calico printing.
- DUNG SALT.** Sodium arsenate, Na_2HAsO_4 .
- DUNITE.** A rock composed mainly of olivine (*q.v.*).
- DUNNITE.** An American explosive. The main constituent is picric acid.
- DUOTAL.** Guaiacol-carbonate, $(C_6H_4 \cdot O \cdot CH_3)_2CO_3$. Used in medicine as a remedy for tuberculosis and typhus.
- DUPLEXITE.** An explosive. It contains 70 per cent. potassium chlorate, 10 per cent. charcoal, 10 per cent. dinitrobenzene, and 10 per cent. coal tar.
- DU PONT PERMISSIBLE No. 1.** An explosive containing 9 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 68 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 8 per cent. wood pulp, and 15 per cent. sodium chloride.
- DU PONT POWDER.** An explosive consisting of 40 per cent. soluble nitro-cellulose, 40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 20 per cent. ammonium picrate.
- DURALUMINIUM.** An alloy of aluminium with from 3.5-5.5 per cent. copper, 0.5-0.8 per cent. manganese, and 0.5 per cent. magnesium. It has a sp. gr. of 2.8, and resists the action of sea-water and dilute acids.
- DURANA METAL.** An alloy of copper and zinc of a golden colour.
- DURANCE'S METAL.** A bearing metal, consisting of about 33 per cent. tin, 23 per cent. copper, and 45 per cent. antimony.
- DURANGITE.** A mineral, $2NaF \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot As_2O_5$.
- DURESCO.** See LITHOPHONE.
- DURIDINE.** Tetramethyl-phenylamine, $C_6H(CH_3)_4 \cdot NH_2$.
- DURINE.** A formalin preparation.
- DURIRON.** An acid resisting alloy, which is a silicon-iron alloy. It contains 15.5 per cent. silicon, 82 per cent. iron, 0.66 per cent. manganese, 0.83 per cent. carbon, and 0.57 per cent. phosphorus.
- DUROPHENINE BROWN.** A dyestuff prepared by boiling nitroso-phenol with dilute sulphuric acid. It dyes cotton dark violet-brown from a sodium sulphide bath.
- DUOPRENE.** A halogen product of polyprene, obtained by the exhaustive chlorination of natural rubber. It can be moulded, and is soluble in benzene, coal tar naphtha, and carbon tetrachloride. It is resistant to chemical action, and is used in paints and varnishes.
- DUSTING POWDER.** Consists of 3 parts of zinc oxide, 1 part of salicylic acid, and 12 parts of starch.
- DUST, RAPE.** See RAPE CAKE.
- DUTCH BRASS.** An alloy of 79.5 per cent. copper, and 20.5 per cent. zinc.
- DUTCH BUTTER.** See MARGARINE.
- DUTCH CAMPHOR.** Obtained from the wood of the Japanese camphor laurel, *Cinnamomum camphora*.
- DUTCH DROPS.** See HAARLEM OIL.
- DUTCH LIQUID.** Ethylidene dichloride, $CH_2Cl \cdot CH_2Cl$.
- DUTCH METAL.** An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold leaf.
- DUTCH OIL.** See HAARLEM OIL.
- DUTCH VARNISH.** A solution of rosin in turpentine.
- DUTCH WHITE.** A pigment consisting of 1 part white lead with 3 parts heavy spar.
- DUTCH YELLOW.** A dyestuff obtained by the action of sodium bisulphite upon the intermediate product from tetrazotised benzidine and 1 molecule of salicylic acid. Dyes chromed wool brownish-yellow. Also see PERSIAN BERRY CARMINE.

DUTY OIL. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

DUXITE. An explosive containing nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, sodium nitrate, wood meal, and ammonium oxalate.

DYER'S BROOM. *Genista tinctoria*, used for dyeing yellow on leather.

DYER'S LAC. See LAC DYE.

DYER'S SAFFRON. Safflower (*q.v.*).

DYER'S WOODRUFF. *Asperula tinctoria*, employed as a substitute for madder. Its roots contain a small amount of alizarin.

DYMAL. Didymium salicylate, used as a non-irritant antiseptic dressing for wounds.

DYNAMAGNITE. See NITROMAGNITE.

DYNAMITE. See KIESELGUHR DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE No. 1. English contains 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin. Austrian contains 65½ per cent. nitro-glycerin, 2 per cent. collodion wool, 7½ per cent. wood meal, 25 per cent. nitre, and ¼ per cent. soda.

DYNAMITE No. 2. Austrian. It contains 46 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

DYNAMITE No. 2A. Austrian. It contains 38 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

DYNAMITE ACID. Concentrated nitric acid, used for making 96 per cent. mixed acids (34 per cent. nitric acid + 62 per cent. sulphuric acid).

DYNAMITE, AMMONIA. See AMMONIA DYNAMITES.

DYNAMITE, AMMONIA, PULVERENT. See AMMONIA DYNAMITE, PULVERENT.

DYNAMITE ANTIGRISOUTEUSE V. An explosive similar to Grisoutite, except that sodium sulphate replaces magnesium sulphate.

DYNAMITE DE TRAUZZL. An explosive containing 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin,

23 per cent. guncotton, and 2 per cent. charcoal.

DYNAMITE, GELATIN. See GELATIN DYNAMITES.

DYNAMITE GLYCERIN. Glycerin of sp. gr. 1.263, containing 98-99 per cent. It contains no lime, sulphuric acid, chlorine, or arsenic.

DYNAMITE, GUHR. See GUHR DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, KIESELGUHR. See KIESELGUHR DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, LIGNIN. See LIGNIN DYNAMITES.

DYNAMITE, RHENISH. See RHENISH DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, SAFETY. See SAFETY DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, STRAIGHT. See STRAIGHT DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, VONGES. See VONGES DYNAMITE.

DYNAMITE, WITTENBURG WEATHER.

See WITTENBURG WEATHER DYNAMITE.

DYNAMMON. An Austrian explosive containing 87-88 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 12-13 per cent. charcoal.

DYNASTITE. An explosive containing 94 per cent. potassium chlorate, and 6 per cent. barium nitrate, dipped in nitro-toluene.

DYNOBEL. An explosive containing potassium perchlorate, nitro-glycerin, ammonium oxalate, wood meal, and a little collodion cotton.

DYSANALYTE. A mineral, (Ca.Ce.Fe)O.Nb₂O₃.

DYSCRASITE (Dyskrasite, Discrasite). A silver ore. It is silver antimonide, Ag₂Sb to Ag₆Sb.

DYSKRASITE. See DYSCRASITE.

DYSODIL (Paper Coal). A carbonaceous material found in Sicily. It burns with an odour resembling burning rubber.

E

- EARTH ARCHIL.** Archil (*q.v.*), contaminated with mineral matter. Used for the preparation of litmus.
- EARTH, BLEACHING.** See BLEACHING EARTH.
- EARTH, BOHEMIAN.** See BOHEMIAN EARTH.
- EARTH, BONE.** See BONE ASH.
- EARTH, CASSEL.** Vandyck Brown (*q.v.*).
- EARTH, COLOGNE.** See COLOGNE EARTH.
- EARTH, CULLEN.** Cologne Earth (*q.v.*).
- EARTH, DIATOMACEOUS.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- EARTH, FLORIDA.** See BLEACHING EARTH.
- EARTH, FULLER'S.** See FULLER'S EARTH.
- EARTH, GOLD.** An ochre. See YELLOW OCHRE.
- EARTH GREEN.** See LIME GREEN.
- EARTH, INFUSORIAL.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- EARTH, ITALIAN.** See ITALIAN EARTH.
- EARTH, JAPAN.** See CUTCH.
- EARTH, LEMNIAN.** See LEMNIAN EARTH.
- EARTH, LEMNOS.** See LEMNIAN EARTH.
- EARTH OIL** (Rock Oil, Naphtha, Mineral Oil, Ohio Oil, Lima Oil). Crude petroleum.
- EARTHNUIT OIL** (Peanut Oil). *Arachis* oil, obtained from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*.
- EARTH, PORCELAIN.** See CHINA CLAY.
- EARTHQUAKE POWDER.** A safety explosive containing 79 per cent. nitre, and 21 per cent. charcoal.
- EARTH, RED.** See INDIAN RED.
- EARTH, SANTORIN.** See SANTORIN EARTH.
- EARTH WAX.** See OZOKERITE.
- EARTH WORM OIL.** See OIL OF EARTH WORMS.
- EARTHY COBALT.** See ASBOLANE.
- EARTH, YELLOW.** See OCHRE.
- EAST INDIA GUM** (Bombay Gum). A variety of gum arabic, pale amber or pinkish in colour.
- EASTON'S SYRUP.** (*Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina B.P.*) Quinine sulphate and strychnine are added to the solution obtained by dissolving iron in concentrated phosphoric acid, then the syrup is added.
- EAU DE GOUDRON.** Tar water.
- EAU DE JAVELLE** (Eau de Labarraque, Chlorinated Soda, Chloride of Soda). The name Eau de Javelle, was first applied to potassium hypochlorite, but is now used for the liquor obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of sodium carbonate, when sodium hypochlorite is formed. Used for bleaching.
- EAU DE LABARRAQUE.** See EAU DE JAVELLE.
- EAU DE LUCE.** Oil of amber mixed with rectified spirit and ammonia. Formerly used in medicine.
- EAU DE NAPHE.** Orange flower water.
- EAU DE VIE.** Brandy.
- EBERT AND MERZ'S α -ACID.** Naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_6(SO_3H)_2$, 2 : 7.
- EBERT AND MERZ'S β -ACID.** Naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_6(SO_3H)_2$, 2 : 6.
- EBOLI GREEN.** A polyazo dyestuff which is a similar product to Diamine green G.
- EBONITE** (Vulcanite, Hardened Rubber). A material prepared by vulcanising rubber with up to 75 per cent. sulphur, or metallic sulphides, with the addition of chalk, gypsum, or other filling and colouring substances. Used as an insulating material.
- EBONY BLACK.** A blackish-brown dyestuff mixed with a blue dyestuff. It is used for dyeing cotton from a bath containing sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate, and half-wool.
- EBONY, GREEN.** See GREEN EBONY.
- ECBOLINE.** Ergotinine, $C_{35}H_{46}N_4O_5$.
- ECCAINE.** *n*-Benzoyl-hydroxy-propyl-novec-gonidene ester. It is allied to cocaine.
- ECHAPPES.** *o*-Toluidine, recovered as a distillate on fusing fuchsine.
- ECHURIN.** A mixture of picric acid and nitro-flavin.
- ECLIPSE BLACK.** A sulphide dyestuff.
- ECLIPSE BLUE.** A sulphide dyestuff.
- ECLIPSE BROWN B.** A dyestuff obtained by heating *m*-tolylene-diamine and oxalic acid with polysulphides.
- ECLIPSE GREEN G.** A sulphide dyestuff.
- ECLIPSE RED.** See BENZOPURPURIN 4B. Also Geigy's Eclipse red, by heating amino-hydroxy-phenazines with alkali sulphides and sulphur.
- ECLIPSE YELLOW.** A dyestuff obtained by heating diformyl-*m*-tolylene-diamine and sulphur at 240° C.
- E.C. POWDER.** A smokeless sporting powder. It consists of grains of nitro-cotton (79 per cent.), hardened by treatment with a solvent (ether-alcohol), and mixed with 4.5 per cent. potassium nitrate, 7.5 per cent. barium nitrate, 4.1 per cent. camphor, and 3.8 per cent. wood meal.
- ECRASITE.** An Austrian explosive. It is the ammonium salt of trinitro-cresol. See LYDDITE.
- EDELWEISS.** See OIL WHITE.
- EDINGTONITE.** A mineral, $BaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.
- EDINOL.** A photographic developer. It contains *p*-amino-saligenin, acetone sulphite, potassium hydroxide, and potassium bromide.
- EDISONITE.** A mineral. It is dioxide of titanium, TiO_2 .
- EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.** Generally, it is a mixture of sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, tartaric acid, sugar, and a small quantity of either magnesium carbonate or magnesium sulphate, or of both, and flavouring materials.

- EFFERVESCENT EPSOM SALTS.** (*Magnesiæ sulphas effervescent B.P.*) Magnesium sulphate dried, until nearly half of its water of crystallisation has been removed, then mixed with citric and tartaric acids, sodium bicarbonate, and sugar.
- EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIA.** Prepared by mixing magnesium citrate with sodium bicarbonate, a small quantity of citric acid, and sugar. Used as a refreshing drink, and as a purgative.
- EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.** See EFFERVESCENT EPSOM SALTS.
- EFFERVESCENT TARTRATED SODA POWDER.** See SEIDLITZ POWDER.
- EFFLORESCENT PYRITES.** See WHITE PYRITES.
- EGG CEMENT.** White of egg beaten up and mixed with sufficient slaked lime to form a thin paste. Used for cementing earthenware, china, and glass.
- EGG OIL.** Yolks of eggs, employed in the preparation of glove leather.
- EGGONITE.** A mineral, $\text{CdO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
- EGLESTONITE.** A mineral. It is mercury oxychloride, $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}$.
- EGOLS.** The name applied by E. Gautrelet to a series of substances produced by him. They are *o*-nitro-*p*-sulphonates of phenol, cresol, and thymol, in chemical combination with mercury and potassium. Phenegol from phenol, Cresegol from cresol, and Thymegol from thymol. They are said to be powerfully bactericidal.
- EGYPTIAN BLUE (Vestorian Blue).** $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2$, is the formula which corresponds to this ancient blue, used by the Romans.
- EGYPTIANISED CLAY.** Clay rendered more plastic by the addition of tannin.
- EHLITE.** See PSEUDO-MALACHITE.
- EHRlich 418.** See SPIRARSYL.
- EHRlich 606.** See SALVARSAN.
- EHRlich 914.** See NEOSALVARSAN.
- EHRlich-HATA 606.** See SALVARSAN.
- EICOSYLENE.** Icosinene, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{38}$, prepared from ozokerite.
- EIGONES.** The name given to certain albuminous compounds of iodine and bromine. Bromeigone contains 11 per cent. bromine, and is used as a substitute for bromides. Iodine eigones are used in syphilis, rheumatism, and asthma. Peptoneigone is a peptonised bromine-albumin compound, containing 11 per cent. bromine.
- EIKONOGEN.** A photographic developer. Sodium- α -amino- β -naphthol- β -sulphonate, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{OH})(\text{NH}_2)(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})$, form the basis of this material. It is also used in the treatment of ivy poisoning.
- EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT** (Iron cement, Slag Cement, Iron Portland Cement, Pozzolana Cement, Puzzolana Cement). This material consists of 70 per cent. Portland Cement (made from slag and limestone), and 30 per cent. granulated slag.
- EISEN, SILICON.** See SILICON-EISEN.
- EKA-ALUMINIUM.** Gallium, Ga.
- EKA-BORON.** Scandium, Sc.
- EKA-SILICON.** Sermanium, Ge.
- EKTOGAN** (Ektogen, Zinc Perhydrol, Zinconal). A preparation of zinc oxide, containing from 40-60 per cent. zinc peroxide. An antiseptic used for dressing wounds and burns, also as an astyptic.
- EKTOGEN.** See EKTOGAN.
- ELAINE.** See OLEIN.
- ELARSAN.** Strontium-chloro-arsinobenzenolate, $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3\text{AsCl})_2\text{S}_2$. It has the same use in medicine as arsenious oxide.
- ELASTES.** A rubber substitute belonging to the class of mixtures of glue or gelatin, glycerin, and oils, treated with tannic acid, chromates, or formaldehyde.
- ELASTIC ASBESTOS.** See MOUNTAIN CORK.
- ELASTIC BITUMEN.** See ELATERITE.
- ELASTIC CEMENT** (Lehner's Cement). A mixture of 5 parts rubber, 3 parts chloroform, and 1 part gum mastic. It is elastic and transparent.
- ELASTIC COLLODION.** Flexible Colloidion (*q.v.*).
- ELASTIC GLUE.** A mixture of glue and glycerin. See GLYCERIN GLUE.
- ELATERITE** (Elastic Bitumen, Mineral Caoutchouc). A fossil resin, resembling asphaltum, found in some of the lead mines in Derbyshire.
- ELATERIUM.** The dried sediment from the juice of *Ecballium elaterium*. The active principle is elaterin.
- ELAYL.** See OLEFIANT GAS.
- ELBON.** Cinnamonyl-*p*-oxyphenyl-urea. Used as a stimulating expectorant in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- ELDER BERRIES.** The fruit of *Sambucus nigra*.
- ELDER OIL.** See OIL OF CABBAGE.
- ELECTRARGOL.** A form of electrolytic colloidal silver. A germicide.
- ELECTRAUROL.** A form of colloidal gold.
- ELECTRIC AMALGAM.** Consists of 1 part each of tin and zinc, with 3 parts of mercury. It is the exciting material which is rubbed against the glass plate of an electrical machine.
- ELECTRIC CALAMINE.** Crystalline zinc silicate, $\text{Zn}_2\text{SiO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- ELECTRIC CEMENT.** See FARADAY'S CEMENT.
- ELECTRIRIDOL.** Colloidal iridium.
- ELECTRITE.** An abrasive, the nature of which is kept secret.
- ELECTROCUPROL.** A form of colloidal copper.
- ELECTROKALI.** A potash fertiliser introduced in Sweden. It is obtained as a residue from the manufacture of ferro-silicon. When felspathic rocks are mixed with iron turnings and graphite, and heated to $1,800^\circ\text{C}$, ferro-silicon and a slag consisting mainly of potassium silicate is obtained. This slag, finely ground, is the article sold as "Electro-kali."

ELECTROLON. Silicon carbide, SiC , an abrasive.

ELECTROMARTIOL. A form of colloidal iron.

ELECTROMERCUROL. A form of colloidal mercury.

ELECTRON. An alloy of 95 per cent. magnesium, 4.5 per cent. zinc, and 0.5 per cent. aluminium. Also the name for an alloy of magnesium and aluminium, which is very light.

ELECTRONITE. A safety explosive containing 75 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5 per cent. barium nitrate, with wood meal and starch.

ELECTRONITE No. 2. An explosive consisting of 95 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 5 per cent. wood meal and starch.

ELECTROPALLADIOL. A form of colloidal palladium.

ELECTROPLATINOL. A form of colloidal platinum.

ELECTORHODIOL. A form of colloidal rhodium.

ELECTROSELENIUM. A form of colloidal selenium.

ELECTRUM. See GERMAN SILVER.

ELEMI, BRAZILIAN. See BRAZILIAN ELEMI.

ELEMI, MANILA. See MANILA ELEMI.

ELEMI, MAURITIUS. See MAURITIUS ELEMI.

ELEMI, MEXICAN. See MEXICAN ELEMI.

ELEONORITE. A mineral, $3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ELIPHANT NUTS. See ACAJOU BALSAM.

ELIANITE I. An acid-resisting alloy, containing 82 per cent. iron, 15 per cent. silicon, and 0.6 per cent. manganese.

ELIANITE II. An acid-resisting alloy, consisting of 81 per cent. iron, 15 per cent. silicon, 0.5 per cent. manganese, 2.2 per cent. nickel, 0.8 per cent. carbon, and 0.06 per cent. phosphorus.

ELIE RUBY. A mineral. It is a Pyrope (*q.v.*).

ELINAVAR. An alloy said to be an improvement upon Invar (*q.v.*). It has a uniform elasticity, and is used for the more delicate parts of watches.

ELIXIR, HALLER'S ACID. See ACID ELIXIR, HALLER'S.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL. See ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

ELPASOLITE. A mineral. It is cryolite, with potassium instead of sodium, $3\text{KF} \cdot \text{AlF}_3$.

ELPIDITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{ZrO}_2 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ELSNER GREEN. A pigment. It is a mixture of Gentes green (copper stannate), with fustic decoction.

EMANOSAL. A preparation containing radium. It is added to the bath to give a certain proportion of radium emanation. Used for rheumatism.

EMAREX. A mineral rubber. See BITUMEN.

EMBARIN. A preparation said to contain 6.6 per cent. sodium-mercury-salicyl-sulphonate and 0.5 per cent.

dipara - anisyl - mono - phenetyl - guanine-hydrochloride. Used as an injection in cases of syphilis.

EMBOLITE. A mineral. It is a double chloride and bromide of silver, $\text{Ag}(\text{Cl} \cdot \text{Br})$.

EMERALD. A mineral. It is a variety of beryl with a rich green colour, a beryllium aluminium silicate. A precious stone.

EMERALD, BRAZILIAN. See BRAZILIAN EMERALD.

EMERALD GREEN (Schweinfurth Green, Mitis Green, Vienna Green, Paris Green, Verdigris Green, Emperor Green, New Green, Mineral Green, Original Green, Vert Paul Veronese Green, Parrot Green, Imperial Green, Kaiser Green, Meadow Green, English Green, Patent Green). Formerly the name Emerald green was applied to the hydrous oxide, $\text{Cr}_2(\text{OH})_6$, but it is now given to cupric acetarsenite, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot 3\text{CuAs}_2\text{O}_4$, made by mixing a hot solution of white arsenic in sodium carbonate, with the calculated quantity of copper sulphate solution. Also see CHROMIUM GREEN, CHROME GREEN, and OIL GREEN.

EMERALD GREEN. See BRILLIANT GREEN.

EMERALD NICKEL (Zaratite). A mineral $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

EMERALD, ORIENTAL. See ORIENTAL EMERALD.

EMERALD POWDER. An explosive. It is a 33-grain powder.

EMERALD, URALIAN. See ANDRADITE.

EMERY. An abrasive. It is an impure variety of corundum, Al_2O_3 .

EMERYLLITE. See MARGARITE.

EMETIC TARTAR. See TARTAR EMETIC.

EMIN RED. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of methyl-benzenyl-amino-thioxymethanol-azo- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5\text{S}_2\text{Na}$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

EMMENSITE. An explosive consisting of 5 parts Emmens acid, 5 parts ammonium nitrate, and 6 parts picric acid.

EMMONSITE. A mineral, FeTeO_3 .

EMODIN. Trioxymethyl-anthraquinone $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$. Used in medicine.

EMOL KELEET. A purified fuller's earth.

EMPEROR GREEN. See EMERALD GREEN.

EMPIRE POWDER. An explosive. It is a 33-grain powder containing insoluble and soluble nitro-cotton, 10 per cent. metallic nitrate, and 7 per cent. vaseline.

EMPIRE STONE. A stone which is similar to Victoria Stone (*q.v.*).

EMPIRIN. A trade name for Aspirin (*q.v.*).

EMPLECITE. A mineral, CuBiS_2 .

EMPRESSITE. A mineral. It is a silver tellurium, AgTe .

EMPYREAL (Fire-air). The name given to oxygen by Scheele.

EMPYROFORM. A condensation product of birch tar and formaldehyde. Used externally in the treatment of

- skin diseases, such as acute and chronic eczema.
- EMSER SALT, ARTIFICIAL.** Consists of 90 parts sodium chloride, 220 parts sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts sodium sulphate, and 4 parts potassium sulphate.
- EMULGEN.** A jelly-like mass used for the rapid emulsification of oils and resins. It contains tragacanth, gum arabic, pittedorad, glycerin, alcohol, and water.
- EMULSIN.** A ferment. It decomposes the glucoside, amygdalin, into grape sugar, benzaldehyde, and hydrocyanic acid.
- ENAMELLED IRON - GRANITE.** See AGATE WARE.
- ENAMELS.** Usually consist of oil varnishes, into which pigments have been ground.
- ENAMELS, COBALT.** See COBALT ENAMELS.
- ENAMEL WHITE.** See LITHOPHONE.
- ENARGITE** (Guayacanite). A copper ore, $4\text{CuS} \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{S}_3$.
- ENDELLIONITE.** See BOURNONITE.
- ENDERMOL.** A compound ointment vehicle, containing hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, and stearic acid amide.
- ENDOTRYPTASE.** A proteolytic enzyme.
- ENERGIN.** An organic preparation of proteids and acids obtained from dried cod livers. Recommended as a tissue retractor.
- ENERGINE.** A specially pure refined gasoline, said to be free from paraffin, mineral grease, sulphur, and dirt, also to be less inflammable than ordinary gasoline. It has a sp. gr. of 0.709 at 60° F.
- ENESOL.** The mercury salt of arsenic-salicylic acid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COO})_2\text{AsHg}$, containing 38 per cent. mercury and 14 per cent. arsenic. It is employed in the arseno-mercurial treatment of syphilis.
- ENGLAND, SALTS OF.** See EPSOM SALTS.
- ENGLISH BEARING METAL.** Antifriction and fitting metal. It contains usually 53 per cent. tin, 33 per cent. lead, 10.5 per cent. antimony, and 2.5 per cent. copper.
- ENGLISH BLUE.** See MOUNTAIN BLUE.
- ENGLISH BROWN.** See BISMARCK BROWN.
- ENGLISH GREEN.** See EMERALD GREEN and GREEN VERMILION.
- ENGLISH METAL.** A jeweller's alloy, containing 88 parts tin, 2 parts copper, 2 parts brass, 2 parts nickel, 1 part bismuth, 8 parts antimony, and 2 parts tungsten.
- ENGLISH POWDER.** See POWDER OF ALGAROTH.
- ENGLISH RED.** See INDIAN RED.
- ENGLISH SALT** (Smelling Salt). Ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$.
- ENGLISH TURPENTINE.** See AMERICAN TURPENTINE.
- ENGLISH WHITE.** See CHALK.
- ENGLISH WHITE BEARING METAL.** An antifriction metal, containing 77 per cent. tin, 15 per cent. antimony, and 8 per cent. copper.
- ENGLISH YELLOW.** See TURNER'S YELLOW and VICTORIA YELLOW.
- ENHYDROS.** See WATER STONES.
- ENLACTOL.** A white powder prepared by evaporating milk. It contains 33 per cent. albumin, 46 per cent. fat, 14 per cent. carbohydrates, and 5 per cent. saline matter.
- ENSTATITE.** See AMBLYSTEGITE.
- ENTEROROSE.** A preparation of vegetable albumin, impregnated with beef extract and diastase. It contains 18 per cent. albumin, 11 per cent. fat, 3.8 per cent. salts, and 59 per cent. carbohydrates, and is used in the treatment of chronic constipation.
- EOSAMINE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-cresol-methyl-ether-azo- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-red.
- EOSIN** (Eosin A, Eosin B, Eosin C, Eosin A Extra, Eosin DH, Eosin GGF, Eosin G Extra, Eosin 3J, Eosin JJS, Eosin G, Eosin KS, Eosin Yellowish, Water Soluble Eosin, Acid Eosin, Eosin 4J Extra). The alkali salts of tetra-bromofluoresceine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_6\text{O}_5\text{Br}_4\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk yellowish-red. Used for making pigments.
- EOSIN A.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN A EXTRA.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN B.** The ammonium salt of tetra-bromofluoresceine. Also see EOSIN and EOSIN BN.
- EOSIN BB.** See SPIRIT EOSIN.
- EOSIN 10B.** See PHLOXINE.
- EOSIN, BLUISH.** See ERYTHROSIN.
- EOSIN BN** (Eosin B, Eosin BW, Eosin DVH, Eosin Scarlet, Eosin Scarlet BB, Eosin Scarlet B, Daphnin, Scarlet J, JJ, and V, Nopalin, Imperial Red, Methyl Eosin, Saffrosine, Lutecienne, Kaiser Red, Kaiserroth). The potassium or sodium salt of dibromo-dinitrofluoresceine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2\text{K}_2$. Dyes silk and wool bluish-red.
- EOSIN BW.** See EOSIN BN.
- EOSIN C.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN DH.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN DVH.** See EOSIN BN.
- EOSIN G.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN G EXTRA.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN GGF.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN 3G.** See EOSIN ORANGE.
- EOSIN J.** See ERYTHROSIN.
- EOSIN 3J AND 4J EXTRA.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN JJS.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN KS.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN ORANGE** (Eosin 3G, Salmon Pink). Varying mixtures of di- and tetra-bromofluoresceine, used in dyeing.
- EOSIN S.** See SPIRIT EOSIN.
- EOSIN SCARLET.** See EOSIN BN.
- EOSIN SCARLET B and BB.** See EOSIN BN.
- EOSIN SOLUBLE IN SPIRIT.** See ERYTHRINE and SPIRIT EOSIN.
- EOSIN, WATER SOLUBLE.** See EOSIN.
- EOSIN, YELLOWISH.** See EOSIN.

EOSOLSAURES SALZ. A preparation similar to thiocoll. It is probably a salt of acetyl-cresote-trisulphonic acid.

EOSOTE. Creosote valerinate, a mixture of valeric acid esters of the phenols contained in creosote. An internal antiseptic.

EOSPHORITE. A mineral, $(\text{Fe.Al.Mn})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

EPARSENO. A stabilised solution of amino-arseno-phenol.

EPHOS. A basic phosphate, containing 60-65 per cent. tricalcium phosphate.

EPICAINE. A solution of epinephrine and cocaine hydrochloride.

EPICARIN (Naphoxylol). β -Oxy-naphthyl-o-oxy-m-toluic acid, $\text{HO.C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{.CH}_2\text{.C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$. Used as an antiseptic in skin diseases, such as scabies and mange.

EPIDERMIN. An ointment made from white wax, water, gum arabic, and glycerin. The term is also applied to a mixture of fluor-pseudo-cumene and difluor-diphenyl, in the form of an ointment for burns.

EPIDOTE. A mineral. It is a complex silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, $4\text{CaO} \cdot 3(\text{Al.Fe})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

EPINENE (Epinephrine). β -4-Dihydroxyphenyl-ethyl-methyl-amine, $(\text{HO})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.NH.CH}_3$. It is allied to adrenalin in formula and physiological action.

EPINEPHRAM. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

EPINEPHRINE. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

EPININE. See EPINENE.

EPIOSINE. 1-Methyl-4 : 5-diphenylene-imidazole, $\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.C.N}(\text{CH}_3)_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.C.N})$.

EPIRENAN. See ADRENALIN.

EPISTILBITE. A mineral, $\text{CaO.Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

EPITHERMOL. Amino-azo-toluene. Used for healing the skin.

EPITHOL GOLD (Epithol Silver). Finely powdered copper and tin, which have been used in veterinary practice as a local application for wounds.

EPITHOL SILVER. See EPITHOL GOLD.

EPONITE. A decolorising material for sugar juices. It consists of carbon made from woods, such as pine or cedar, and poplar or willow.

EPRONAL. Ethyl-propyl-acetyl-urethane. A hypnotic.

EPSOLINE. Phenol-phthalein, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC})\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.OH})_2\text{O}$.

EPSOMITE. Magnesium sulphate, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It occurs naturally.

EPSOM SALTS (Salts, Salts of England, Hair Salt). Magnesium sulphate, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

EPSOM SALTS, EFFERVESCENT. See EFFERVESCENT EPSOM SALTS.

EQUALISED GUANO. Natural guanos blended or mixed with ammonium salts, to obtain definite proportions of nitrogen and phosphorus. A fertiliser.

EQUISETIC ACID (Citridic Acid). Acotinic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3(\text{COOH})_3$.

ERADITE. Anhydrous sodium hydro-sulphite, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$.

ERASINE. See ABIETENE.

ERDMANN'S REAGENT. Made by adding 40 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid to 20 drops of a solution containing 10 drops of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.153) and 20 c.c. of water. Used in testing for alkaloids.

EREPTON. A meat preparation, in which the proteins are completely resolved into amino acids. It contains 12 per cent. nitrogen, and has been recommended for rectal feeding.

ERGAMINE (Histamine). A constituent of ergot. It is β -iminazoly-ethyl-amine, $\text{CH:N.NH.CH.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.NH}_2$. Used in medicine to decrease blood pressure.

ERGINE. A trade name for the liquid hydrocarbons (homologues of benzene), obtained by the dry distillation of black and brown tar oils.

ERGON CARBON. A special kind of carbon, used for arc-lights which are used in various light cures.

ERGOT. A dark coloured fungus, which attacks damp rye and other grasses, and when contained in flour, causes ergotism. It is a mixture of the alkaloids, ergotoxine, *p*-hydroxy-phenyl-ethylamine, isoamylene, and β -amino-ethyl-glyoxal, and is used in midwifery for causing contractile action of the pregnant uterus.

ERGOTINE. *Extractum ergotæ B.P.*

ERGOT OIL. See OIL OF ERGOT.

ERGOTOXINE. Purified cornutine.

ERICIN. See MESOTAN.

ERICOL. Guaiacol acetate.

ERIE BLUE GG. A dyestuff which dyes cotton or wool, afterwards treated with copper sulphate.

ERIE RED B CONC. See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.

ERIE YELLOW XC. See CHRYSAMIN G.

ERIKA B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of methyl-benzenyl-amino-thioxenol-azo- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes unmordanted cotton rose pink.

ERIKA G. An azo dyestuff from dehydrothio-m-xylidine and β -naphthol- γ -sulphonic acid. It dyes in a similar way to Erika B.

ERINITE. A mineral, $2\text{CuO.As}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ERINOID. An insulating material obtained as a by-product in the working up of milk.

ERIOCHLORINE A, B, CB, BB. Green dyestuffs similar to Erika B.

ERIOCHROME AZUROLE B. A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of o-chloro-benzaldehyde and o-cresotinic acid, then oxidation.

ERIOCHROME BLACK A. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised 8-nitro-1-amino- β -naphthol-4-sulphonic acid and β -naphthol.

ERIOCHROME BLUE-BLACK R. See PALATINE CHROME BLUE.

ERIOCHROME CYANINE. A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of benzaldehyde, *o*-sulphanilic acid, and *o*-cresotinic acid, and oxidation.

ERIOCHROME PHOSPHINE. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised *p*-nitraniline-*o*-sulphonic acid and salicylic acid.

ERIOCHROME RED B. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised 1-amino- β -naphthol-4-sulphonic acid and phenyl-methyl-pyrazolone.

ERIOCHROME VERDONE A. A dyestuff prepared by diazotising sulphanilic acid, combining it with *m*-amino-*p*-cresol, diazotising the product, and combining it with β -naphthol. It dyes wool claret red shades from an acid bath, which upon chroming becomes blue-green.

ERIOCYANINE A. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl-dibenzyl-rosaniline-disulphonic acid, $C_{27}H_{27}N_3O_7S_2Na_4$. Dyes wool reddish-blue from an acid bath.

ERIOCYANINE B. A similar dyestuff to the above.

ERIOGLAUCINE A. A dyestuff. It is the acid ammonium salt of the trisulphonic acid of diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol, $C_{35}H_{38}N_4O_6S_3$. Dyes wool and silk greenish-blue from an acid bath.

ERIOGLAUCINE RB, BB, B, J, GB. Dyestuffs similar to above.

ERI SILK. The product of the caterpillar of *Attacus ricini*, of Assam.

ERLANGEN BLUE. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

ERLAU GREEN. A pigment prepared in a similar manner to the old Brunswick green, by adding a mixture of copper sulphate and sodium chloride to milk of lime, washing the precipitate, and treating with a solution of neutral potassium chromate. Vienna white or heavy spar is added to it.

ERNOLITH. A product obtained by treating yeast with formaldehyde, drying, and grinding with or without the addition of tar, tar oils, sulphur, and pigments, and compressing it into moulds. It is used as a substitute for Bakelite and Celluloid.

ERODIN. A culture medium of peptonised gelatinous tissue, with a special mixed culture of selected bacteria. Used for "bating" skins.

ERTHRISIN (Arthrisin). Acetyl-salicylamide. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.

ERUBESCITE. See PURPLE COPPER ORE.

ERUKKU ERUKKAM. See AK MUDAR.

ERVASIN. Acetyl-cresotinic acid. An antirheumatic, analgesic, and antipyretic.

ERYTHRIN (Spirit Eosin, Methyl Eosin, Primrose Soluble in Alcohol, Erythrin Methyl Eosin, Eosin Soluble in Spirit). A dyestuff. It is the potassium salt of tetrabromo-fluoresceine-methyl-ether, $C_{21}H_9Br_4O_5K$. Dyes silk bluish-red, with a reddish fluorescence.

ERYTHRIN METHYL EOSIN. See ERYTHRIN.

ERYTHRIN X. See PONCEAU 5R.

ERYTHRITE (Cobalt Bloom). A mineral. It is a hydrated arsenate of cobalt, $Co_3As_2O_8 \cdot 8H_2O$. Also see ERYTHROMANNITE.

ERYTHROBENZINE. See MAGENTA.

ERYTHROGLUCIN. See ERYTHROMANNITE.

ERYTHROMANNITE (Erythrite, Phycite, Pseudorcin, Erythroglicin, Eryglucin). Erythrol, $C_4H_{10}O_4$.

ERYTHRORETIN. A mixture of chrysophanic acid, emodin, and rhein. Obtained from rhubarb.

ERYTHROSIN (Erythrosin B, Erythrosin D, Pyrosin B, Iodeosin B, Eosin Bluish, Eosin J, Rose B, Dianthine B, Primrose Soluble, Soluble Primrose). The sodium or potassium salt of tetraiodo-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_6O_5I_4Na_2$. Dyes silk and wool bluish-red. Used for paper-staining, as a sensitiser of silver bromide in the photographic industry, and in the production of orthochromatic dry plates.

ERYTHROSIN B. See ERYTHROSIN.

ERYTHROSIN BB. See PHLOXINE P.

ERYTHROSIN D. See ERYTHROSIN.

ERYTHROSIN G (Dianthine G, Pyrosin G, Iodeosin G). The sodium or potassium salt of diiodo-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_6O_5I_2Na_2$. Dyes wool yellowish-red, with yellowish-red fluorescence.

ERYTHROXYANTHRAQUINONE. *o*-Hydroxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8(OH)_2C_6H_3OH$.

ESCALIN. Consists of 2 parts aluminium powder mixed with 1 part glycerin into a paste. It has been used as a substitute for bismuth salts, in the treatment of gastric ulcers.

ESCHEL. A fine-grained light coloured smalt (*q.v.*).

ESCHWEG SOAPS. Blue mottled soaps, usually made from 20-25 per cent. tallow, 25-30 per cent. bone-fat, 10-15 per cent. cotton seed oil, 20-40 per cent. palm-kernel oil, and 20-30 per cent. coco-nut oil.

ESCORCIN (Escorcinal, Æscorcin). It has the formula $C_9H_8O_4$, and is prepared from Æsculetin by the action of sodium amalgam. Used for discovering defects in the cornea.

ESCORCINAL. See ESCORCIN.

ESERÉ NUT. See CALABAR BEAN.

ESERINE. Physostigmine, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from the calabar bean.

ESERIN OIL. A solution of 0.2 gram physostigmine salicylate in 40 grams olive oil. Used in the treatment of eye diseases.

ESSENCE, COFFEE. See COFFEE ESSENCE.

ESSENCE, JARGONELLE PEAR. See JARGONELLE PEAR ESSENCE.

ESSENCE OF ANANAS. See ANANAS OIL.

ESSENCE OF APPLES. A solution of isoamyl-isovalerate in rectified spirit.

- Used for flavouring confectionery, and for other purposes. The term is also used for a mixture of ethyl nitrite, ethyl acetate, amyl valerate, glycerol, aldehyde, chloroform, and alcohol.
- ESSENCE OF APRICOTS.** A mixture of isoamyl butyrate and isoamyl alcohol. Another essence consists of a mixture of benzaldehyde, amyl butyrate, chloroform, and alcohol.
- ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT.** Oil of Bergamot.
- ESSENCE OF BIGARADE.** Oil of Bitter Orange Peel.
- ESSENCE OF BITTER ALMONDS.** Benzaldehyde, C_6H_5CHO .
- ESSENCE OF CHERRY.** See CHERRY ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF GREENGAGE.** Usually contains ethyl cenanthyate, $C_2H_5C_7H_{13}O_2$.
- ESSENCE OF LEMON.** Oil of Lemon.
- ESSENCE OF MELON.** Often contains ethyl sebacate, $(C_2H_5)_2C_{10}H_{16}O_4$.
- ESSENCE OF MIRBANE** (Oil of Mirbane). Nitro-benzene, $C_6H_5NO_2$. Used for scenting soap.
- ESSENCE OF MULBERRY.** Often contains ethyl suberate, $(C_2H_5)_2C_8H_{12}O_4$.
- ESSENCE OF ORANGE.** Oil of Orange.
- ESSENCE OF PEACHES.** See PEACH ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF PEARS.** See PEAR ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF PINEAPPLE.** A mixture of ethyl butyrate, amyl valerate, chloroform, aldehyde, and alcohol.
- ESSENCE OF PINEAPPLE OIL.** Ananas Oil (*q.v.*).
- ESSENCE OF PORTUGAL.** Essence of Sweet Orange Peel.
- ESSENCE OF QUINCE.** Often contains ethyl pelargonate, $C_2H_5C_9H_{17}O_2$.
- ESSENCE OF RATAFIA.** Approximately Essence of Almonds.
- ESSENCE OF RESIN.** See ROSIN SPIRIT.
- ESSENCE OF RUM.** See RUM ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF STRAWBERRIES.** See STRAWBERRY ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF TURPENTINE.** See OIL OF TURPENTINE.
- ESSENCE OF VINEGAR.** See VINEGAR ESSENCE.
- ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, ARTIFICIAL.** Ionone.
- ESSENCE, RUBINI'S.** See RUBINI'S ESSENCE.
- ESSENCES.** Essential oils in alcohol.
- ESSENTIAL OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.** Benzaldehyde, C_6H_5CHO .
- ESSENTIAL SALT OF URINE.** See MICROCOSMIC SALT.
- ESSEX POWDER.** An explosive, containing 22-24 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.5-1.5 per cent. collodion cotton, 33-35 per cent. potassium nitrate, 33-35 per cent. wheat flour, and 5-7 per cent. ammonium chloride.
- ESSONITE.** A mineral. It is a calcium-aluminium-silicate.
- ESTONE.** See LENICET.
- ESTORAL.** Menthyl borate, $B(O.C_{10}H_{19})_3$. Has been recommended in acute and chronic inflammation of the throat. Used as a snuff.
- ESTRAMADURITE.** The Spanish variety of apatite.
- ETEELEEN.** Trigallic acetal.
- ETERNITE.** A slate-like mass made from 6 parts Portland cement and 1 part asbestos fibre. Used for roofing.
- ETHAL.** Cetyl alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$.
- ETHANESAL.** A specially pure ether, used as an anæsthetic.
- ETHANOL.** See SPIRITS OF WINE.
- ETHENE.** See OLEFIANT GAS.
- ETHER, BERTONI'S.** See BERTONI'S ETHER.
- ETHER, BROMHYDRIC.** See HYDROBROMIC ETHER.
- ETHER, BUTYRIC.** See BUTYRIC ETHER.
- ETHER, CARBANILIC.** See CARBANILIC ETHER.
- ETHER, CHLORIC.** See CHLORIC ETHER.
- ETHEREAL OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.** Benzaldehyde, C_6H_5CHO .
- ETHER, HYDRIDIC.** See HYDRIDIC ETHER.
- ETHER, HYDROBROMIC.** See HYDROBROMIC ETHER.
- ETHER, HYDROCHLORIC.** See HYDROCHLORIC ETHER.
- ETHER, HYPONITROUS.** See HYPONITROUS ETHER.
- ETHERIN.** See OLEFIANT GAS.
- ETHER, METHYLATED.** Ether prepared from methylated spirit.
- ETHER, MURIATIC.** See MURIATIC ETHER.
- ETHER, NITRIC.** See NITRIC ETHER.
- ETHER, NITROUS.** See NITROUS ETHER.
- ETHER, OXALIC.** See OXALIC ETHER.
- ETHER, OZONIC.** See OZONIC ETHER.
- ETHER, PETROLEUM.** See PETROLEUM ETHER.
- ETHER, PHOSPHORIC.** See PHOSPHORIC ETHER.
- ETHER, PHOSPHOROUS.** See PHOSPHOROUS ETHER.
- ETHER, PROPANE DISULPHINIC.** See SULPHONAL.
- ETHER, PROPYL.** See PROPYL ETHER.
- ETHER, RESORCIN.** See RESORCINYL OXIDE.
- ETHER, SILICIC.** See SILICIC ETHER.
- ETHER, SULPHURIC.** See SULPHURIC ETHER.
- ETHER, VINIC.** See VINIC ETHER.
- ETHER, WOOD.** See WOOD ETHER.
- ETHIOP'S MINERAL.** A mixture of black mercuric sulphide and sulphur.
- ETHIOP'S VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE ETHIOPS.
- ETHOCAINE.** See NOVOCAINE.
- ETHYL BLUE.** A dyestuff obtained by heating ethyl-diphenylamine with oxalic acid, or by the action of ethyl chloride upon Diphenylamine blue. Dyes silk blue.
- ETHYL-BUTYL-CARBINOL.** *see* Heptyl alcohol.
- ETHYL CARBINOL.** Propyl alcohol, $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$.

- ETHYLCYANINE.** A dyestuff. It is lepidinquinoline - ethyl - cyanine - bromide, a similar dye to Cyanine, using ethyl bromide instead of amyl iodide. Used as a substitute for Cyanine in dyeing.
- ETHYLENE BLUE.** A dyestuff of the same class as Methylene blue.
- ETHYLENE PETROL.** An oil. It consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons.
- ETHYL EOSIN.** See SPIRIT EOSIN.
- ETHYL EOSIN ROSE JB.** A dyestuff. $C_{22}H_{11}O_2Br_2K$, obtained by the alkylation of eosin.
- ETHYL GREEN (Methyl Green).** A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of ethyl - hexamethyl - pararosaniline - bromide, $C_{27}H_{35}N_3Cl_2BrZn$. Dyes wool mordanted with sodium thiosulphate and sulphuric acid or zinc acetate, and silk and cotton mordanted with tannin. bluish - green. Also see BRILLIANT GREEN.
- ETHYL MUSTARD OIL.** Ethyl-thiocarbimide, $C_2H_5.NCS$.
- ETHYL NITRITE.** In commerce, this is usually a solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol.
- ETHYL PURPLE 6B.** See ETHYL VIOLET.
- ETHYL RED.** A dyestuff. It is quinoline - quinoline - ethyl - cyanine - iodide. Used as a sensitizer for silver bromide gelatin plates.
- ETHYL SULPHONAL.** See TETRONAL.
- ETHYL VIOLET (Ethyl Purple 6B).** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of hexa-ethyl-pararosaniline, $C_{31}H_{42}N_3Cl$. Dyes silk and wool bluish-violet, and cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic.
- ETNA POWDER.** An explosive similar in composition to Giant powder.
- ETTRINGITE.** A mineral. It is a calcium-aluminium-silicate, a garnet.
- EUBORNYL.** See BROVALOL.
- EUCAINE.** α - Eucaine is *n* - methyl-benzoyl - triacetone - alkamine - carboxylic acid. Betacaine, benzamine, or β - eucaine, is the hydrochloride of benzoyl-vinyl - diacetone - alkamine. Both are used as substitutes for cocaine.
- EUCAIRITE (Eukairite, Eukarite).** A mineral. It is a selenide of copper and silver, $CuSe.Ag_2Se$.
- EUCALYPTOL.** Cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, a terpene alcohol.
- EUCALYPTUS GUM (Red Gum, Eucalyptus kino).** See KINO, AUSTRALIAN.
- EUCALYPTUS KINO.** See KINO, AUSTRALIAN.
- EUCASEIN.** Casein-ammonia, obtained by passing ammonia over finely powdered casein. It is an easily digested strengthening substance. Used in stomach and lung trouble.
- EUCASOL.** Eucalyptus-amytol. (Amytols are solutions of phenols in ichthyol.)
- EUCERIN.** A mixture of 5 parts of an oxycholesterin, obtained from wool fat, with 95 parts paraffin. Intended as an ointment base.
- EUCHININE.** See EUQUININE.
- EUCHLORINE.** Prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid upon potassium chlorate. It appears to be a mixture of chlorine peroxide and chlorine, and is explosive.
- EUCHROITE.** A mineral, $CuO.As_2O_5$.
- EUCLASE.** A mineral, $2BeO.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.H_2O$.
- EUCODAL.** The hydrochloride of dihydro-hydroxy-codeine. A narcotic.
- EUCODEINE.** See EUCODINE.
- EUCODINE (Eucodeine).** Codeine-methyl-bromide, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3.CH_3Br$. Used for pacifying irritating coughs.
- EUCOL (Eucols).** Guaiacol acetate, $CH_3O.C_6H_4O.C_2H_5O$. An antiseptic used in medicine.
- EUCOLITE.** See EUDIALYTE.
- EUCOLS.** See EUCOL.
- EUCRASITE.** A mineral. It is altered thorite.
- EUCRYPTITE.** A mineral. It is an ortho-silicate of aluminium and lithium, $LiAlSiO_4$.
- EUCUPIN.** Isoamyl-hydro-cuprein.
- EUDEIOLITE.** A mineral, $(Ca.Ce.Fe.Hg.Na)O.(Nb.Ti.Th)O_2.H_2O$.
- EUDERMOL.** Nicotine salicylate, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2.C_7H_5O_3$. Applied as a 1 per cent. ointment for itching. Used in veterinary practice.
- EUDIALITE.** See EUDIALYTE.
- EUDIALYTE (Eudialite, Eucolite).** A mineral. It is a silicate and zirconate of sodium, calcium, and ferrous iron, $NaCl.6Na_2O.6(Fe.Ca)O.20(Si.Zr)O_2$.
- EUDOXIN.** The bismuth salt of Nosophene (*q.v.*). Used in medicine internally as a disinfectant, and externally as a substitute for iodoform.
- EUDRENINE (Adreucaine).** A solution containing 0.01 gram eucaine and 0.03 milligram adrenaline per c.c. A local anæsthetic used in dentistry.
- EUFERROL.** An iron and gelatin preparation. It is sold in the form of capsules containing 0.012 gram ferrous oxide, and 0.00009 gram arsenic oxide, As_2O_3 . Prescribed in cases of blood diseases.
- EUFORMOL.** Dextrin-formaldehyde.
- EUGALLOL.** See GALLOLS.
- EUGENOFORM.** Eugenol - carbinol - sodium, formed by the action of formaldehyde upon phenol. An intestinal disinfectant used in cases of typhoid fever.
- EUGUFORM.** Partly acetylated methylene-diguaiacol. Prescribed in irritating skin diseases in the form of an ointment or a solution in acetone.
- EUKARITE.** See EUCAIRITE.
- EUKINASE.** A powder obtained by the desiccation of the pancreatic juice of swine, and contains mainly trypsin, an active proteolytic ferment. A digestive substance.
- EUKODAL.** See EUCODAL.
- EULACTOL.** A casein preparation. It contains 33.25 per cent. albumin, 46.3 per cent. fat, 14.3 per cent. carbohydrates, and 4.3 per cent. saline matter.
- EULATIN.** A mixture of *p*-bromo-

- benzoic acid, *o*-amino-benzoic acid, and antipyrine. Recommended in the treatment of whooping cough.
- EULYTINE.** A mineral, $2\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
- EUMENOL.** A liquid preparation of the Chinese root, Tang-kui. Recommended in the relief of dysmenorrhea.
- EUMYDRINE.** See METHYL ATROPINE.
- EUNATROL.** Pure sodium oleate, used medicinally.
- EUPAD.** An antiseptic consisting of bleaching powder and boric acid in equal parts.
- EUPHORBIA GUM.** See POTATO GUM.
- EUPHROINE.** Phenyl-urethane, $\text{CO}(\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$. Used in medicine as an antipyretic and antineuralgic, also externally in the treatment of ulcers.
- EUPHTHALAMINE.** The hydrochloride of phenyl-glycolyl-*n*-methyl- β -vinyl-di-acetone-alkamine. Used for widening the pupil of the eye.
- EUPHYLLIN.** A mixture of equal parts of primary and secondary theophylline-ethylene-diamine, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$. Used in medicine.
- EUPHYLLITE.** A mineral, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 14\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 23\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- EUPICIN.** A condensation product of formaldehyde and coal tar. Employed in the treatment of eczema.
- EUPNINE.** A caffeine preparation containing iron.
- EUPORPHINE.** Apomorphine - methyl - bromide, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{Br} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Said to be used in cases of bronchitis.
- EUPYRINE.** *p* - Phenetidine - vanillin - ethyl-carbonate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)\text{O} \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5$. Prescribed as an antipyretic and astyptic.
- EUQUININE (Euchinine).** Quinine-ethyl-carbonate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}$. Prescribed for malaria and whooping cough.
- EURESOL (Monoresate).** Resorcinol - mono - acetate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})$. Used in medicine in the treatment of seborrhea, sycosis, and other skin diseases.
- EUROBIN.** Chrysarobin-triacetate. Used as a substitute for chrysarobin.
- EUROPHENE (Butocresiol).** Isobutyl-*o*-cresol-iodide, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{I}$. Used as a substitute for iodoform in the treatment of wounds, either as a powder (mixed with boric acid), or in the form of an ointment.
- EUSAPYL.** An aqueous solution of chlorocresol in potassium ricinoleate. A disinfectant.
- EUSCOPOL.** Optically inactive scopolamine hydrobromide, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HBr}$.
- EUSOL.** A solution containing 0.54 per cent. hypochlorous acid, 1.28 per cent. calcium bichloride, and 0.17 per cent. calcium chloride. It is made by shaking Eupad (*q.v.*) in water, and filtering.
- EUSTENIN.** The addition product of theobromine-sodium and sodium iodide. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{NaI}$. Used in medicine.
- EUSYNCHITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Pb} \cdot \text{Cu})\text{O} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$.
- EUTANNIN.** A mixture of gallic acid and milk sugar. An intestinal astringent.
- EUXENITE (Loranskite).** A rare mineral consisting essentially of columbates and titanates of yttrium and erbium.
- EVATMINE.** A combination of pituitary extract, adrenaline, and physiological salt solution, used in asthma.
- EVERITT'S SALT.** Potassium ferrous ferrocyanide, $\text{K}_2\text{Fe} \cdot \text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$, formed in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid from prussiate of potash.
- EVERLASTING PILLS.** Pills of metallic antimony.
- EWER AND PICK'S ACID.** Naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2(1 : 6)$.
- EXALGIN.** Methyl-acetanilide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. Prescribed as an antineuralgic.
- EXETER OIL.** See OIL OF EXETER.
- EXODIN.** A mixture of 23 per cent. diacetyl - rufigallic acid - tetramethyl-ether, 30 per cent. rufigallic-hexamethyl-ether, and 47 per cent. acetyl-rufigallic-pentamethyl-ether. A mild aperient.
- EXOLON.** An abrasive similar to Carborundum (*q.v.*).
- EXPANDED GRAPHITE.** A substance prepared by covering flake graphite with an oxidising agent, to produce a film of graphitic acid, then heating strongly to cause the particles to become distended.
- EXPLOSIF O3 (Prométhée).** An explosive. It consists of chlorate mixed with a little manganese dioxide, and dipped into a mixture of nitro-benzene, turpentine and naphtha.
- EXPLOSIFS N (Explosifs Favier, Grisounites).** French explosives consisting of mixtures of ammonium nitrate with nitro-naphthalene, paraffin and resin.
- EXPLOSIFS FAVIER.** See EXPLOSIFS N.
- EXPLOSIVE ANTIMONY.** Obtained by electrolysis a solution of antimony trichloride, with one antimony electrode and one platinum electrode. The metallic deposit, consisting of 93.5 per cent. antimony, 6 per cent. antimony trichloride, and 0.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid, is explosive.
- EXPLOSIVE GUM.** Nitro-glycerin gelatinised with collodion cotton. It contains 96 per cent. of the former, and 4 per cent. of the latter compound.
- EXPLOSIVE OIL, NOBEL'S.** See NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVE OIL.
- EXPLOSIVES, SPRENGEL'S.** See SPRENGEL'S EXPLOSIVES.
- EXPLOSIVE, TRENCH'S FLAMELESS.** See TRENCH'S FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE.
- EXTRACT, GAMBENE.** See GAMBENE EXTRACT.
- EXTRACT, GOULARD'S.** See GOULARD'S EXTRACT.
- EXTRACT, INDIGO.** See INDIGO CARMINE.
- EXTRACT OF GAMBOGE.** A compound of gamboge and aluminium oxide. A yellow pigment.
- EXTRACT OF LEAD.** (*Liquor Plumbi Subacclatis Fortis B.P.*) A strong solution of lead acetate.

EXTRACT OF MALT (Sugar of Malt).

An evaporated infusion of malt, prepared by heating potato starch with water, adding from 1-3 per cent. of malt, cooling, and adding from 4-7 per cent. of green malt. The starch is converted into sugar. It assists enfeebled digestion, and is used mixed with iron, quinine, iodine, or cod-liver oil, as a strengthening agent.

EXTRACT OF SCAMMONY. Resin of scammony.**EXTRACT OF VERMILION.** See SCARLET VERMILION.**EXTRACT, SAFFLOWER.** See SAFFLOWER.**EXTRACT, TOBACCO.** See TOBACCO EXTRACT.**EYE OINTMENT** (Golden Ointment).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Flavæ B.P. and *Ung. Hyd. Ox. Rubri B.P.* The former consists of yellow mercury oxide mixed with paraffin, and the latter is the red oxide mixed with paraffin.

F**F-ACID.** See DELTA ACID.

FACTIS. A term applied to rubber substitutes prepared from oils.

FÆXIN EXTRACT. The fatty acids of yeast.

FAGACID. A product derived from beechwood tar. It is an antiseptic agent used in the preparation of soaps and plasters.

FAHL ORE. See TETRAHEDRITE.

FAHLUN DIAMONDS (Tin Brilliants). Lead-tin alloys, containing about 40 per cent. lead, used for theatre jewellery.

FAHLUNITE. A mineral, $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

FAIRFIELDITE. A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Ca})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

FALSE COLUMBA (Tree Turmeric). The dried stem of *Coscinium fenestratum*. Used in Ceylon and Southern India as a yellow dye and bitter tonic.

FALSE GOLD BRONZE. Powdered brass foil.

FALSE LEAD. See BLACK JACK.

FALSE TOPAZ. See CITRINE.

FALSE TRAGACANTH. See BASSORA GUM.

FAMATINITE. A mineral. It is a copper-antimony sulphide, $3\text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5$.

FANGHIDI SCLOFANI. A yellow powder of volcanic origin, consisting chiefly of sulphur, with small quantities of iron, calcium, and manganese. Used as a remedy for acne rosacea.

FARADAY'S CEMENT (Electrical Cement). A cement for use in fastening brass work to glass tubes. It consists of 5 ozs. of resin, 1 oz. of beeswax, and 1 oz. of red ochre.

FARINA. Flour, or potato starch.

FARINE. A term applied in the West Indies to a product obtained by grating fresh cassava root, draining away the juice from the wet pulp, and then heating the residue. It is also known as Cassava meal.

FARINOSE. Starch cellulose, or the outer covering of the starch granule.

FARMER'S REDUCER. A photographic reducer. It consists of 100 c.c. of hypo solution (1:4), with from 5-10 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium ferricyanide.

FAST ACID BLUE B (Intensive Blue). A dyestuff obtained from dimethyl-aniline and α -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid. Intensive blue is chemically identical.

FAST ACID BLUE R (Violamine 3B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of di-*p*-ethoxy-phenyl-*m*-amino-phenol-dichloro-phthalein-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{36}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{SCL}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk blue.

FAST ACID EOSIN G. A phthalein dyestuff. It dyes wool in the presence of 10 per cent. sodium sulphate, and 4 per cent. sulphuric acid. Fast acid phloxin A and Irisamine are similar dyestuffs.

- FAST ACID FUCHSINE B** (Fast acid Magenta B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-1:8-amino-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_3S_2O_7Na_2$.
- FAST ACID MAGENTA B.** See **FAST ACID FUCHSINE B.**
- FAST ACID ORANGE S.** A dyestuff obtained by treating J acid with phosgene gas.
- FAST ACID PHLOXINE A.** See **FAST ACID EOSIN G.**
- FAST ACID PONCEAU.** See **FAST ACID SCARLET.**
- FAST ACID RED.** An acid dyestuff.
- FAST ACID SCARLET** (Acid Ponceau, Ponceau S for Silk). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{26}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. It is isomeric with Fast red A, Fast brown 3B, and Double brilliant scarlet G. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- FAST ACID VIOLET A2R** (Violamine R, Acid Violet 4R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of di-*o*-tolyl-*m*-amino-phenol-phthalein-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_2O_6SNa_2$. Dyes silk and wool reddish-violet.
- FAST ACID VIOLET B** (Violamine B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-*m*-amino-phenol - phthalein - sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_2O_6SNa_2$. Dyes wool and silk reddish-violet.
- FAST ACID VIOLET 10B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-ethyl-tetramethyl - pararosaniline - disulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{35}N_3O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool violet-blue from an acid bath.
- FAST BLACK** (Fast Blue-Black). A dyestuff obtained by the action of nitrosodimethyl-aniline-hydrochloride upon *m*-oxy - diphenylamine. Dyes tanned cotton blue-black.
- FAST BLACK B.** A dyestuff obtained by the action of sodium sulphide in aqueous solution upon 1:8-dinitro-naphthalene. Dyes cotton black from an alkaline bath.
- FAST BLACK BS.** A dyestuff obtained by the action of alkalis upon Fast black B. Dyes cotton deep black.
- FAST BLUE.** See **ALKALI BLUE** and **MELDOLA'S BLUE.**
- FAST BLUE B, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.** See **INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.**
- FAST BLUE 2B or R.** See **NEW BLUE.**
- FAST BLUE 2B FOR COTTON.** See **NEW BLUE B or G.**
- FAST BLUE 6B FOR WOOL.** A soluble induline. See **INDULINE.**
- FAST BLUE R, 2R, 3R, FOR COTTON.** See **MELDOLA'S BLUE** and **INDULINE, SOLUBLE.**
- FAST BLUE R, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.** See **INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.**
- FAST BLUE-BLACK.** See **FAST BLACK.**
- FAST BLUE, GREENISH.** A soluble induline. See **INDULINE.**
- FAST BORDEAUX O.** Cloth red B.
- FAST BROWN.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-sulpho-naphthalene-disazo - resorcinol, $C_{26}H_{16}N_4O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- FAST BROWN 3B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol, $C_{26}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- FAST BROWN G** (Acid Brown). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-sulpho-benzene-disazo- α -naphthol, $C_{22}H_{14}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- FAST BROWN N** (Acid Brown, Naphthylamine Brown, Azo Brown O, Chrome Brown RO). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol, $C_{26}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- FAST BROWN O.** See **CRUMPSALL DIRECT.**
- FAST BROWN ONT, YELLOW SHADE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-sulpho - xylene - disazo - α - naphthol, $C_{26}H_{22}N_4S_2O_7Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk brownish-red. Also used for lakes.
- FAST CHROME YELLOW C.** See **ANTHRACENE YELLOW C.**
- FAST CHROME YELLOW GG.** An azo dyestuff obtained from *o*-anisidine and salicylic acid.
- FAST COTTON BLUE B.** See **NEW BLUE B or G.**
- FAST COTTON BLUE R.** See **INDOINE BLUE R.**
- FAST COTTON BROWN R.** See **POLY-CHROMINE B.**
- FAST DIAMINE RED.** A dyestuff, $C_{29}H_{26}N_6O_7SNa$, obtained from benzi-dine, salicylic acid, and 2:8-amino-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid. Used for dyeing wool and cotton.
- FAST GREEN** (Fast Green Extra, Fast Green Extra Bluish). The Bayer Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl-dibenzyl-pseudo-rosaniline-disulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{37}N_3O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-green from an acid bath.
- FAST GREEN.** Cassella & Co. See **MALACHITE GREEN.**
- FAST GREEN EXTRA.** See **FAST GREEN.**
- FAST GREEN EXTRA, BLUISH.** See **FAST GREEN.**
- FAST GREEN G.** See **GALLANILIC GREEN.**
- FAST GREEN J.** See **BRILLIANT GREEN.**
- FAST GREEN M.** A dyestuff. It is probably dimethyl-phenyl-diamino-oxynaphtho-phenazonium-chloride. Employed for printing on cotton in conjunction with tannin.
- FAST GREEN O.** See **DINITROSO-RESORCIN.**
- FAST GREEN S.** See **BRILLIANT GREEN.**
- FAST GREY D and S.** Sulphide dyestuffs. They dye cotton in a solution containing sodium sulphide, caustic soda, and sodium chloride.
- FAST MARINE BLUE.** See **MELDOLA'S BLUE.**
- FAST MARINE BLUE G, BM, BG.** See **NEW BLUE B and G.**
- FAST MILLING RED B.** See **CLOTH RED B.**
- FAST MORDANT YELLOW.** See **ANTHRACENE YELLOW C.**

FAST MYRTLE GREEN. See DINITROSO-RESORCIN.

FAST NAVY BLUE G, BM, GM. See NEW BLUE B OR G.

FAST NAVY BLUE R. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

FAST NAVY BLUE RM, MM. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

FAST NEUTRAL VIOLET B. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-diethyl-diamino-phenazonium-chloride, $C_{15}H_{23}N_4Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton violet.

FAST NEW BLUE FOR COTTON. See PARAPHENYLENE BLUE R.

FAST PINK FOR SILK. See MAGDALA RED.

FAST PONCEAU B. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.

FAST PONCEAU 2B (Ponceau S extra, Scarlet S). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-sulpho-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{12}N_4O_{15}S_2Na_4$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

FAST RED (Fast Red A, Fast Red HF, Fast Red O, Brilliant Red, Roccetin, Rauracienne, Rubidine, Orseille No. 3, Orseille No. 4, Ceracine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{20}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

FAST RED. Berlin Aniline Co. See FAST RED E.

FAST RED. The Badische Co. See FAST RED D.

FAST RED A. See FAST RED.

FAST RED B (Bordeaux B, Bordeaux BL, Bordeaux D, Bordeaux R extra, Double Brilliant Scarlet G, Scarlet for Silk). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

FAST RED 7B. See CLOTH RED G.

FAST RED BT. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

FAST RED C. See AZORUBINE S.

FAST RED D (Bordeaux DH, Bordeaux S, Fast Red, Fast Red NS, Fast Red EB, Naphthol Red O, Naphthol Red S, Amaranth, Azo Acid Rubine 2B, Cennathin, Wool Red Extra, Victoria Rubine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{11}N_2O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

FAST RED E (Fast Red, Fast Red S, Acid Carmoisine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

FAST RED EB. See FAST RED D.

FAST RED HF. See FAST RED.

FAST RED NS. See FAST RED D.

FAST RED O. See FAST RED.

FAST RED PR EXTRA. An acid wool dye.

FAST RED S. See FAST RED E.

FAST SCARLET. See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.

FAST SCARLET (Double Scarlet). The Badische Co. A dyestuff obtained by the action of diazotised amino-azobenzene-sulphonic acid upon β -naphthol, $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O_4S$.

FAST SCARLET B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azobenzene-azo- β -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{14}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

FAST SULPHONE VIOLET 5BS. A mono-azo dyestuff, giving wool and silk bluish-violet shades from an acid bath.

FAST SULPHONE VIOLET 4R. A dyestuff of the same class as Fast sulphone violet 5BS.

FAST VAT BLUE R. A Bohme dyestuff. It contains logwood extract, methylene blue, and a chrome mordant.

FAST VIOLET. See GALLOCYANINE DH and BS.

FAST VIOLET B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-*p*-toluene-azo- α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{27}H_{18}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool violet from an acid bath.

FAST VIOLET R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo- α -naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{16}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool from an acid bath, or chrome mordanted cotton, reddish-violet.

FAST YELLOW. See ORANGE IV. and FAST YELLOW R.

FAST YELLOW. The Badische Co. and The Bayer Co. See ACID YELLOW.

FAST YELLOW. Brooke, Simpson and Spiller, Ltd. See ORANGE IV.

FAST YELLOW B. An azo dyestuff. It is amino-azo-toluene-disulphonic acid.

FAST YELLOW EXTRA. See ACID YELLOW.

FAST YELLOW G. See ACID YELLOW.

FAST YELLOW, GREENISH. See ACID YELLOW.

FAST YELLOW N (Curcumeine, Jaune Solide N, Orange N, Yellow OO). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-*p*-toluene-azo-diphenylamine, $C_{15}H_{16}N_2O_3SNa$. Dyes wool orange from an acid bath.

FAST YELLOW R (Fast Yellow, Acid Yellow R, Yellow W). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of amino-azo-toluenedisulphonic acid, $C_{14}H_{13}N_3S_2O_6Na_2$. Dyes wool reddish-yellow from an acid bath.

FAST YELLOW S. See ACID YELLOW.

FAT, BROMINE. See BROMPIN.

FAT, CHOCOLATE. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

FAT COLOURS. Colours used for dyeing wood, leather, candles, soaps, pomades, and butter. They are insoluble in water, but soluble in mineral, plant, and animal oils, and in benzene and naphtha.

FAT, MINERAL. See VASELINE.

FAUJASITE. A mineral, $(Na_2Ca)O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 5SiO_2 \cdot 10H_2O$.

FAVERSHAM POWDER. An explosive. It consists of 85 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 10 per cent. dinitro-benzene, and 5 per cent. of Trench's flame-extinguishing compound.

FAVERSHAM POWDER No. 2. An explosive containing ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, trinitro-toluene, and ammonium chloride.

FAVIERITE No. 1. An explosive consisting of 88 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 12 per cent. dinitro-naphthalene.

FAVIERITE No. 2. An explosive containing 90 per cent. of No. 1, and 10 per cent. ammonium chloride.

FAYALITE. A mineral. It is iron-*o*-silicate, Fe_2SiO_4 .

FEATHER ALUM (Pickeringite). Aluminium sulphate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Occurs naturally.

FEATHERED TIN. Granulated tin.

FEATHER ORE. See ZINKENITE.

FEBRIFUGE SALT. Potassium chloride, KCl.

FECULOSE. The name given to various commercial starch esters.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION. An alkaline solution of potassio-tartrate of copper. It is prepared in two solutions. (1) Consisting of copper sulphate, and (2) a solution of Rochelle salt (potassium-sodium tartrate) and caustic soda. Used for the identification and determination of sugars.

FELITE. A constituent of blast furnace slag, and of slag cement.

FELIXITE. An explosive. It is a 42-grain powder, and contains metallic nitrates, nitro-hydrocarbons, and 3 per cent. vaseline.

FELSITE. Orthoclase (*q.v.*).

FELSPAR (Potassium Felspar, Microcline, Orthoclase). A potassium-aluminium silicate, $[\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2] + [\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2]$. Used in the manufacture of porcelain, as a building material, and as a fertiliser.

FELSPAR, GLASSY. See SANIDINE.

FELSPAR, LIME. See ANORTHITE.

FELSPAR, POTASH. See FELSPAR.

FELSPAR, SODA. See ALBITE and OLIGOCLASE.

FELT. Wool or hair made into sheet by matting it together.

FEMINAL. See GYNOVAL.

FENCHYVAL. The isovaleric ester of fennel oil. Employed for the same purposes as other valerates.

FENNEL. The ripe fruit of *Foeniculum capillaceum*.

FENTON'S METAL. A bearing metal. It contains about 80 per cent. zinc, 15 per cent. tin, and 5 per cent. copper.

FER ASCOLI. A compound of iron with nuclein. Used in medicine.

FERBERITE. A black opaque mineral. It consists essentially of iron tungstate, FeWO_4 .

FER CRÉMOL. See FERROHEMOL.

FERGAN (Fergon). An organic compound of iron and albumin. A tonic.

FERGANITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated uranium-vanadate, $\text{U}_3(\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

FERGON. See FERGAN.

FERGUSONITE. A mineral. It is a niobate of yttrium and tantalum, $\text{Y}(\text{Nb,Ta})\text{O}_4$.

FERMANGOL. The trade name for a remedy for chlorosis and nervous complaints. It is said to be an aqueous-alcoholic solution, containing 5 per cent. iron-manganese saccharate, 1.5 per cent. glycerol phosphate, and 14 per cent. cane sugar.

FERMENLACTYL. A preparation of lactic acid bacilli.

FERMENTATION ALCOHOL. Ethyl alcohol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

FERMENTATION AMYL ALCOHOL. See FUSEL OIL.

FERMENT DIAGNOSTICUM. A solution of glycyl-tryptophan. Used for determining the presence of a peptolytic ferment.

FERMENTED OIL. The oil obtained from fermented olives.

FERMENTINE. A preparation of yeast containing benzoin. Used in medicine for local applications.

FERMENTOL. A brown liquid, which contains from 98–99 per cent. glycerin. Used for the manufacture of nitro-glycerin.

FERMOCYL. A mixture of dried yeast, pancreas, and sodium phosphate. Used in medicine.

FERNAMBUCO WOOD. See REDWOODS.

FERNANDINITE. A mineral. It is a hydrous calcium vanadyl vanadate, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

FERN BALSAM. See BALSAM OF FERN.

FERONIA. Wood-apple gum, derived from an Indian tree. It is often used as an adulterant of gum arabic.

FERONUCLIN. Dry yeast extract.

FEROXAL. A granular preparation consisting of ferrous oxalate in combination with sodium phosphate. Recommended as a nerve tonic in anæmia.

FEROZON. A disinfectant.

FERRALBOL. Asserted to be a chemical combination of iron with eggs, and said to contain 3 per cent. iron and 1 per cent. lecithin. Used in the treatment of anæmia.

FERRALBUMOSE. Made by treating finely-cut meat, freed from fat, with an artificial gastric juice.

FERRATINE. A compound of iron and albumin, containing from 6–8 per cent. iron. It is a form soluble in alkaline liquids. A tonic.

FERRATOGEN. A compound of nuclein and iron, containing 1 per cent. iron. Used in medicine.

FERRATOSE. A solution of Ferratin (*q.v.*), containing 0.3 per cent. iron.

FERRHÆMINE. A compound of fresh ox-blood with iron, wine being added as preservative.

FERRICHTHOL (Ferrickthyl). An iron preparation containing 3.5 per cent.

- iron, and 96.5 per cent. ichthyol-sulphonic acid. Used medicinally as a hematinic.
- FERRICHTHYOL.** See **FERRICHTHOL**.
- FERRINOL.** Iron nucleinate, containing 21 per cent. ferric oxide, and 2.5 per cent. phosphorus.
- FERRIOBENATE.** See **FERRO-SAJODIN**.
- FERRIPYRINE.** See **FERROPYRINE**.
- FERRISOL.** A substance said to be derived from cinnamic acid and guaiacol. It has been used intramuscularly in tubercular diseases.
- FERRITE.** Nearly pure iron. Phosphorus and sulphur may be present in minute quantities, but the carbon content is not more than 0.05 per cent. It is free α -iron.
- FERRIVINE.** Ferric sulphanilate, $\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_2)_3$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- FERRO-ALUMINIUM.** See **ALUMINIUM IRON**. It contains up to 15 per cent. aluminium, and is used in the preparation of iron and steel.
- FERRO-BORON.** An alloy of iron and boron, containing from 20–25 per cent. boron. It is added to steel.
- FERRO-CARBON-TITANIUM.** An alloy of iron and titanium, containing carbon. Used for making steel.
- FERRO-CERIUM.** See **ACER METAL**.
- FERRO-CHROME.** See **CHROME IRON**.
- FERRO-COBALT.** An alloy of 70 per cent. cobalt with iron. Used for adding cobalt to steel.
- FERRO-CONCRETE.** See **REINFORCED CONCRETE**.
- FERRODUR.** A substance containing Nitrolim (*q.v.*). It is used for case-hardening and tempering iron and steel.
- FERRO-GLIDIN.** A combination of iron with Glidine (*q.v.*).
- FERROHEMOL.** A brown powder containing 3 per cent. iron, which is made by the precipitation of blood by a dilute solution of iron, and neutralisation with soda. Fer cremol is a similar preparation.
- FERRO - MAGNESITE.** Obtained by burning magnesite with iron ore. It is used as a lining for furnaces.
- FERROMANGAN.** A solution containing 0.6 per cent. iron, 0.1 per cent. manganese, and 1.5 per cent. peptone. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and as a general tonic.
- FERRO-MANGANESE** (Manganese Iron, Spiegeleisen). An alloy of iron and manganese, containing from 30–80 per cent. manganese. Used for purifying iron.
- FERRO-MOLYBDENUM.** An alloy of iron with 80 per cent. molybdenum. Used in the place of molybdenum in the manufacture of hard steel.
- FERRO-NICKEL** (Nickel Iron). An alloy of iron and nickel. Used in the manufacture of nickel steel.
- FERRONITE.** A solid solution of about 0.27 per cent. carbon in β -iron.
- FERRO-PHOSPHORUS.** An alloy of iron and phosphorus, used in steel making for thin castings.
- FERROPYRINE** (Ferripyrine, Ferriobenate). A compound of antipyrine with ferric chloride. Taken internally as a remedy for chlorosis and neuralgia.
- FERRO-SAJODIN.** Basic ferric iodo-behenate, containing 5 per cent. iron, and 24 per cent. iodine. Used in medicine.
- FERROSAL.** A solution of iron saccharate and sodium chloride, containing 0.77 per cent. iron. Employed in anæmia and chlorosis.
- FERRO-SILICON.** An alloy of silicon and iron in varying proportions, usually 77 per cent. iron and 23 per cent. silicon. Used in the steel industry as a reducing agent, also for castings.
- FERRO-SILICON-ALUMINIUM.** An alloy of iron, silicon, and aluminium, containing up to 15 per cent. silicon.
- FERROSTYPTINE.** The double salt of hexamethylene-tetramine-chloride, and ferric chloride, $(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} \cdot \text{FeCl}_3$. Used as an astringent and astyptic in dental practice.
- FERROTELLURITE.** A mineral, FeTeO_4 .
- FERRO-TITANIUM.** An alloy of iron and titanium, usually containing from 15–18 per cent. titanium. It, however, sometimes consists of 23–25 per cent. titanium, 70–72 per cent. iron, and 5 per cent. aluminium. Used as a purifying agent for steels.
- FERRO-TUNGSTEN.** An alloy of iron and tungsten. It usually contains from 65–85 per cent. tungsten, and from 1–2 per cent. carbon. Used in the steel industry.
- FERRO-URANIUM.** Alloys of iron and uranium, containing from 30–50 per cent. uranium. Used in steel making.
- FERRO-VANADIUM.** An alloy of iron and vanadium, containing from 20–40 per cent. vanadium. It is added to steel and iron.
- FERRO-ZIRCONIUM.** A 20 per cent. zirconium alloy with iron. Used to remove nitrogen and oxides from steel.
- FERROZONE.** A saccharated iron and vanadium compound.
- FERRUGO.** Ferric hydroxide, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$.
- FERSAN.** A para-nucleine compound containing iron. It contains albumin in a soluble form, also phosphorus. It may be regarded as an iron compound, also a food, and is prepared from ox-blood.
- FERTILISER, NITROGENOUS.** See **SKIN AND LEATHER MEALS**.
- FERVINE.** A meat extract combined with iron compounds.
- FESTOFORM.** A solid preparation of formaldehyde, obtained by mixing an aqueous solution of formaldehyde with a soda soap solution. An antiseptic disinfectant and deodoriser.
- FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA** (*Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus B.P.*). An alcoholic solution of the volatile oil of *asafoetida* mixed with a solution of ammonia.
- FETRON.** A mixture of yellow vaseline

- and pure anilide of stearic acid. An ointment.
- FEUILLE MORTE.** A jeweller's alloy, containing 70 per cent. gold and 30 per cent. silver.
- FEVER DROPS.** Compound tincture of cinchona.
- FIBEROID.** Celluloid (*q.v.*).
- FIBRE, VULCANISED.** See **VULCANISED FIBRE.**
- FIBRINO-PLASTIC SUBSTANCE.** See **GLOBULIN.**
- FIBRINOPLASTIN.** See **GLOBULIN.**
- FIBROLITE** (Bucholite). A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
- FIBROLYSIN** (Thiosinyl). A 15 per cent. solution of the double salt of thiosinamine and sodium salicylate. Used in medicine for softening scars and wounds.
- FIBROX.** A variety of siloxicon. It is obtained by heating in a gas furnace fragments of silicon, whereby the silicon vapour, reacting with carbon monoxide or dioxide, gives oxycarbide, a soft, elastic material, which is called fibrox. It is a thermal insulator.
- FIDDLE GUM.** Gum tragacanth.
- FIELD'S ORANGE VERMILION.** See **SCARLET VERMILION.**
- FIFE or FIFE'S SNUFF.** White snuff (*q.v.*).
- FILICON.** A tænicide, consisting of an extract of the rhizome of *Aspidium spinulosum*, combined with castor oil.
- FILITE.** A smokeless explosive. It is Ballistite (*q.v.*), drawn out into cords with the aid of a solvent.
- FILMARONE OIL.** A 10 per cent. solution of filmarone (present in fern roots) in castor oil. Used as a specific against worms.
- FILMOGEN** (Collosin). A vehicle for the application of medicinal substances to the skin. It is said to be a solution of pyroxylin in acetone, containing a trace of fixed oil.
- FILT-CHAR.** A proprietary brand of bone charcoal, used as a filtering medium.
- FILTER-CELL.** A proprietary preparation of infusorial earth, used in filtering.
- FINE BLACK.** Aniline Black (*q.v.*).
- FINE BLUE.** See **ANILINE BLUE.**
- FINE GOLD.** A jeweller's alloy, containing 75 per cent. gold and 25 per cent. silver.
- FINE SOLDER.** See **SOLDER, FINE.**
- FINING GLUE.** A glue manufactured from bones.
- FININGS.** The term applied to isinglass dissolved in an acid such as tartaric acid. Used to clarify beer.
- FIORITE.** A mineral. It is silica, SiO_2 .
- FIR BALSAM.** See **CANADA TURPENTINE.**
- FIRE-AIR.** See **EMPYREAL.**
- FIRECLAY.** Clay containing a considerable amount of free silica.
- FIREFOAM.** A carbon dioxide froth made by mixing solutions of alum and sodium bicarbonate. A protective colloid, such as glue, is used to stabilise the finely dispersed foam. Used for blanketing fires.
- FIRE, INDIAN.** See **INDIAN FIRE.**
- FIREPROOF CYANITE.** A fireproof paint. It is a mixture of aluminium and sodium silicates.
- FIREPROOF GLUE.** A glue obtained by soaking 1 part glue in 8 parts raw linseed oil, and heating. Quicklime, 2 parts, are then stirred in.
- FIRE, RED.** See **RED FIRE.**
- FIRE, WHITE BENGAL.** See **WHITE BENGAL FIRE.**
- FIRST RUNNINGS.** See **LIGHT OIL.**
- FIR WOOL.** See **PINE WOOL.**
- FIR WOOL OIL.** The oil of Scotch fir leaves.
- FISCHERITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- FISCHER'S REAGENT.** A test solution for sugars. It consists of 2 parts phenyl-hydrazine-hydrochloride and 3 parts sodium acetate in 20 parts of water.
- FISCHER'S SALT.** Potassium-cobaltic-nitrite, $\text{K}_3\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6$. Used for the detection and determination of potassium.
- FISH GELATIN.** See **ISINGLASS.**
- FISH GLUE.** A material made at fish manure factories, from the water in which the fish has been cooked. The aqueous liquid is separated from the oil and gurry (finely divided fish), and clarified by the addition of alum. The solution is filtered and concentrated to a strength representing 32 per cent. of dry glue, and bleached. The glue is used by shoe manufacturers, bookbinders, makers of boxes, musical instruments, and artificial flowers.
- FISHING SALT.** A coarse-grained variety of salt (sodium chloride), used in the fish-curing trade.
- FISH MANURE** (Guanos.) A manure made from the offal of fish, and from whole fish, by the removal of fats, and disintegration.
- FIXATURE.** See **BANDOLIN.**
- FIXED AIR.** The name given by Black to carbon dioxide, CO_2 .
- FIXED NITRE.** Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 .
- FIXED WHITE.** Commercial barium sulphate, BaSO_4 .
- FIXIN.** Aluminium lactate. Recommended as a gastro-intestinal disinfectant.
- FIXOPONE.** See **OIL WHITE.**
- FLAKE LEAD.** See **WHITE LEAD.**
- FLAKE LITHARGE.** Litharge made by the oxidation of lead.
- FLAKE WHITE** (Cremnitz, Kremnitz, Creams White, Blanc D'argent, Silver White, London White, Nottingham White, Cremnitz White). Lead whites. They are all carbonates of lead, and contain varying quantities of hydrated oxide of lead. Flake white is a variety

- of chamber white lead, obtained in flaky pieces by heating lead plates. A basic bismuth is also known as Flake white. The term Flake white or Pearl white is sometimes used for oxychloride of bismuth.
- FLAKE WHITE, TOILET.** Bismuth oxynitrate.
- FLAKY ARSENIC.** Native arsenic, often containing silver, as well as a little iron, and sometimes cobalt and nickel.
- FLAMING.** A decolorising agent for sugar juices.
- FLANDRAC.** A decolorising agent for sugar juices.
- FLAVANILINE.** A quinoline dyestuff. It is 2'-*p*-amino-phenyl-4'-methyl-quinoline, $C_{16}H_{11}N_2$.
- FLAVANILINE S.** A sulphonated flavaniline.
- FLAVANTHRENE** (Indanthrene Yellow). A dyestuff, $C_{23}H_{14}N_2O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of β -amino-anthraquinone. The leuco-compound dyes cotton blue, becoming yellow upon air oxidation.
- FLAUAURINE.** An old yellow dyestuff allied to Alizarin yellow.
- FLAVAZINE S.** A dyestuff similar to Tartrazine. Employed on wool, in a bath containing sodium hydrogen sulphate.
- FLAVAZOL.** A dyestuff, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_3$, prepared from *p*-toluidine and salicylic acid. It dyes yellow on chrome mordanted wool.
- FLAVEOSINE.** A dyestuff obtained by condensing *m*-acetamino-dimethyl-aniline with phthalic anhydride. It dyes tanned cotton and wool reddish-yellow, and silk golden yellow.
- FLAVINDULINE** (Induline Yellow). A dyestuff. It is phenyl-phenanthra-phenazonium chloride, $C_{26}H_{17}N_2Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton yellow.
- FLAVINE.** Three materials are known by this name: (1) β -Diamino-benzophenone; (2) a grade of quercitron bark extract; and (3) diamino-methyl-acridinium chloride.
- FLAVIZID.** A derivative of acriflavine for use in medicine.
- FLAVOPHENIN.** See CHRYSAMIN.
- FLAVOPURPURIN** (Alizarin No. 10CA, Alizarin FA, Alizarin GB, Alizarin GI, Alizarin RG, Alizarin SDG, Alizarin X, Alizarin YCA). Trioxo-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_6O_3$. Dyes cotton mordanted with alumina, red.
- FLAX, MOUNTAIN.** See AMIANTHUS.
- FLAX SEED.** Linseed.
- FLESH GUANO.** See FLESH MANURE.
- FLESH MANURE** (Flesh Guano, Meat Meal). A manure obtained from the carcasses of horses and other animals. It is the putrid animal refuse of slaughter-houses. The refuse is treated with superheated steam, and the solid matter left is pulverised and dried. It contains from 6-8 per cent. nitrogen, and from 6-15 per cent. phosphorus oxide.
- FLESH SUGAR.** Inosite, $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$.
- FLEXIBLE COLLODION** (*Collodium flexible B.P.*). Consists of 940 c.c. collodion, 40 c.c. Canada turpentine and 20 c.c. castor oil.
- FLIES, SPANISH.** See SPANISH FLIES.
- FLINT.** A form of silica, SiO_2 .
- FLINT GLASS** (Lead Glass, Cristal). A glass composed of lead and potassium silicates. Used for hollowware, superior bottles, and optical work.
- FLINTSHIRE STONES.** See DINAS BRICKS.
- FLINTY ZINC ORE.** Flinty calamine.
- FLOATING SOAP.** Made by churning up a pure white soap in a special machine. The soap is beaten up into a froth, and air incorporated with it, to make it lighter than water.
- FLOATSTONE.** Porous opal.
- FLOORING PLASTERS.** Plasters made from over-burnt gypsum, and slow hydration.
- FLORENCE LAKE** (Vienna Lake, Paris Lake). Lakes produced from cochineal, by precipitating alkaline solutions of cochineal with alum, or with a mixture of alum and tin salts.
- FLORENCE OIL.** Olive oil imported from Leghorn.
- FLORENCE ZINC.** Zinc oxide, made by the French method in America.
- FLORENCITE.** A mineral. It is a basic phosphate of aluminium and cerium, $AlPO_4 \cdot CePO_4 \cdot Al(OH)_6$.
- FLORENTINE BROWN** (Vandyck Red, Hachette Brown). A pigment. It is copper ferrocyanide.
- FLORICIN** (Florizine, Derizine, Dericin). A substance produced by heating castor oil to 300° C., and distilling 10 per cent. of it. There remains the product termed "floricin," which solidifies at -20° C. It is also made by heating castor oil with formaldehyde. It is miscible with ceresin and vaseline, and is used as a vehicle for menthol and oil of eucalyptus. Unlike castor oil, it is soluble in alcohol.
- FLORIDA EARTH.** See BLEACHING EARTH.
- FLORIZINE.** See FLORICIN.
- FLOS FERRI.** A mineral. It is calcium carbonate, containing iron.
- FLOSS SILK.** The waste parts of the cocoon after the silk has been reeled.
- FLOUR.** The name for the starch from cereals, legumens, acorns, and chestnuts.
- FLOUR ALUM.** Minute crystals of alum.
- FLOUR, FOSSIL.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- FLOUR, HOP.** See HOP FLOUR.
- FLOUR, MEAT.** See MEAT FLOUR.
- FLOUR OF SULPHUR.** Powdered sulphur. It has been powdered by grinding, but is not so finely powdered as flowers of sulphur.
- FLOUR, SALTPETRE.** See SALTPETRE FLOUR.
- FLOUR, SELF-RAISING.** A common mixture of this type contains 10,000 parts flour, 190 parts cream of tartar, and 85 parts sodium bicarbonate.

FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. Formed when antimony burns in air. It consists of antimony oxide, Sb_2O_3 . Used in medicinal preparations, and as a white pigment.

FLOWERS OF ARSENIC. See ARSENI-
OUS ACID.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN (Flowers of Benzoin). Benzoic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$.

FLOWERS OF BENZOIN. See FLOWERS
OF BENJAMIN.

FLOWERS OF BRIMSTONE. See
FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

FLOWERS OF CAMPHOR. Camphor in
crystalline form.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR (Flowers
of brimstone). Consists of minute
crystals of sulphur, obtained by chilling
sulphur vapour.

FLOWERS OF TIN. Stannic oxide, SnO_2 .
A polishing powder.

FLOWERS OF ZINC. See PHILOSOPHER'S
WOOL.

FLUATES. This term is used for fluosili-
cates. It is also the name for water-
proofing compounds consisting of solu-
tions of sodium silicate, or silicofluoride,
and other silicofluorides, such as those
of zinc, magnesium, and aluminium.

FLUELLITE. A mineral. $\text{AlF}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

FLUID, GAUDUIN'S. See GAUDUIN'S
FLUID.

FLUID GELATIN. See OIL PULP.

FLUID MAGNESIA (*Liquor Magnesii car-
bonatis B.P.*). It consists of magne-
sium carbonate dissolved in water con-
taining carbon dioxide (10 grains per
ounce).

FLUID, MULLER'S. See MULLER'S
FLUID.

FLUID, PICTET'S. See PICTET'S FLUID.

FLUOCERITE. A mineral, (Ce.La.)
 $\text{Di}_2\text{O.F}_4$.

FLUOR. See FLUORSPAR.

FLUORAM. Ammonium bifluoride.

FLUOR APATITE. A mineral. It is a
variety of apatite, $(3\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{CaF}_2)$.

FLUORCHROME. Chromium fluoride.
 $\text{CrF}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A mordant.

FLUOREMETIC. Antimony - sodium -
fluoride, $\text{SbF}_3 \cdot \text{NaF}$. Used in the place
of tartar emetic in dyeing processes.

FLUORESCINE. Resorcinol-phthalain,
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{O}$. It
is obtained by heating phthalic anhy-
dride with resorcinol. Its alkali salts
dye silk and wool yellow, as does
fluoresceine itself, with green fluor-
escence. See URANINE.

FLUORESCENT BLUE (Resorcin Blue,
Iris Blue). A dyestuff. It is the am-
monium salt of tetrabromo-resorufin,
 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{Br}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$. Dyes silk and wool
blue, with brownish fluorescence.

FLUORITE. See FLUORSPAR.

FLUOROFORM. Methenyl fluoride, CHF_3 .

FLUOROFORMOL. A 2-4 per cent. solu-
tion (aqueous) of fluoroform, CHF_3 .
Used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

FLUOROL. Sodium fluoride, NaF .

FLUORRHEUMINE. A mixture of fluor-
ine-phenetol and difluor-diphenyl, in

the form of an ointment. Said to be
used for rheumatism and lumbago.

FLUORSPAR (Fluor, Fluorite, Derbyshire
Spar). A mineral. It is calcium
fluoride, CaF_2 .

FLUX, BAUME'S. See BAUME'S FLUX.

FLUX, BLACK. See BLACK FLUX.

FLUX, LIME. See LIME FLUX.

FLUXOL. A resinous material obtained
from hardwood tar. Used as a softener
for rubber mixings.

FLUX SKIMMINGS. The result of the
action of ammonium chloride and atmo-
spheric oxygen upon molten zinc
during the galvanising process. A skin,
known as flux skimmings, is produced.
It consists of chloride and oxide of zinc,
with some ammonium chloride, and
dirt. Used by smelters.

FLY BLISTER. Cantharides plaster.

FLY STONE. Mercuric chloride in lumps.
It is also the name for a native arsenate
of cobalt, used for poisoning flies, by
grinding it, and putting a small quantity
in a saucer with sweetened water.

FOAM TANNIN. Tannin extracted from
sumach, or galls, by means of ether.

FOERDITE. An explosive consisting of
25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1.5 per
cent. collodion wool, 5 per cent. nitro-
toluene, 4 per cent. dextrin, 3 per cent.
glycerin, 37 per cent. ammonium nitrate,
and 24 per cent. potassium chloride.

FOIL, TIN. See TIN FOIL.

FOLIATED TELLURIUM. See MAGYA-
GITE.

FOMITINE. A liquid extract from the
fungi *Fomes cinnamomeus*. Used in
medicine for diseases of the bladder.

FOND ROUGE (Orcellin, Orcellin Deep
Red). A dyestuff. It is picramic acid-
azo-resorcin, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
 $(\text{OH})_2$.

FONTAINE'S POWDER. An explosive
consisting of potassium picrate and
potassium chlorate.

FOOD OF THE GODS. Asafoetida.

FOOL'S GOLD. Iron pyrites (*q.v.*).

FORCE. A malt preparation.

FORCITE. An explosive containing 49
per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1 per cent.
nitro-cotton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sulphur, 10
per cent. tar, 38 per cent. sodium nitrate,
and 0.5 per cent. wood pulp.

FORCITE No. 2. A gelatin dynamite
containing 36 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

FORCITE ANTIGRISOUTEUSE. An ex-
plosive consisting of 29.4 per cent. nitro-
glycerin, 0.6 per cent. nitro-cotton,
and 70 per cent. ammonium nitrate.

FORCITE EXTRA. A gelatin dynamite
containing 74 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

FORDIT. A German explosive consisting
of 24 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1 per
cent. nitro-cotton, 34 per cent. nitro-
toluene, 2 per cent. flour, 2 per cent.
dextrin, 5 per cent. glycerin, and 32
per cent. ammonium nitrate. To this
mixture is added 30 per cent. potassium
chloride.

FORD'S SILICATE OF LIMESTONE.

A stone made by pressing a mixture of

- burnt lime and sand into a perforated mould. The lime is slaked with boiling water, and the stone hardened by superheated steam.
- FORGENIN.** Tetramethyl-ammonium-formate, $\text{H.COON}(\text{CH}_3)_4$. A stimulant and appetiser.
- FORMAGEN.** A dental cement consisting of two parts: (1) A liquid containing creosote, phenol, olive oil, and alcoholic formalin, and (2) a powder consisting of aluminium silicate, magnesium and zinc carbonates, and lime. It sets very hard.
- FORMAL.** Formaldehyde. See METHYLAL.
- FORMALBUMIN.** A condensation product of formaldehyde and casein. Used as an external antiseptic.
- FORMALDEHYDE SOAPS.** See FORMALIN SOAPS.
- FORMALIN** (Formol, Formol-chloral). A 40 per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyde. The commercial product often contains from 12-15 per cent. methyl alcohol, to prevent the separation of polymerised compounds.
- FORMALIN CREAM.** A cream made by adding 10 per cent. liquid formaldehyde to lanoline.
- FORMALIN SAPENE.** A liquid soap containing formaldehyde. It is employed as a remedy for perspiring feet, and as a preventative of night-sweats.
- FORMALIN SOAPS.** (1) Liquid formalin soap, which is a mixture of olive oil, alcohol, and essential oils with from 10-25 per cent. liquid formaldehyde. (2) Solid formaldehyde soaps, consisting of neutral soap, 5 per cent. formaldehyde and perfumes.
- FORMALITH.** A formaldehyde solution.
- FORMALOIN.** A condensation product of formaldehyde and aloin. It has the therapeutic properties of aloin, and the antiseptic character of formaldehyde.
- FORMAMINE.** See HEXAMINE.
- FORMAMINT.** A compound of formaldehyde and milk sugar. Used as a mouth disinfectant, and as a remedy in cases of diseases of the mouth and throat. Each tablet contains 0.01 gram formaldehyde.
- FORMAMOL.** See HELMITOL.
- FORMAMYLUM.** See AMYLOFORM.
- FORMAN.** Chloro-methyl-menthyl-ether, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}.\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$. An antiseptic. It is prescribed as a remedy for colds.
- FORMANILIDE.** Phenyl - formamide, $\text{HCONHC}_6\text{H}_5$.
- FORMASAL.** A condensation product of formaldehyde and salicylic acid, claimed to be methylene-disalicylic acid. Several salts are on the market. The caffeine salt (Cafformasal) has been suggested as a means for the hypodermic administration of caffeine. The bismuth salt (Bi-formasal) is used as an internal antiseptic. The sodium salt (Sodi-formasal) is used as an antirheumatic and antineuralgic.
- FORMATOL.** A preparation of formaldehyde, an antiseptic.
- FORMESTON.** A preparation of Eston.
- (See LENICET). It has germicidal and astringent properties.
- FORMICHTHOL.** See ICHTHOFORM.
- FORMICIN.** Formaldehyde - acetamide, $\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}.\text{NH}.\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ or $\text{CH}_3.\text{C}(:\text{NH}).\text{O}.\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. Used as an antiseptic by injection, and for wounds.
- FORMIDINE.** Methylene - disalicylic - iodide, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4\text{I}_2$.
- FORMIN.** See HEXAMINE.
- FORMITE.** A phenol-formaldehyde resin, used as an electrical insulator, and a plastic cement.
- FORMITROL.** A formaldehyde preparation.
- FORMOBOR.** An aqueous solution containing 0.4 per cent. formaldehyde, and 1.5 per cent. borax. Recommended as a disinfectant for hair-dressing articles.
- FORMOL.** See FORMALIN.
- FORMOLACTIN.** A concentrated solution of casein and formaldehyde. Used as a wash, or for printing on paper or other material to make same washable, waterproof, and dustless, as well as disinfecting.
- FORMOL-CHLORAL.** See FORMALIN.
- FORMOLITES.** Phenol - formaldehyde resins. See BAKELITE, ALBERTOL, and ISSOLIN.
- FORMOLYPTOL.** A formaldehyde preparation.
- FORMOPYRIN.** Methylene - diantipyrine, $(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O})_2:\text{CH}_2$. It has the medicinal action of formaldehyde and antipyrine.
- FORMOSA CAMPHOR.** Camphor from China.
- FORMOSE.** A mixture of saccharine compounds obtained from formaldehyde.
- FORMOSYLS, PERFUMED.** See PERFUMED FORMOSYLS.
- FORMOTAN.** See TANNOFORM.
- FORMUROL.** See FORMUROL.
- FORMUROL.** An additive product of hexamethylene - tetramine and sodium citrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4.\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_7\text{Na}$. Administered in cases of gout and urinary troubles.
- FORMYL VIOLET 6B and 10B.** Mixtures of Formyl violet S4B with Thiocarmine R.
- FORMYL VIOLET 5BN.** See FORMYL VIOLET S4B.
- FORMYL VIOLET S4B** (Acid Violet 6B, Acid Violet 4B Extra, Formyl Violet 5BN, Coomassie Violet, Alizarin Celestol). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetrathyl - dibenzyl - triamino - triphenyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{45}\text{N}_3\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool violet from an acid bath.
- FORMYSOLE.** A disinfectant. It is a glycerin-potash soap, with an addition of from 10-25 per cent. formaldehyde.
- FORNITROL.** A compound containing 2 molecules of formic acid, combined with 1 molecule of endo-anilo-diphenyldihydro - triazol, $(\text{H}.\text{COOH})_2.(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2.(\text{N}_3\text{C}_2\text{H})$. A reagent used for the estimation of nitric acid, nitro-compounds, and nitrates.

- FORSTER POWDER.** See VON FORSTER POWDER.
- FORSTERITE.** A mineral. It is a magnesium-ortho-silicate, Mg_2SiO_4 .
- FORTEX.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate and Tetryl (*q.v.*).
- FORTIFICATION AGATE.** A term applied to those agates in which strata of jasper and chalcedony have been deposited upon quartz crystals.
- FORTIFIED WINE.** See WINE, FORTIFIED.
- FORTIS.** An explosive. It is a mixture of nitre, tar, and sulphur, with small quantities of iron sulphate and glycerin.
- FORTOIN.** A methyl-dicotoin, $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_4)_2$. Used in medicine in cases of diarrhoea, also as a local application in badly ulcerated sore throats, and gonorrhoea.
- FOSSIL CARBON.** Peat, lignite, and coal.
- FOSSIL FLOUR.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- FOSSILINE.** See OZOKERINE.
- FOSSIL SALT.** Rock Salt.
- FOSSIL WAX.** See OZOKERITE.
- FOUNDRY CLAY.** A clay containing from 80–90 per cent. silica and 15–18 per cent. alumina.
- FOUNDRY PATTERN METAL.** An alloy of 75 per cent. zinc and 25 per cent. tin.
- FOUSEL OIL.** Fusel Oil (*q.v.*).
- FOULERITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Mn.Fe.Ca.Zn.Mg})_2\text{O.SiO}_2$.
- FOWLER'S SOLUTION** (*Liquor arsenicalis B.P.*). A solution of white arsenic, As_2O_3 , in potassium carbonate, coloured with tincture of lavender. It contains 1 part of white arsenic in 100 parts of solution.
- FOXGLOVE OIL.** See OIL OF FOXGLOVE.
- FRACTORITE.** An explosive containing 90 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 4 per cent. resin, 4 per cent. dextrin, and 2 per cent. potassium bichromate.
- FRACTORITE B.** A Belgian explosive consisting of 75 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 2.8 per cent. dinitro-naphthalene, 2.2 per cent. ammonium oxalate, and 20 per cent. ammonium chloride.
- FRAGULA BARK.** The bark of *Rhamnus fragula*.
- FRANCKEITE.** A mineral. It is a sulphide ore of tin, $\text{Pb.FeSn}_3\text{Sb}_3\text{S}_{14}$.
- FRANKFORT BLACK** (Drop Black). A pigment prepared by heating vine twigs, bones, ivory, or other materials in closed retorts, washing, and grinding. The ground product is mixed with water, and sent into the market in drops or tears called drop black. The best kinds are obtained by carbonising wine yeast.
- FRANKINCENSE.** Olibanum, a gum resin.
- FRANKINCENSE, COMMON.** See GUM THUS.
- FRANKLINITE.** A mineral. It is a manganese-ferrate of manganese, iron, and zinc, $(\text{Fe.Zn.Mn})\text{O.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.
- FRANKOLINE.** A solution of cuprous chloride and ferric chloride in strong hydrochloric acid, absorbed in kieselguhr. Used for the removal of phosphorus compounds from acetylene.
- FRANKONITE** (Silitonite, Tonsil). German bleaching earths obtained from deposits in Germany.
- FRAUDE'S REAGENT.** Perchloric acid, HClO_4 .
- FRAY-BENTOS GUANO.** A fertiliser. It is produced in a similar way to flesh guano, during the manufacture of Liebig's extract of meat.
- FREDO.** Calcium hydrosulphite.
- FREEMAN'S NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD.** A pigment. It is a mixture of white lead, zinc white, baryta white, and magnesium carbonate.
- FREEZINE.** See PRESERVATIVE.
- FREEZING SALT.** Crude sodium chloride (common salt).
- FREIBERGITE.** A mineral. It is a variety of tetrahedrite, rich in silver.
- FREISELEBNITE.** A mineral. $3\text{Ag}_2\text{S}.4\text{PbS}.3\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$, containing 23 per cent. silver.
- FREMY'S SALT.** Potassium hydrogen fluoride, KF.HF .
- FRENCH BLUE.** See ULTRAMARINE.
- FRENCH BRANDY.** See COGNAC.
- FRENCH CEMENT.** A mucilage of gum arabic mixed with powdered starch. Used by naturalists, artificial flower makers, and confectioners.
- FRENCH CHALK.** A variety of Steatite or Soapstone (*q.v.*). It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, and is used for marking cloth, removing grease from silk, as a filler, and for other purposes.
- FRENCH CHROME YELLOW.** See CHROME YELLOW.
- FRENCH MALTINE.** Extract of Malt (*q.v.*).
- FRENCH PINE RESIN.** See GUM THUS.
- FRENCH POLISH.** A polish for wood. It consists of shellac dissolved in alcohol, and coloured with dragon's blood.
- FRENCH PURPLE** (Archil Violet, Red Indigo, Perseo). A dyestuff obtained from lichens. The lichen acids are first extracted by milk of lime, and precipitated by acids. They are then dissolved in ammonia, and exposed to air at ordinary temperatures, until a cherry-red colour is produced. After being boiled, the liquor is placed in large flat dishes, and kept at 70–75° C., until it becomes purplish-violet. The solid dyestuff is precipitated by sulphuric acid or calcium chloride.
- FRENCH PUTTY.** A putty obtained by boiling 7 parts linseed oil with 4 parts brown umber, $5\frac{1}{2}$ parts chalk, and 11 parts white lead are added. Used for wood.
- FRENCH RED.** See LUTECIENNE.
- FRENCH TURPENTINE** (Bordeaux Turpentine). The oleo-resin from *Pinus maritima*. It consists mainly of terebenthene.
- FRENCH ULTRAMARINE.** See ULTRAMARINE.
- FRENCH VERDIGRIS.** The basic acetate of copper having the formula $\text{Cu}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2.(\text{OH})_2$.

- FRENCH VERONESE GREEN.** See CHROMIUM GREEN.
- FRENCH YELLOW.** See CAMPOBELLO YELLOW.
- FRENCH ZINC** (French Zinc Oxide). Zinc oxide produced by the French method, when metallic zinc is volatilised, and the vapours brought into contact with air.
- FRENCH ZINC OXIDE.** See FRENCH ZINC.
- FREUND'S ACID.** 1-Naphthylamine-3:6-disulphonic acid.
- FREYALITE.** A mineral, ThSiO_2 .
- FRIAR'S BALSAM.** See TURLINGTON BALSAM.
- FRICK'S METAL.** An alloy. It is a German silver consisting of 50 parts copper, 17 parts nickel, and 13 parts zinc.
- FRIEDELITE.** A mineral, Mn_2SiO_4 .
- FRITS.** Specially prepared glasses, made by fusing together various constituents of a glaze (usually alkali oxide or carbonate), and some form of silica or clay.
- FRITZSCHE'S REAGENT.** Dinitro-anthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$.
- FROHDE'S REAGENT.** An alkaloid reagent. It consists of 0.5 gram of sodium molybdate dissolved in 100 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid.
- FROSTED SILVER.** See DEAD SILVER.
- FROSTINE BALSAM.** A solution of 1 part Bromocoll in 10 parts collodion, with the addition of 1 part alcohol, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part tincture of benzoin. Used for chilblains.
- FROSTINE SALVE.** A 10 per cent. Bromocoll resorbin ointment. Used for chilblains.
- FROTH, COPPER.** See TYROLITE.
- FRUCTOL.** A formic acid preservative, used for fruit preparations. It contains from 10-14 per cent. formic acid.
- FRUIT SUGAR.** See LEVULOSE.
- FRUKTIN.** A honey substitute. It consists of cane sugar, and a small quantity of tartaric acid.
- FUCHSIA.** See METHYLENE VIOLET 2RA. The diethyl-safranines, also the chlorides of α - and β -diamyl-safranines, are known under this name.
- FUCHSIANITE.** See MAGENTA.
- FUCHSINE.** See MAGENTA.
- FUCHSINE, DIAMOND.** See DIAMOND FUCHSINE.
- FUCHSINE EXTRA YELLOW** (Fuchsine Scarlet). A dyestuff. It consists of Fuchsine mixed with Auramine, to give a yellower shade than fuchsine alone.
- FUCHSINE S.** See ACID MAGENTA.
- FUCHSINE SCARLET.** See FUCHSINE EXTRA YELLOW.
- FUCHSITE.** A mineral. It is a bright green variety of Muscovite (*q.v.*), and contains chromium.
- FUCOLE.** The trade name for a preparation of iodine-containing sea-weeds, which are broken up, roasted, powdered, and then mixed with sesame oil. Suggested as a substitute for cod-liver oil.
- FUCOSOL** (Fucosol). A mixture of furfural and methyl-furfural.
- FUCUSIN.** Tablets containing fucusin (alleged to be the principle of *Fucus vesiculosus*), are recommended as having anti-fat properties.
- FUCUSOL.** See FUCOSOL.
- FUEL, COLLOIDAL.** See COLLOIDAL FUEL.
- FUEL, LIQUID.** See COLLOIDAL FUEL.
- FUEL OIL.** This name includes heavy petroleum distillates and residues, shale, cannel, and coal oils, tar and tar oils. Used as a liquid fuel for Diesel engines. Also see HEAVY OILS.
- FULGURITE.** An explosive containing 60 per cent. nitro-glycerin and 40 per cent. wheaten flour and magnesium carbonate.
- FULLER'S EARTH.** A term applied to a sandy loam or argillaceous earth found in Surrey and Kent. It consists of aluminium and magnesium hydro-silicates. A deodoriser. Used for clarifying olive oil, and for decolorising other oils.
- FULMENIT.** An explosive consisting of 86.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5.5 per cent. trinitro-toluene, 2.5 per cent. paraffin oil, 1.5 per cent. charcoal, and 4 per cent. guncotton.
- FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS.** Stannic chloride, SnCl_4 .
- FUMING NITRIC ACID.** Nitric acid containing some of the lower oxides of nitrogen.
- FUMING OIL OF VITRIOL.** See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
- FUMING SULPHURIC ACID** (Oleum, Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid, Pyrosulphuric Acid). It consists of sulphur trioxide dissolved in sulphuric acid. The commonest fuming acid contains 55 per cent. sulphuric acid, and 45 per cent. sulphur trioxide. Nordhausen sulphuric acid has a sp. gr. of from 1.86-1.90.
- FURANE** (Tetra-phenol, Tetrol, Tetrane). Furfurane, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}$.
- FURNITURE POLISHES.** These consist chiefly of beeswax or paraffin, soap, turpentine, alcohol, and water, made into an emulsion. Others consist of a solution of gum sandarac and shellac in alcohol.
- FURUNCULIN.** A yeast preparation.
- FUSCAMINE BROWN.** A dyestuff. It is *m*-amino-phenol.
- FUSCANTHRENE.** An anthracene dyestuff, prepared by heating formaldehyde and certain diamino-anthraquinones with potassium hydroxide. It is a yellow-brown vat dye.
- FUSEL OIL** (Fermentation Amyl Alcohol, Potato Oil, Grain Oil, Marc Brandy Oil). A by-product in alcoholic fermentation, especially in the preparation of potato spirit, and in the rectification of alcohol. It consists of from 12-24 per cent. water, 15-45 per cent. ethyl alcohol, 6-14 per cent. normal propyl alcohol, 10-25 per cent. isobutyl alcohol, and 10-40 per cent. fermentation amyl alcohol. Used for the preparation of amyl alcohol, and for gelatini-ing explosives.

G

FUSIBLE ALLOY (Fusible Metal). Alloys of tin, bismuth, lead, and sometimes cadmium, of variable composition. See WOOD'S, KRAFT'S, HOMBERG'S, and ROSE'S METAL.

FUSIBLE METAL. See FUSIBLE ALLOY.

FUSIBLE SALT. See MICROCOSMIC SALT.

FUSIBLE WHITE PRECIPITATE. See MERCURAMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

FUSTET WOOD. The wood of the sumac tree. Used for dyeing mordanted wool reddish-yellow.

FUSTIC (Old Fustic, Brazil Wood, Yellow Wood, Cuba Wood). The chips or extract from *Morus tinctoria*. It is a natural dyestuff, the dyeing principles being morin (tetraoxy-flavenol), $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, and maclurin (pentaoxy-benzo-phenone), $C_{13}H_{10}O_8$. Chiefly used for dyeing wool yellow.

FUSTIC, YOUNG. See YOUNG FUSTIC.

FUSTIN. The diazo-benzene compound of maclurin (obtained from fustic).

GABBRO. A coarse, crystalline rock, composed mainly of lime-soda felspar.

GABIAN OIL. An inflammable mineral naphtha.

GABIANOL. A substance prepared from a natural shale. Asserted to be of value in various diseases of the lungs and throat.

G-ACID. Naphthol-sulphonic acid, $(OH = 2, SO_3H = 6 \text{ and } 8)$.

GADOLINITE. A mineral, $FeO.2SiO_2.2BeO.(Y.Ce.La.Di)_2O_3$.

GADOSE. A grease prepared from cod-liver oil and lanoline. Used as a basis for ointments.

GAD'S CEMENT. A mason's cement, consisting of 3 parts clay and 1 part ferric oxide.

GADUOL. An extract containing the alcohol-soluble constituents of cod-liver oil.

GAHNITE (Zinc Spinel). A mineral, $Al_2O_3.ZnO$.

GAHN'S ULTRAMARINE. See COBALT BLUE.

GAJACYL. See GUAIACYL.

GALACTOCHLORAL. A combination of chloral and galactose. Used as a somnifacient.

GALACTOGEN. A soluble casein preparation, made from skim milk. It contains 3.5 per cent. fat, 70 per cent. albumin, and 2 per cent. phosphoric acid.

GALAFATITE. A mineral, an aluminium-potassium sulphate.

GALALITH (Erinoid). The trade name for a horn-like material, obtained by the action of formaldehyde upon casein. It is a substitute for ivory, ebony, and horn, and can be kneaded and moulded. It is not easily inflammable, and can be used as an insulator.

GALAM BUTTER. Shea butter.

GALANACK. A mixture of tar, sulphur, and oil. Used as a cement or lute.

GALANGAL. The dried rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum*.

GALAZIN. A liquid produced by placing skimmed cow's milk, with 2 per cent. sugar, and 0.3 per cent. beer yeast, in tightly stoppered bottles, and allowing fermentation to take place for twenty-four hours.

GALENA. A mineral. It is lead sulphide, PbS . It often contains silver as sulphide, up to 1 per cent.

GALENITE. A pigment. It is a basic sulphate of lead. The name is sometimes applied to Galena.

GALEN'S CERATE. Cold cream.

GALIPOT. The resin from *Pinus maritima*.

GALLAL. Aluminium subgallate, $Al_4(C_7H_2O_5)_3$. An antiseptic and astringent.

GALLAMINE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the amide of gallocyanine, $C_{15}H_{14}N_3O_4Cl$. Dyes chromed wool blue, also used in calico-printing.

- GALLANILIC BLUE** (Gallanilic Indigo P and PS, Tannic Indigo). A dyestuff obtained by the action of aniline upon Gallanilic violets R and B. The mark PS is the sulphonic acid of the product, and it dyes silk and wool from an acid bath, or upon a chrome mordant. The brand P gives indigo blue upon a chrome mordant.
- GALLANILIC GREEN** (Fast Green G, Solid Green G). A dyestuff obtained by the nitration of Gallanilic indigo PS. Dyes chromed wool green.
- GALLANILIC INDIGO BLUE P and PS.** See GALLANILIC BLUE.
- GALLANILIC VIOLETS R and B** (Gallanilic Violet BS). Dyestuffs. They are the anilides of dimethyl- and diethyl-galloyanines. BS is the bisulphite compound. They dye metallic mordanted wool or silk, reddish-violet, and give bluer shades from an acid bath.
- GALLANOL** (Gallinol). Gallic acid anilide. $C_6H_2.CO.NH.C_6H_5(OH)_3$. Used in medicine for chronic eczema.
- GALLATITE** (Lactite). Casein preparations.
- GALLAZINE A.** A dyestuff obtained by the condensation of Galloxyaniline with β -naphthol-sulphonic acid S. Dyes chromed wool indigo blue. It is also employed in printing.
- GALLEINE** (Galleine A, Galleine W, Alizarin Violet, Anthracene Violet). A dyestuff. It is pyrogallol-phthalein, $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$. Dyes chrome mordanted wool, silk, or cotton, violet.
- GALLEINE A.** See GALLEINE.
- GALLEINE W.** See GALLEINE.
- GALLICIN.** Gallic acid methyl ester, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CO_2CH_3$. Used by oculists as an antiseptic in conjunctivitis.
- GALLINOL.** See GALLANOL.
- GALLIPOLI OIL.** Inferior olive oil.
- GALLISIN.** That portion of commercial starch syrup which resists fermentation.
- GALL NUTS.** See GALLS.
- GALLOBROMOL.** Dibromo-gallic acid, $C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$. Used in medicine for neurasthenia and epilepsy.
- GALLOCARMIN BLUE.** A dyestuff allied to Galloxyaniline. It is obtained from gallamic acid and nitroso-dimethyl-aniline.
- GALLOXYANINE BD.** See LITHOL RED.
- GALLOXYANINE DH and BS** (Fast Violet, Solid Violet, Alizarin Purple, Galloxyaniline RS, BS, and D). A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-amino-dioxy-phenoxazonium-carboxylate, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O_5$. BS is the bisulphite compound. Dyes chromed wool bluish-violet. Employed in printing.
- GALLOXYANINE RS, BS, and D.** See GALLOXYANINE DH and BS.
- GALLOXYANINE S.** A dyestuff. It is Galloxyaniline sulphonic acid. Dyes chromed wool blue.
- GALLOFLAVINE.** A dyestuff, $C_{15}H_6O_6$, obtained by the moderate oxidation of gallic acid in aqueous or alcoholic alkaline solution, by means of air. Dyes chromed wool yellow. Used in printing.
- GALLOFORMIN.** A combination of gallic acid and formin, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COOH (CH_2)_6H_4$. Used internally in cystitis.
- GALLOGEN.** Ellagic acid, $C_{14}H_6O_6$. Recommended as an astringent in cases of tuberculosis and inflammation of the bowels.
- GALLOLS.** Chemical combinations of pyrogallol, chrysarobin, and resorcinol, with various acids. Lenigallol is pyrogallol-triacetate, $(CH_3COO)_3C_6H_3$. Eugallol is a 66 per cent. solution of pyrogallol-mono-acetate. Both are used in skin diseases.
- GALLOTANNIC ACID** (Tannic Acid) (Digallic acid, $C_6H_2(OH)_3CO.O.C_6H_2(OH)_3COOH$).
- GALLO VIOLET.** A dyestuff. It is a leuco-pyro-galloxyaniline.
- GALLS.** Vegetable excrescences formed upon the branches, shoots, and leaves of trees of the oak type, grown in the Levant, by the puncture of certain insects, for the purpose of depositing eggs. Varieties are Oak-apple galls, Aleppo galls (Turkey or Levant galls), Chinese galls, Japanese galls, and Acorn galls. These contain 40-70 per cent. tannin, estimated as gallotannic acid. Used as tanning materials.
- GALLSTONE.** A yellow pigment, obtained from the gall bladder of oxen.
- GALMER.** A mineral. It is Hemimorphite (*q.v.*).
- GALVANISED IRON.** Iron coated with metallic zinc.
- GALVANO LAC.** A mixture of celluloid varnish with powdered metal.
- GALYL.** A derivative of salvarsan, used in the treatment of syphilis. It is 4:4'-dihydroxy-arseno-benzene-3:3'-phosphoric acid, $C_{24}H_{22}O_8N_4P_2As_4$, containing 35.3 per cent. arsenic, and 7.2 per cent. phosphorus.
- GAMBENE EXTRACT.** A gambier substitute.
- GAMBIER.** See CUTCH.
- GAMBIENE B.** See DIOXINE.
- GAMBIENE G.** See GAMBIENE Y.
- GAMBIENE R.** See DIOXINE.
- GAMBIENE Y** (Alsace Green J, Gambine G, Steam Green S). A dyestuff. It is α -nitroso- β -naphthol, $C_{10}H_7NO_2$. Dyes iron mordanted fabrics green.
- GAMBIENE YELLOW.** A dyestuff. It dyes chromed wool yellow.
- GAMBOGE.** The resin of *Garcinia morella*. A yellow pigment used for water-colours, also for colouring spirit and other varnishes. It is poisonous.
- GAMBOGE EXTRACT.** See EXTRACT OF GAMBOGE.
- GAMMA ACID.** 2-Amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.
- GAMMAFORM.** See PYROFORM.
- GAMMAN.** A Tunisian dyestuff.
- GANISTER.** A rock mineral with a composition corresponding to a pure silica with about 1/10 of its weight of clay. Used in the manufacture of siliceous fire-bricks, and for lining furnaces.

GANJA. See **GUAZA**.

GANOMATITE. A mineral, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{XH}_2\text{O}$.

GARANCEUX (Spent Garancine). A low quality of Garancine (*q.v.*).

GARANCINE. A preparation made from madder, by treating it with sulphuric acid. Used as a dye.

GARCINIA OIL. See **KOKUM BUTTER**.

GARGANINE. A madder extract.

GARGET. Poke root.

GARLIC. The bulbs of *Allium sativum*.

GARLIC OIL. See **OIL OF GARLIC**.

GARNET. A magnesium, calcium, or iron-aluminium silicate, a gem stone. Also see **MAGENTA** and **CARMINAPHE GARNET**.

GARNET, BOHEMIAN. See **BOHEMIAN GARNET**.

GARNET BROWN. A dyestuff. It is the potassium or ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{K}$. Dyes wool and silk from an acid bath.

GARNET LAC. See **LEMON LAC**.

GARNET RED. A pigment. It is usually a red lead coloured with Crocein. Another quality consists of Orange lead coloured with Ponceau 2R and 3R.

GARNIERITE (Noumeite, Genthite). A mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, containing variable amounts of nickel (2-30 per cent.).

GAROUILLE. The root bark of Kermes oak. Used in tanning.

GARRI. Dried and grated Cassava root. A West African product, which consists mainly of starch.

GAS, AEROGENE. See **AEROGENE GAS**.

GAS, AIR. See **AIR GAS**.

GAS, ALCOHOL-HYDROCARBON. See **ALCOHOL-HYDROCARBON GAS**.

GAS, BLAST FURNACE. See **BLAST FURNACE GAS**.

GAS, BLAU. See **BLAU GAS**.

GAS, BLUE. See **BLAU GAS**.

GAS, BLUECROSS. See **BLUECROSS GAS**.

GAS CARBON. See **RETORT CARBON**.

GAS, CHLORONITROUS. See **CHLORONITROUS GAS**.

GAS, DOWSON. See **DOWSON GAS**.

GAS, GENERATOR. See **DOWSON GAS** and **PRODUCER GAS**.

GAS, LAUGHING. See **LAUGHING GAS**.

GAS LIME. Consists chiefly of calcium sulphide or sulphhydrate.

GAS LIQUOR. The aqueous condensation product obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and in the purification of coal gas.

GAS, MARSH. See **MARSH GAS**.

GAS, MIXED. See **DOWSON GAS**.

GAS, MOND. See **MOND GAS**.

GAS, MUSTARD. See **MUSTARD GAS**.

GAS, NATURAL. See **NATURAL GAS**.

GAS, NITROUS. See **NITROUS GAS**.

GAS OIL. The name applied to all mineral oils intended for the preparation of gas, such as the light oils of brown coal tar, and shale oil. The term is also used for a fraction of Russian petroleum distillation of sp. gr. 0.865-0.885, and flashing at 90° C. A burning oil.

GAS, OIL. See **OIL GAS**.

GAS, OLEFIANT. See **OLEFIANT GAS**.

GASOLINE (Canadol, Kandol). That fraction of the first distillate of crude American or Canadian petroleum, of 80-90° B., and having a boiling-point of from 70-90° C. Used for extracting oil from seeds, and for carburetting coal gas. The name gasoline is also applied to petroleum ether, ligroin, and petrol.

GAS, PHOSGENE. See **PHOSGENE GAS**.

GAS, PINTSCH. See **OIL GAS**.

GAS, PRODUCER. See **PRODUCER GAS**.

GAS, RICHE. See **RICHE GAS**.

GAS, SEMI-WATER. See **SEMI-WATER GAS**.

GAS, SIEMENS'. See **PRODUCER GAS**.

GAS, SUCTION. See **DOWSON GAS**.

GAS TAR ASPHALT. See **GERMAN ASPHALT**.

GASTERIN. A preparation made from the stomach juices of dogs.

GASTROSAN. Bismuth bisalicylate. Used in diarrhoea and gastric troubles.

GAS, WATER. See **WATER GAS**.

GAS, WOOD. See **WOOD GAS**.

GAUDIN'S FLUID. A mixture of finely powdered cryolite, and a solution of phosphoric acid in alcohol. A soldering fluid.

GAUGING METAL. An alloy similar to Delta metal, but containing iron.

GAULTHERIASALOL. Methyl-salicylosalicylate, $\text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{COO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{COOCH}_3$.

GAULTHERIC ACID. Methyl salicylate, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{O}_3$.

GAYLUSSITE (Natrocalcite). A mineral. It is sodium-calcium carbonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

GEBLITOL. Sodium hydrosulphite. Used as a disinfectant.

GEDANITE. A resin resembling colophony, found on the shores of the Baltic.

GEDGE'S METAL. See **AICH METAL**.

GEDRITE. A yellow resin found with Prussian amber.

GEHLLENITE. A mineral, $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$.

GELANTH. See **GELANTHUM**.

GELANTHUM (Gelanth). A mixture of gelatin, tragacanth, glycerin, and water, with thymol.

GELATIN. A colourless and odourless glue, obtained either from calves' heads, or the cartilage and skins of young animals. Used as a food, for making jellies, in photography, for preparing negatives, and for various other purposes.

GELATINASTRALITE. An explosive consisting of ammonium nitrate, with some sodium nitrate, up to 20 per cent. dinitro-chlorhydrin, and maximum amounts of 5 per cent. nitroglycerin, and 1 per cent. collodion cotton.

GELATIN, BENGAL. See **AGAR-AGAR**.

GELATIN CARBONITE. An explosive consisting of 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.7 per cent. collodion wool, 7 per cent. gelatin, 25 per cent. sodium chloride, and 42 per cent. ammonium nitrate.

GELATIN, CEYLON. See AGAR-AGAR.
GELATIN, CHINESE. See AGAR-AGAR.
GELATIN, CHROMATISED. See CHROMATISED GELATIN.

GELATIN DYNAMITES. Explosives. English ones consist of 80 per cent. gelatinised nitro-glycerin (with 3 per cent. collodion cotton), 15 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 5 per cent. wood meal. Also see GELIGNITES.

German. These are mixtures prepared from explosive gum (96 per cent. nitro-glycerin gelatinised with 4 per cent. collodion cotton), and a nitre base as absorbent.

Italian. No. 0 consists of 74 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 5 per cent. collodion cotton, 15½ per cent. sodium nitrate, 5 per cent. wood meal, and ½ per cent. carbonate. No. 1 contains 70-72 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and No. 2, 48 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

GELATIN, FISH. See ISINGLASS.

GELATIN, FLUID. See OIL PULP.

GELATINISED OIL OF VASELINE. Obtained by heating vaseline oil to about 200° C., and adding at a certain moment a small quantity of soap.

GELATIN, JAPANESE. See AGAR-AGAR.

GELATIN, NUTRIENT. See NUTRIENT GELATIN.

GELATIN SILK. See VANDURA SILK.

GELATIN SUGAR. See SUGAR OF GELATIN.

GELATINWETTERASTRALITE. An explosive, containing 40 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 7.5 per cent. sodium nitrate, 16 per cent. dinitro-chlorhydrin, 4 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.5 per cent. collodion cotton, 0.5 per cent. wood meal, 8 per cent. potato starch, 2 per cent. rapeseed oil, 1 per cent. nitro-toluene, 2 per cent. dinitro-toluene, 14 per cent. salt, and 2.5 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

GELBIN. See STEINBUHL YELLOW.

GELIGNITES. Gelatine dynamites containing usually 65 per cent. gelatinised nitro-glycerin, with 35 per cent. of absorbents (75 per cent. nitre, 24 per cent. wood meal, and 1 per cent. soda).

GELLERT GREEN. A variety of cobalt green, obtained by roasting and igniting metallic cobalt with 4-5 parts of saltpetre and 8-10 parts of zinc oxide.

GELOXITE. An explosive consisting of 54-64 parts nitro-glycerin, 4-5 parts nitro-cotton, 13-22 parts potassium nitrate, 12-15 parts ammonium oxalate, 0-1 part red ochre, and 4-7 parts wood meal.

GEMME. Crude turpentine.

GENASCO. A mineral rubber.

GENASPRIN. A trade name for acetyl-salicylic acid. See ASPRIN.

GENERATOR GAS. See DOWSON GAS and PRODUCER GAS.

GENEVA. Gin.

GENOA OIL. Fine olive oil.

GENOFORM. Methylene-glycol-salicylic ester. It is used in medicine, and is

said to split up in the intestines into formaldehyde, salicylic and acetic acids.

GENTELES GREEN (Tin Green, Tin-Copper Green). Copper stannate, a pigment.

GENTHITE (Nickel gymnite). A mineral. See GARNIERITE.

GENTIAN. The dried rhizome and roots of *Gentiana lutea*, or of other *Gentiana* species.

GENTIAN BLUE 6B. See ANILINE BLUE. SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

GENTIANINE. The zinc double chloride of dimethyl-diamino-phenazthionium chloride, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2S_2Cl$. Dyes mordanted cotton bluish-violet.

GENTZSCH GUTTA. See GUTTA GENTZSCH.

GENUINE ULTRAMARINE. See ULTRAMARINE. GENUINE.

GEOFORM. See GUAIAFORM.

GEOKRONITE. A mineral, $5PbS.Sb_2S_3$.

GEOLINE. See OZOKERINE.

GEOSOT. Guaiacol valerianate, $C_8H_8O.C_6H_5O$. $CH_3O.CO.C_6H_5$. Used in phthisis, and as a gastro-intestinal antiseptic.

GERANINE (Brilliant Geranine, Titan Rose, Patent Atlas Red, Columbia Red 8B, Direct Scarlet, Thiazine Red, Thiazine Brown). Dyestuffs of a similar nature to Erika B, Diamine rose, and Sultan red.

GERANIUM. See MAGENTA.

GERANIUM OIL. See ROSÉ OIL.

GERHARDITE. A mineral. It is copper nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2$.

GERMAN ASPHALT. Coal tar boiled down to the required consistency.

GERMAN BRASS. An alloy of 50 per cent. copper and 50 per cent. zinc.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE. The dried flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*.

GERMAN GREEN. See CHROME GREEN.

GERMAN RAZOR HONES. Fine-grained argillaceous rocks.

GERMAN SALTPETRE (Artificial Saltpetre, Conversion Saltpetre). A saltpetre made by dissolving 10 parts sodium nitrate, and 9 parts potassium chloride (obtained from the Stassfurt "carnalite" in the mother liquors from previous operations), concentrating, crystallising, and refining. Used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

GERMAN SESAME OIL. Cameline oil.

GERMAN SILVER (Nickel Silver, Packtong, Argentan, Packfong, Victoria Silver, White Metal, White Copper, Silveroid, Silverite, Nevada Silver, Potosi Silver, Virginia Silver, Electrum, Alfenide, Argiroide, Neu-Silver, Maillechort, Alpacca, Christoffe, Argyroide). Alloys of copper, nickel, and zinc, in varying quantities, sometimes with small amounts of lead and iron, and in rare cases manganese and tin. The usual alloy contains from 50-60 per cent. copper, 20-25 per cent. nickel, and 20-25 per cent. zinc. Alfenide, Argyroide, and Christoffe are plated German silvers. Used for the manufacture of tableware, and other purposes.

- GERMAN SILVER SOLDER.** Usually consists of 5 parts German silver, and 4 parts zinc.
- GERMAN TINDER.** See AMADOU.
- GERMAN VASELINE.** See VASELINE, ARTIFICIAL.
- GERMAN YEAST.** Dried yeast.
- GERMOL.** See BACTEROL.
- GERSDORFFITE** (Plessite). A mineral. It is a sulpharsenide of nickel, NiAsS .
- GESILIT.** German safety explosives. No. 1 contains 30-75 per cent. nitro-glycerin jelly, 5-25 per cent. dinitro-toluene, 7 per cent. sodium chloride, 18 per cent. sodium nitrate, and 39 per cent. dextrin. No. 2 consists of 30-75 per cent. nitro-glycerin jelly, 5-25 per cent. dinitro-toluene, 22 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 21 per cent. sodium chloride, and 21 per cent. dextrin.
- GESTEINS-WESTFALIT B and C.** Explosives. They are Ammonals containing dinitro-benzene, and dinitro-toluene respectively.
- GETAH WAX.** See JAVA WAX.
- GEYSERITE** (Siliceous Sinter). A mineral. It is a variety of opal, found as an incrustation on vegetable matter in hot springs.
- GHATI GUM** (Ghatti Gum). Bassora gum (*q.v.*).
- GHEE.** A pure clarified milk fat, made from buffalo, Indian cow, or goat milk.
- GIANT POWDERS.** Explosives. No. 1 contains 40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 40 per cent. sodium nitrate, 6 per cent. rosin, 6 per cent. sulphur, and 8 per cent. kieselguhr. No. 2 consists of 36 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 48 per cent. potassium or sodium nitrate, 8 per cent. sulphur, and 8 per cent. rosin.
- GIBBSITE.** See HYDRARGILLITE.
- GILDER'S SIZE.** Cologne glue (*q.v.*), in thin leaves, bleached by means of chlorine.
- GILDER'S WHITING.** A superior quality of whiting. See CHALK.
- GILDING METAL.** A jeweller's alloy consisting of 4 parts copper, 1 part brass, and 0.7 part tin.
- GILEAD BALM.** See BALM OF GILEAD.
- GILSONITE** (Uintahite, Uintaite). A product resembling and closely allied to asphalt.
- GIN.** An alcoholic liquid containing about 52 per cent. alcohol, prepared from grain spirit, either by redistilling it from juniper berries, or by treating it with oil of juniper. Geneva or Hollands is a spirit which is prepared from malted barley, rye, and barley, in equal proportions, then distilled from juniper berries.
- GINGELLY OIL** (Gingili Oil, Teal Oil, Teel Oil, Til Oil, Beni Oil, Benne Oil). Sesame oil obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum* and of *S. orientale*. Used in the manufacture of margarine and soap, and as a burning oil.
- GINGER.** The dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*.
- GINGER GRASS OIL.** See ROSÉ OIL.
- GINGILI OIL.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- GINSENG.** The root of *Panax quinquefolium*.
- GIOBERTITE.** A mineral. It is magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3 .
- GIODDU.** A Sicilian fermented milk, similar to Yogurt (*q.v.*).
- GIROFLÉ.** See METHYLENE VIOLET RA.
- GISMONDINE.** A mineral, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- GITHAGIN.** See STRUTHÛN.
- GLACIAL ACETIC ACID.** See ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL.
- GLACIALIN.** See BOROLYCEIDE.
- GLACIALIN ROSE EXTRACT** (Glacialin Salt Mixture). A mixture of boric acid and borax. Intended to preserve meat without altering the colour.
- GLACIALIN SALT MIXTURE.** See GLACIALIN ROSE EXTRACT.
- GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID.** See PHOSPHORIC ACID, GLACIAL.
- GLACIER BLUE.** The zinc double chloride of dimethyl-diamino-di-*o*-tolyl-dichloro-phenyl-carbinol-hydrochloride, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_3$. Dyes silk, wool, and tanned cotton, greenish-blue.
- GLADIOLIN O, I, II.** Direct cotton dye-stuffs, similar to Brilliant congo G.
- GLANCE COAL.** Gas carbon. See RETORT CARBON.
- GLANCE, COBALT.** See COBALTINE.
- GLANCE, COPPER.** See REDRUTHITE.
- GLANCE GREEN.** See MOUNTAIN GREEN.
- GLANCE, IRON.** See HÆMATITE.
- GLANCE, MOLYBDENUM.** See MOLYBDENITE.
- GLANCE, NICKEL.** See NICKEL GLANCE.
- GLANCE, SILVER.** See ARGENTITE.
- GLANZSTOFF** (Sirius Silk, Meteor Silk, Artificial Hair, Meteor Yarn, Sirius Yarn). Pure cellulose, manufactured by dissolving purified cellulose in cuprammonium solution, and forcing the solution through narrow orifices into sulphuric acid. Used for making wigs.
- GLASERITE.** Obtained from the Stassfurt deposits. See APHTHALITE.
- GLASS.** Amorphous silica, containing embedded in it invisible crystals of silica, or one or more silicates.
- GLASS, AMBER.** See AMBER GLASS.
- GLASS, ANTIMONY.** See ANTIMONY GLASS.
- GLASS, ARSENIC.** See ARSENIC GLASS.
- GLASS, AVENTUPINE.** See AVENTURINE GLASS.
- GLASS, BLACK.** See BLACK GLASS.
- GLASS, BLUE.** See BLUE GLASS.
- GLASS, BOHEMIAN.** See BOHEMIAN GLASS.
- GLASS, BORAX.** See BORAX GLASS.
- GLASS, BOTTLE.** See BOTTLE GLASS.
- GLASS-CALL.** See SANDIVER.
- GLASS, CANARY.** See CANARY GLASS.
- GLASS, CROWN.** See CROWN GLASS.
- GLASS, CRYSTAL.** See CRYSTAL GLASS.
- GLASS, FLINT.** See FLINT GLASS.
- GLASS, FLUID.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- GLASS, GREEN.** See GREEN GLASS.
- GLASS, GREY.** See GREY GLASS.

- GLASS, HAILUXO.** See HAILUXO GLASS.
- GLASS, LEAD.** See FLINT GLASS.
- GLASS LIQUOR.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- GLASS-MAKER'S SOAP.** Manganese dioxide, MnO_2 .
- GLASS, MULLER'S.** See HYALITE.
- GLASS, MUSCOVY.** See MUSCOVITE.
- GLASS OF ANTIMONY.** See ANTIMONY GLASS.
- GLASS OF BORAX.** See BORAX GLASS.
- GLASS, OPALESCENT.** See OPALESCENT GLASS.
- GLASS PENCILS.** See PENCILS FOR GLASS.
- GLASS, PLATE.** See PLATE GLASS.
- GLASS, POTASH.** See POTASH GLASS.
- GLASS, PURPLE.** See PURPLE GLASS.
- GLASS, QUARTZ.** See QUARTZ GLASS.
- GLASS, RED.** See RED GLASS.
- GLASS, RED ARSENIC.** See REALGAR.
- GLASS, REINFORCED.** See REINFORCED GLASS.
- GLASS, RUBY.** See RED GLASS.
- GLASS SAND.** A sand containing 98-100 per cent. silica, and no iron oxide.
- GLASS, SILICA.** See VITREOSIL.
- GLASS, SMOKE.** See GREY GLASS.
- GLASS, SODA.** See SODA GLASS.
- GLASS, SOLUBLE.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- GLASS, WATER.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- GLASSY FELSPAR.** See SANIDINE.
- GLAUBERITE.** A mineral which occurs in the Stassfurt deposits, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot CaSO_4$. It is decomposed by water.
- GLAUBER'S SALT** (Mirabilite). Sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$.
- GLAUCODOTE.** A mineral. It is a sulpharsenide of cobalt, $(Co, Fe)AsS$.
- GLAUCONIC ACIDS.** Bluish-violet dye-stuffs, obtained by the successive action of pyroracemic acid and formaldehyde on aromatic primary amines.
- GLAUCONITE** (Greensand). A mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and calcium.
- GLAUCOPHANE.** A mineral, $Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot (Fe, Mg, Ca)O \cdot SiO_2$.
- GLAZES, STARCH.** See STARCH GLAZES.
- GLAZIER'S SALT.** Potassium sulphate, K_2SO_4 .
- GLAZING AND PARCHMENT GLUE.** Pure skin glue, resembling gelatin.
- GLESSITE.** A resin found with Prussian amber.
- GLIDINE.** A protein preparation obtained from wheat flour, and asserted to contain 98 per cent. albumin and 1 per cent. lecithin. Used as a nutrient, but also as a substance which combines with stomach irritants.
- GLOBE GRANITE.** A stone similar to Ward's stone (*q.v.*).
- GLOBULIN** (Fibrino-plastic Substance, Paraglobin, Paraglobulin, Serum Casein). Serum globulin, an albuminoid obtained from blood serum. Crystallin, an albuminoid which occurs in the crystalline lens, is also called globulin.
- GLONOLINE OIL.** See NITRO-GLYCERIN.
- GLOVER ACID.** A 78 per cent. sulphuric acid. It is the acid pumped up to the Glover tower in the lead-chamber process.
- GLOY.** An adhesive said to be a mixture of dextrin and starch, with magnesium chloride.
- GLUCASE.** Maltase, an enzyme which converts maltose into glucose.
- GLUCIN** (Glucine). A sweetening substance. It is the sodium salt of the mono- and disulphonic acids of a substance having the composition $C_{19}H_{16}N_4$.
- GLUCINA.** Beryllium oxide, BeO .
- GLUCINIUM.** Beryllium, Be.
- GLUCKAUF.** A German safety explosive containing ammonium nitrate, wood meal, dinitro-benzene, and copper oxalate.
- GLUCOSE** (*d*-Glucose, Starch Sugar, Corn Sugar, Grape Sugar, Honey Sugar, Diabetic Sugar). Dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.
- GLUCOSE or SUGAR VINEGAR.** A vinegar prepared by the conversion of starch substance into sugar, by the action of dilute acids, followed by fermentation and acetification.
- GLUCOTIN.** A cement for broken articles. It consists of 4 ozs. isinglass, 3 ozs. gelatin, 24 ozs. water, 4 ozs. acetic acid, and 2 ozs. spirit of wine.
- GLUE, BONE.** See BONE GLUE.
- GLUE, CASEIN.** See CASEIN GLUE.
- GLUE, CHINESE.** See CHINESE GLUE.
- GLUE, COLOGNE.** See COLOGNE GLUE.
- GLUE, DUMOULIN'S.** See DUMOULIN'S GLUE.
- GLUE, ELASTIC.** See ELASTIC GLUE.
- GLUE, FINING.** See FINING GLUE.
- GLUE, FIREPROOF.** See FIREPROOF GLUE.
- GLUE, FISH.** See FISH GLUE.
- GLUE, GLAZING.** See GLAZING GLUE.
- GLUE, GLYCERIN.** See GLYCERIN GLUE.
- GLUE, HATTER'S.** See PARIS GLUE.
- GLUE, HIDE.** See HIDE GLUE.
- GLUE, JOINER'S.** See JOINER'S GLUE.
- GLUE, LIQUID.** See LIQUID GLUE.
- GLUE, MARINE.** See MARINE GLUE.
- GLUE, MOUTH.** See MOUTH GLUE.
- GLUE, PARCHMENT.** See GLAZING GLUE.
- GLUE, PARIS.** See PARIS GLUE.
- GLUE, RUSSIAN.** See RUSSIAN GLUE.
- GLUE, SPAULDING'S.** See SPAULDING'S GLUE.
- GLUE, STARCH.** See STARCH GLUE.
- GLUE, STEAM.** See STEAM GLUE.
- GLUE, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE GLUE and AGAR-AGAR.
- GLUSIDE.** The B.P. name for Saccharine (*q.v.*).
- GLUSIDE, EASILY SOLUBLE.** See SACCHARINE, EASILY SOLUBLE.
- GLUSIDE, SOLUBLE.** See SACCHARINE, EASILY SOLUBLE.
- GLUTANNIN.** A combination of tannic acid and gluten. Used in the treatment of diarrhoea.
- GLUTAZINE.** Dioxy-amino-pyridine, $C_5H_5N_2O_2$.
- GLUTEKETONE.** A preparation in the form of a semi-solid jelly, containing glycerin, α -eigon, zinc oxide, salicylic acid, and ichthyol. Employed in eczema and other skin diseases.

GLUTIN. A substance made from curd and a solution of sodium tungstate. It is used as a glaze for dressing curtain fabrics, and also as a medium for colours in dyeing and calico printing.

GLUTOFORM. See **GLUTOL**.

GLUTOID. See **GLUTOL**.

GLUTOID CAPSULES. Gelatin capsules which have been hardened by exposure to formaldehyde. Used for conveying internal antiseptics.

GLUTOL (Glutoform, Glutoid). Formaldehyde gelatin, obtained by evaporating a solution of gelatin with one of formaldehyde. Employed as an antiseptic powder for wounds.

GLUTONE. A nutritive preparation, soluble in water, obtained from gelatin. Recommended as a strengthening agent.

GLYCERIN. Glyceryl carbonate.

GLYCERIN. Commercial glycerol, $C_3H_8O_3$.

GLYCERIN, DISTILLATION. See DISTILLATION GLYCERIN.

GLYCERIN, DYNAMITE. See DYNAMITE GLYCERIN.

GLYCERIN-FORMAL. A condensation product of glycerol and formaldehyde, $CH_2OH.CH(O.CH_2O)CH_2$.

GLYCERIN GLUE. Obtained by dissolving glue in warm glycerin. Used for hectographic work.

GLYCERIN JELLY. A jelly containing 12 ozs. glycerin, 8 ozs. white soap, 6 ozs. bleached almond oil, 2 drachms oil of thyme, 4 drachms oil of bergamot, and 1 drachm oil of roses.

GLYCERIN, LYE. See **LYE GLYCERIN**.

GLYCERIN, SAPONIFICATION. See SAPONIFICATION GLYCERIN.

GLYCERIN SOAPS. See TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

GLYCINE. *p*-Oxy-phenyl-glycocol, $C_6H_4(OH)(NH_2)CH_2COOH$. A photographic developer.

GLYCINE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-sulphone-diazo-bi- α -naphthyl-glycine, $C_{36}H_{24}N_6O_6SNa_2$. Dyes cotton blue from a soap bath.

GLYCINE CORINTH. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi- α -naphthyl-glycine, $C_{36}H_{24}N_6O_4Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.

GLYCINE RED. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthyl-glycine-naphthionic acid, $C_{34}H_{24}N_6SO_5Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from a soap bath.

GLYCOBROM. The glyceryl ester of dibromo-hydro-cinnamic acid, $C_3H_5(O.CO.(CHBr)_2C_6H_5)_3$.

GLYCOCAINE. See **NIRVANINE**.

GLYCOLL, METHYL. See **METHYL GLYCOLL**.

GLYCOLURIL. Acetylene-urea, $C_4H_6N_4O_2$.

GLYCININ. An emulsion of glycerin and egg-yolk. Used in medicine, and for toilet purposes.

GLYCOPHENOL. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

GLYCOPYRIN. See **ASTROLIN**.

GLYCOSAL. The mono-salicylic ester of glycerol, $C_3H_5(OH)_2.O.CO.C_6H_4(OH)$. Used in medicine in the treatment of rheumatism.

GLYCOSIN. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

GLYCOTAURO. A proprietary preparation of bile salts freed from bile pigment, and standardised to contain 50 per cent. of the natural mixture of sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate. Used in medicine.

GLYOZONE. A proprietary preparation claimed to contain 5 per cent. glyceric acid, and 90 per cent. glycerin. An antiseptic. Also see **PEROXOL** and **HYDROZONE**.

GLYOXILINE. An unsuccessful dynamite made by soaking gun cotton and potassium nitrate in nitro-glycerin.

GMELINITE. A mineral, $(Na_2.Ca)O.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2$.

GOA BUTTER. Kokum butter (*q.v.*).

GOA POWDER (Chrysarobin, Bahia Powder, Brazil Powder, Ringworm Powder). Araroba powder, a substance which collects in the cavities of a leguminous tree, *Andira araroba*. Employed as an ointment for diseases of the skin.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A mixture of treacle, water, saffraas oil, alcohol, and 1 per cent. of laudanum.

GOETHITE. A mineral, $FeO.OH$.

GOLD, ABYSSINIAN. See **ABYSSINIAN GOLD**.

GOLD, ARTIFICIAL. Stannous sulphide, SnS_2 .

GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN. The thin, light, toughened, outer membrane of the blind gut of the ox. It is separated, cleaned, and dried, and is finished by treating it with camphor or alum, and coating it with egg-albumin. Thin plates of gold are placed between layers of this skin, and beaten to form gold leaf.

GOLD, BLUE. See **BLUE GOLD**.

GOLD BRONZE. See **SAFFRON BRONZE**.

GOLD BRONZE, FALSE. See **FALSE GOLD BRONZE**.

GOLD BROWN. See **BISMARCK BROWN**.

GOLD, CAT'S. See **MOSAIC GOLD**.

GOLD EARTH. An ochre. See **YELLOW OCHRE**.

GOLDEN ANTIMONY SULPHIDE (Golden Sulphuret of Antimony, Golden Sulphide of Antimony). Antimony pentasulphide, Sb_2S_5 . Used in vulcanising rubber, and in the manufacture of matches.

GOLDEN HAIR WATER. See **AURICOME**.

GOLDEN OCHRE. See **YELLOW OCHRE**.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. See **EYE OINTMENT**.

GOLDEN ROD. *Hydrastis* or *Canadensis*. Used as a source of a yellow dye.

GOLDEN SANTONIN. See **CHROMO SANTONIN**.

GOLDEN SULPHIDE OF ANTIMONY. See **GOLDEN ANTIMONY SULPHIDE**.

GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. See **GOLDEN ANTIMONY SULPHIDE**.

GOLDEN SYRUPS (Treacles). The refined exhausted mother liquors of crystallising sugar.

GOLDEN YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW and TROPÆOLINE O.

GOLD, EPITHOL. See EPITHOL GOLD.

GOLDFIELDITE. A mineral. It is a sulphantimonide of copper, in which some of the antimony is replaced by arsenic, and the sulphur by tellurium.

GOLD, FINE. See FINE GOLD.

GOLD, FOOL'S. Iron pyrites (*q.v.*).

GOLD LEAF. Nearly pure gold. It often contains from 1.5-4 per cent. of silver or copper.

GOLD, LIQUID. See LIQUID GOLD.

GOLD, MANNHEIM. See MANNHEIM GOLD.

GOLD, MOCK. See MOSAIC GOLD.

GOLD, MOSAIC. See MOSAIC GOLD.

GOLD, MYSTERY. See MYSTERY GOLD.

GOLD OCHRE, TRANSPARENT. See YELLOW OCHRE.

GOLD ORANGE. See ORANGE II., III., IV.

GOLD ORANGE FOR COTTON. See CHRYSOIDINE R.

GOLD PURPLE (Purple of Cassius). A flocculent purple precipitate, produced by the addition of stannous chloride to a solution of gold chloride. Used in the manufacture of artificial gems, and for colouring porcelain.

GOLD, RED. See RED GOLD.

GOLD SIZE. Consists of a mixture of 1 part yellow ochre, 2 parts copal varnish, 3 parts linseed oil, 4 parts turpentine, and 5 parts boiled oil.

GOLD SOLDER. An alloy of 3 parts gold, 2 parts silver, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts copper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part zinc.

GOLD, SULPHUR. See SULPHUR GOLD.

GOLD, TALMI. See ABBYSSINIAN GOLD.

GOLD, WHITE. See WHITE GOLD.

GOLD YELLOW. See TROPÆOLINE O. VICTORIA YELLOW, and MARTIUS YELLOW.

GOMABREA. An exudation from a Chilian tree, offered as a substitute for gum arabic, in France.

GOMAIINE. A solution of iodoform and camphor, in sesamé oil.

GOMENOL. A preparation of some New Caledonian plants.

GOMMA. Italian gelatin dynamites. A contains 92 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 8 per cent. collodion cotton, and B contains 83 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 5 per cent. collodion cotton.

GOMMELINE. See BRITISH GUM.

GOND BABEL. See BABUL GUM.

GOND BABUL. See BABUL GUM.

GNOROL. Approximately pure sanatol. Used in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

GOOROO NUTS. Kola seeds.

GORITE. Consists mainly of calcium peroxide, with some hydrate and carbonate. It has some germicidal properties, and is used as an addition to dentifrices, also as an anti-acid body.

GORNEROL. The trade name for an

essential oil prepared from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*. It is also known as Niaoul oil.

GOSLARITE. Native zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4$.

GOTHITE. See NEEDLE IRON ORE.

GOUDRON (Asphalt Tar, Artificial Bitumen). Obtained by the distillation of the resinous masses produced from tar by treatment with acid, with varying amounts of creosote oil. Used in the manufacture of impermeable paste-board for roofing.

GOULARD'S CERATE. Lead subacetate ointment.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. (*Liquor plumbi subacetatis fortis B.P.*) A 24 per cent. solution of lead subacetate.

GOULARD'S LOTION. See GOULARD WATER.

GOULARD POWDER. Lead acetate.

GOULARD WATER (Goulard's Lotion, Lead Lotion). *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus B.P.* A solution of lead subacetate, containing 1 part of a 24 per cent. solution of lead subacetate, and 1 part alcohol, in 78 parts water.

GOUTINE. See CITARIN.

GR ACID. α -Naphthol-disulphonic acid.

GRAHAMITE. A hydrocarbon resembling Albertite.

GRAIN ALCOHOL. Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH .

GRAIN, BLACK. See BLACK GRAIN.

GRAIN CARTIERS. The kernels of the fruit of a Haitian palm, *Pseudophoenix vinifera*. They contain 14 per cent. fat, and 2 per cent. saponin.

GRAIN OIL. See FUSEL OIL.

GRAINS D'AMBRETTE. Musk seeds.

GRAINS, GUINEA. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

GRAIN, SILVER. See SILVER GRAIN.

GRAINS OF KERMES. See KERMES.

GRAINS OF PARADISE (Guinea Grains). Seeds of *Amomum Melegueta*.

GRAIN TIN (Dropped Tin). Tin heated until brittle, hammered, and dropped from a height, when it splits up into prismatic fragments. Usually it is pure tin.

GRAMMATITE. See TREMOLITE.

GRANITE. A mineral. It is composed of three minerals: quartz (silica), felspar (a silicate of aluminium and potassium), and mica (a silicate of aluminium and other bases). A building material.

GRANITE, GLOBE. See GLOBE GRANITE.

GRANULOSE. The inner part of the starch granule is known by this name.

GRAPE-NUTS. A food made from cereals. It contains 6 per cent. water, 2 per cent. mineral matter, 1.6 per cent. fat, 15 per cent. proteids, 49.4 per cent. soluble carbohydrates and 20 per cent. insoluble carbohydrates.

GRAPE SUGAR. See GLUCOSE.

GRAPHIC TELLURIUM. See SYLVANITE.

GRAPHITE (Black Lead, Plumbago). A mineral. It is a form of carbon (crystalline). Used for making electrodes and crucibles, and as a lubricant.

- GRAPHITE, ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED.** See ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE.
- GRAPHITE, EXPANDED.** See EXPANDED GRAPHITE.
- GRAPHITE METAL.** An antifriction and fitting metal. It contains 15 per cent. tin, 68 per cent. lead, and 17 per cent. antimony.
- GRAPHITE, RETORT.** See RETORT CARBON.
- GRAPHITIC CARBON.** The black shiny flakes of carbon present in pig iron.
- GRAPHITIC TEMPER CARBON.** The black amorphous carbon present in certain varieties of iron.
- GRAPHITITES.** Graphites which swell on moistening them with strong sulphuric acid, and then heating them to redness. They are not true graphites.
- GRAPPES.** Bunches of green-coloured, non-transparent crystals of copper acetate.
- GRAPPIER CEMENTS.** Hydraulic limes are slaked and passed through sieves. The hard lumps left on the sieve consist of unchanged limestone and calcium silicates. These are finely ground, and are then known as grappier cements. Le Farge cement belongs to this class.
- GRASS TREE GUM.** See ACAROID BALSAM.
- GRAUPEN.** See BISMUTH BARLEY.
- GRAVY COLOUR.** See BURN'T SUGAR.
- GRAVY SALT.** See BURN'T SUGAR.
- GREASE, DISTILLED.** See DISTILLED GREASE.
- GREASE, LEATHER.** See DÉGRAS.
- GREASE PAINT.** Powdered French chalk tinted with carmine, burnt sienna, burnt umber, or other pigment, mixed with lard, glycerin, or pomade to form a paste.
- GREASE, ROSIN.** See ROSIN GREASE.
- GREASE, TANNING.** See DÉGRAS.
- GREASE, WAKEFIELD.** See YORKSHIRE GREASE.
- GREASE, WOOL.** See WOOL GREASE.
- GREASE, YORKSHIRE.** See YORKSHIRE GREASE.
- GREENALITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated iron silicate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{Fe.Mg})_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- GREEN ASHES.** See BREMEN.
- GREEN BICE.** Native copper carbonate.
- GREEN-BLUE OXIDE.** An artist's pigment made by calcining a mixture of chromic oxide, aluminium oxide, and a cobalt salt.
- GREEN, BRUNSWICK.** See BRUNSWICK GREEN.
- GREEN BUTTER.** See BORNEO TALLOW.
- GREEN, CINNABAR.** See CHROME GREEN.
- GREEN COPPERAS.** See IRON VITRIOL.
- GREEN EBONY.** A yellow dyewood formerly employed. It is now out of use.
- GREENER'S POWDER.** An explosive. It consists of nitrocellulose and nitrobenzene, coloured with lampblack.
- GREENGAGE ESSENCE.** See ESSENCE OF GREENGAGE.
- GREEN GLASS.** Chromium or iron produce green, but the colour is usually made by combining several oxides, such as copper and iron, or chromium and copper.
- GREENHART BARK.** Nectandra bark, also Bebeeru bark.
- GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.** Mercurous iodide, HgI . Employed in medicine as an irritant poison for syphilis.
- GREENISH BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of tri-*p*-tolyl-rosaniline.
- GREENLAND SPAR.** Cryolite (*q.v.*).
- GREEN LEAD ORE.** A mineral. It is a variety of Pyromorphite (*q.v.*).
- GREEN LEATHER.** Made in Yorkshire, by first giving the skins a light gambier tannage, and then handling them in a hot and strong solution of salt and alum, and finally, heavily stuffing with sod oil.
- GREEN MALT.** Germinated barley.
- GREEN MERCURY IODIDE.** See GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.
- GREEN MORDANT.** Sodium thiosulphite. Used as a mordant for fixing aniline greens on fibre.
- GREEN NAPHTHA.** Obtained from Scotch shale by distillation, and treating the distillate with sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide, then again distilling.
- GREENOCKITE.** Cadmium sulphide, CdS . It occurs naturally, usually as a yellow incrustation on zinc blende.
- GREEN OILS.** A fraction of oil obtained from Scotch shale by treating the distillate with sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide, then again distilling. It is also the name for a fraction of Yorkshire grease distillation. The term is also applied to Oil of elder.
- GREENOVITE.** Titanite containing manganese. A mineral.
- GREEN OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.** Chromic oxide, Cr_2O_3 .
- GREEN POWDER.** See METHYL GREEN.
- GREEN SAND.** See GLAUCONITE.
- GREEN STARCH.** Impure moist starch, obtained in the preparation of starch.
- GREENSTONE, NEW ZEALAND.** A mineral. It is a variety of Nephrite (*q.v.*).
- GREEN SULPHIDE OIL.** A recovered product from the residue of the olive oil press.
- GREEN TAR.** Barbadoes tar, a bitumen or mineral tar.
- GREEN ULTRAMARINE.** A pigment produced by heating kaolin, silica, sodium carbonate, sulphur, coal, and rosin, washing and grinding. It is used in water-colours, and is known as Lime green. When heated again with sulphur, it gives blue ultramarine. Also see ULTRAMARINE.
- GREEN VERDIGRIS.** See VERDIGRIS.
- GREEN VERDITER.** See MALACHITE and VERDITER BLUE.

- GREEN VERMILION** (English Green, Mineral Green). Pigments. They are usually prepared by treating Prussian blue, rendered soluble by oxalic acid, with a solution of potassium bichromate, and then adding a solution of lead acetate. Varieties of Schweinfurth green pass under this name. Also see **CHROME GREEN**.
- GREEN VITRIOL**. See **IRON VITRIOL**.
- GREGORY'S POWDER**. Compound powder of rhubarb. (*Pulvis rhei compositus B.P.*) It contains 22 grams rhubarb root, 66 grams light magnesia, and 12 grams ginger.
- GRENADINE S**. See **ACID MAGENTA**.
- GRENALDINE**. See **MAGENTA**.
- GRENAT S**. See **MAROON S**.
- GRENAT SOLUBLE** (Soluble Garnet). A dyestuff. It is the ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid.
- GREY ACETATE**. Crude acetate of lime, prepared with distilled pyroligneous acid. It contains from 80-82 per cent. calcium acetate, and 20 per cent. water.
- GREY ANTIMONY ORE**. See **ANTIMONITE**.
- GREY CAST IRON**. Cast iron containing a large proportion of its carbon in the uncombined state.
- GREY COBALT**. See **COBALTINE**.
- GREY COPPER**. See **TETRAHEDRITE**.
- GREY COPPER ORE**. See **TETRAHEDRITE**.
- GREY GLASS** (London Smoke Glass). A glass made by adding to it substances which produce complimentary colours.
- GREY LOTION**. (*Lotio hydragrygi nigra B.P.*) It contains mercurous chloride, glycerin, mucilage of tragacanth, and lime water.
- GREY MIXTURE**. A mixture of 7 parts meal powder, with 100 parts saltpetre and sulphur. Used in fireworks.
- GREY OIL**. A medium for administering mercury. It consists of 40 grams mercury, 26 grams lanoline, and 60 grams vaseline.
- GREY OINTMENT**. See **MERCURY OINTMENT**.
- GREY POWDER** (Alkalised Mercury). (*Hydragrygi cum creta B.P.*) It contains 20 grams mercury and 40 grams chalk.
- GREY R and B**. See **INDULINE SOLUBLE**.
- GRIESS REAGENT**. Pure white α -naphthylamine is dissolved in water (0.1 gram in 100 c.c.). Glacial acetic acid (5 c.c.), and sulphuric acid (1 gram) in 100 c.c. water are added. Used for detecting nitrous acid.
- GRIFA**. The trade name for lithium-acetyl-salicylate.
- GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE** (*Mistura ferri composita B.P.*) It is a mixture of ferrous carbonate and sugar.
- GRIFFITH'S WHITE**. See **LITHOPHONE**.
- GRIGNARD'S REAGENT**. Magnesium reacts with alkyl and aryl halides, in the presence of ether, forming compounds of the type $R.MgX$, (R = alkyl or aryl radicle, and X = a halogen radicle).
- GRINDSTONE**. A sandstone consisting almost entirely of quartz.
- GRISERIN** (Tryen). A mixture of Loretine (*m*-iodo-*o*-oxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid), with 6.75 per cent. of sodium hydrogen carbonate. Recommended as an internal antiseptic.
- GRISOUNITES**. Coal mine explosives. They contain nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, ammonium nitrate, and sometimes magnesium sulphate in the place of ammonium nitrate. Others contain ammonium nitrate and nitronaphthalene.
- GRISOUTINE FAVIER**. A French explosive containing 29 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.9 per cent. collodion cotton, 69.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 0.5 per cent. sodium carbonate.
- GRISOUTITE**. An explosive consisting of 53 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 14.5 per cent. kieselguhr, and 32.5 per cent. magnesium sulphate.
- GROG**. A burned clay, which is added to raw clay to reduce the shrinkage of the latter.
- GROSSIN**. A thickening material for cream. It consists of 5.5 per cent. lime and 10.5 per cent. sugar.
- GROSSULARITE**. A mineral. It is a calcium-aluminium-silicate, $Ca_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$.
- GROTAN**. *m*-Chloro-cresol compound with an alkali. A disinfectant.
- GROUND NUTS**. Seeds of *Arachis hypogaea*.
- GR SALT**. The sodium salt of GR acid (*q.v.*).
- GRUNAUTE**. A mineral. It consists of bismuth and nickel sulphides.
- GUACAMPHOL**. Guaiacol camphorate, $C_8H_7(COOC_6H_4O.CH_3)_2$. Recommended in the night sweats of tuberculosis.
- GUAIC**. Guaiacol resin.
- GUAICETIN**. Sodium - pyrocatechin - mono - acetate, $C_6H_4(HO).O.CH_3.COONa$. Recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis and chronic bronchitis.
- GUAICHINOL** (Guaiakinol, Guaiacuinol). Quinine - dibromo - guaiacolate, $C_6H_2Br_2(OCH_3)OH.C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Used as an antipyretic and a sedative in tuberculosis.
- GUAICODEINE**. Codeine-*o*-guaiacol-sulphonate. Used in medicine for its codeine content.
- GUAICODYL**. See **CACODYLLIAGOL**.
- GUAICOL CREOSOTE**. See **CREOSOTE GUAICOL**.
- GUAICOL ETHYL** (Guethol, Thanatol, Ajacol). Pyrocatechin - mono - ethyl ether, $C_6H_4.O.C_2H_5.OH$. Used in cases of neuralgia and neuritis.
- GUAICOL ETHYLENE**. $(CH_3O.C_6H_4O)C_2H_4(OC_6H_4O.CH_3)$. Used in the treatment of phthisis.
- GUAICOL IODOFORM**. A solution of iodoform in guaiacol. It has been used in the treatment of tuberculosis.
- GUAICOL SALOL**. Guaiacol salicylate,

- $C_6H_4OH.COO(C_6H_4.OCH_3)$. A compound related to Salol (phenol salicylate). Used in the treatment of phthisis, and as an intestinal astringent.
- GUAIACYL** (Gajacyl). Calcium-*o*-guaiacol-sulphonate, $(C_6H_3OH.(OCH_3).SO_3)_2Ca$. Used hypodermically, also as a local anæsthetic.
- GUAIAFORM** (Geoform, Pulmoform). Methylene-diguaiacol, $CH_2.(C_6H_3)(OC_6H_3)(OH)_2$. It is said to contain 95.4 per cent. guaiacol, and is used medicinally as a substitute for creosote, in the treatment of bronchitis and tuberculosis.
- GUAIAGLYCOL**. See **MONOTAL**.
- GUAIAKINOL**. See **GUAIACHINOL**.
- GUAIALIN**. Methylene-diguaiacol-benzoic ester. Recommended as an antipyretic, and as a tonic in tuberculosis.
- GUIAMALTIN**. A mixture of malt extract and potassium-sulpho-guaiacolate.
- GUAIAMAR**. See **GUAJAMAR**.
- GUAIAPEROL**. An addition product of guaiacol and piperidine, $C_5H_{11}N(C_7H_8O_2)_2$. Used in medicine for the treatment of tuberculosis.
- GUAIQUIN**. Quinine - guaiacol - bisulphonate, $(C_6H_4O_2.CH_3.HSO_3)_2.C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Used as an antiperiodic in malarial diseases.
- GUAIQUINOL**. See **GUAIACHINOL**.
- GUAIASANOL** (Gujasanol, Guisanol). Diethyl - glyccoll - guaiacol - hydrochloride, $C_6H_4(OCH_3).O.CO.CH_2.N(C_2H_5)_2.HCl$. Used as a subcutaneous injection, and for internal use in tuberculosis of the lungs and larynx.
- GUAIATHOL**. Prepared by heating catechol with alcohol, $C_6H_4(OH).O.C_2H_5$. An antiseptic used in medicine.
- GUAIOL**. Tiglic aldehyde, C_5H_9O .
- GUAJAMAR** (Guaiamar). Guaiacol-glycerol ester, $C_6H_4(OCH_3).O.C_3H_7O_2$. An intestinal antiseptic for typhoid fever and diarrhoea. Also used as an ointment consisting of 2 parts guajamar, and 1 part lanoline, for rheumatism.
- GUANAJUATITE**. A mineral, Bi_2Se_3 .
- GUANICAINE**. See **ACOIN**.
- GUANO** (Bird Manure). A fertiliser. It consisted of deposits of excrements and skeletons of birds and animals, during past geological epochs, now exhausted. The deposits contained phosphates together with much ammonium urate and oxalate. Also see **FISH MANURE**.
- GUANO, DISSOLVED**. See **DISSOLVED GUANO**.
- GUANO, EQUALISED**. See **EQUALISED GUANO**.
- GUANO, FLESH**. See **FLESH MANURE**.
- GUANO, FRAY-BENTOS**. See **FRAY-BENTOS GUANO**.
- GUANO, NATIVE**. See **NATIVE GUANO**.
- GUANO, PHOSPHATIC**. See **PHOSPHATIC GUANO**.
- GUANO, WHALE**. See **WHALE MEAL**.
- GUARA**. The ground fruits of a species of *Cesalpinia*, from Central and South America. A tanning material.
- GUARANA**. A dried paste prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. An article of food, as cocoa.
- GUARANINE**. See **THEINE**.
- GUARINITE**. A mineral, $CaO.TiSiO_4$.
- GUATANNIN**. Guaiacol tanno - cinmate. Employed in the treatment of bronchial catarrh.
- GUAYACANITE**. A mineral. See **ENARGITE**.
- GUAYARSIN**. A combination of guaiacol and arsenious oxide. Used medicinally.
- GUAZA** (Ganja, Gunjah). Indian hemp.
- GUERNSEY BLUE**. See **SOLUBLE BLUE**.
- GUETHOL**. See **GUAIACOL ETHYL**.
- GUHR DYNAMITE**. Ordinary dynamite. Nobel's contains 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin and 25 per cent. kieselguhr.
- GUIASANOL**. See **GUAIASANOL**.
- GUIDO'S BALSAM**. Liniment of opium.
- GUIGNET'S GREEN**. See **CHROMIUM GREEN**.
- GUINEA CARMINE B**. A dyestuff. It dyes wool from an acid bath, red shades with a bluish tinge.
- GUINEA GRAINS**. See **GRAINS OF PARADISE**.
- GUINEA GREEN B** (Guinea Green BV, Acid Green). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino - triphenyl - carbinol - disulphonic acid, $C_{27}H_{36}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes silk and wool green from an acid bath.
- GUINEA GREEN BV**. See **GUINEA GREEN B**.
- GUINEA PEPPER**. Capsicum fruit.
- GUINEA RED**. An acid dye for wool and silk.
- GUITERMANNITE**. A mineral, $PbS.PbAs_2O_4$.
- GUJASANOL**. See **GUAIASANOL**.
- GUM ACACIA**. See **GUM ARABIC**.
- GUM ACCROIDES**. See **ACAROID BALSAM**.
- GUM ANIMI**. See **ANIMI RESIN**.
- GUM ARABIC** (Arabin, Calcium Gummate). Gum acacia from *Acacia senegal* and other species.
- GUM, ARTIFICIAL**. See **BRITISH GUM**.
- GUM, AUSTRALIAN**. See **AUSTRALIAN GUM**.
- GUM, BABAL**. See **BABAL GUM**.
- GUM, BENGAL**. See **BABAL GUM**.
- GUM BENJAMIN**. Benzoin, a balsam.
- GUM, BLACK BOY**. See **ACAROID BALSAM**.
- GUMBO**. See **BENTONITE**.
- GUM, BOMBAY**. See **EAST INDIA GUM**.
- GUM, BRITISH**. See **BRITISH GUM**.
- GUM, BROWN BARBERRY**. See **MOROCCO GUM**.
- GUM, BUTEA**. See **KINO, BENGAL**.
- GUM, CADIE**. See **CAMBOGIA**.
- GUM, CAMBOGIA** (Gutti). See **CAMBOGIA**.
- GUM, CAMPHOR**. See **CAMPHOR GUM**.
- GUM, CAPE**. See **CAPE GUM**.
- GUM, CARMANIA**. See **BASSORA GUM**.
- GUM, CATECHU**. Catechu. See **CUTCH**.
- GUM, CHEWING**. See **CHEWING GUM**.
- GUM, COWDIE**. See **AUSTRALIAN COPAL**.
- GUM, COWRIE**. Gum dammar.

GUM, CRYSTALLISED. See **BRITISH GUM, CRYSTALLISED.**

GUM D. A gelatin dynamite (French). It contains 69·5 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

GUM DRAGON. Gum tragacanth.

GUM E. A gelatin dynamite (French). It contains 49 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

GUM, EAST INDIA. See **EAST INDIA GUM.**

GUM ELEMI. Manilla elemi. See **MANILLA ELEMI.**

GUM, EUCALYPTUS. See **EUCALYPTUS GUM.**

GUM, EXPLOSIVE. See **EXPLOSIVE GUM.**

GUM, FIDDLE. Gum tragacanth.

GUM, GHATI. Bassora gum (*q.v.*).

GUM, GRASS - TREE. See **ACAROID BALSAM.**

GUM, HEMLOCK. See **CANADA PITCH.**

GUM, HIAWA. See **HIAWA GUM.**

GUM, HOG. See **BASSORA GUM.**

GUM, INDIA. See **BASSORA GUM.**

GUM JUNIPER. Gum sandarac.

GUM, KARUMGA. See **KARUMGA GUM.**

GUM, KATALABU. See **KATALABU GUM.**

GUM, KAURI. See **AUSTRALIAN COPAL.**

GUM, KHORDOFAN. See **KHORDOFAN GUM.**

GUM KINO. See **KINO.**

GUM, KOL-KOL. See **KOL-KOL GUM.**

GUM, KUTERA. See **BASSORA GUM.**

GUM LAC. See **LAC.**

GUM MB. A gelatin dynamite (French). It contains 74 per cent. nitro-glycerin.

GUMMITE. A mineral. It is an amorphous hydrated uranium oxide, containing 61-74 per cent. UO_3 , with some lead, calcium, and barium, and traces of radium.

GUM, MOGADOR. See **MOROCCO GUM.**

GUM, MOROCCO. See **MOROCCO GUM.**

GUM, OZIA. See **OZIA GUM.**

GUM, PICKED TURKEY. See **PICKED TURKEY GUM.**

GUM, RED. See **EUCALYPTUS GUM.**

GUMS. The French name for gelatin dynamites.

GUM, SENNAAR. See **SUAKIN GUM.**

GUM, SILKA. See **CUITE AND SERICINE.**

GUM, STARCH. See **BRITISH GUM.**

GUM, SUCTION. See **SUCTION GUM.**

GUM, TALCA. See **SUAKIN GUM.**

GUM, TALHA. See **SUAKIN GUM.**

GUM THUS (French Pine Resin). Common frankincense, the crude turpentine from French pine-trees.

GUM, TREE. See **TREE GUM.**

GUM, TURKEY. See **KHORDOFAN GUM.**

GUM, VEGETABLE. See **BRITISH GUM.**

GUM, WATTLE. See **AUSTRALIAN GUM.**

GUM, WEST AFRICAN. See **WEST AFRICAN GUM.**

GUM, WHITE SENNAAR. See **PICKED TURKEY GUM.**

GUM, WOOD. See **TREE GUM.**

GUM, WOOD-APPLE. See **WOOD-APPLE GUM.**

GUNCOTTON (Nitro - cotton, Pyroxylin). An explosive. It is nitro-cellulose, made by acting upon cotton with nitric and sulphuric acids.

GUNJAH. See **GUAZA.**

GUN-METAL. An alloy containing 89-91 per cent. copper, 11-9 per cent. tin, and sometimes 1-1·5 per cent. zinc.

GUNPOWDER (Black Powder). A mixture of saltpetre, carbon, and sulphur, in varying proportions. An average one contains 75 per cent. potassium nitrate, 10 per cent. sulphur, and 15 per cent. carbon. An explosive.

GUNPOWDER, WHITE. See **WHITE GUNPOWDER.**

GURDYNAMITE. See **KIESELGUHR DYNAMITE.**

GURJUN BALSAM or OIL (Wood Oil). The oleo-resin from the stems of *Dipterocarpus species*.

GURRY. Finely divided fish, obtained in fish manure manufacture.

GUTHRIE'S EUTECTIC ALLOY. An alloy containing bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium.

GUTTA GENTZSCH. An artificial gutta-percha, consisting of rubber and a special kind of palm wax. Other varieties contain resin, as well as wax. An insulator.

GUTTAPERCHA, ARTIFICIAL. See **GUTTA GENTZSCH, NIGRITE, VELVIL, and SOREL'S SUBSTITUTE.**

GUTTI. See **CAMBOGIA.**

GUTTMANN'S NUTRIENT MILK FLOUR. Consists of casein mixed with carbohydrates (mainly gluten-free oatmeal). It contains 65 per cent. carbohydrates, 20 per cent. albumin, and 4 per cent. fat.

GYLE. The resulting liquid after the wort is treated with yeast, and aerated in the preparation of vinegar. It contains 6-7 per cent. alcohol. The liquid is treated with acetic acid bacteria.

GYMNITE, NICKEL. See **GENTHITE.**

GYNOCARDIC ACID. A term used for the acids contained in the oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*.

GYNOVAL (Feminal). Isobornyl-isovaleate, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{COO.C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}$. Used in medicine for the same purposes as Borneyval (*q.v.*).

GYPSITE. A deposit consisting of small grains of gypsum, disseminated through an earthy mass. It is used for the production of wall plastics.

GYPSUM (Alabaster, Selenite, Annaline, Terra Alba, Satinite, Mineral White, Light Spar, Satin Spar). A mineral. It is calcium sulphate, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

GYPSUM, CALCINED. See **CALCINED GYPSUM.**

H

HAARLEM OIL (Dutch Drops). Linseed oil, sulphurated and mixed with turpentine. Antiseptic.

HABBAK. A generic term applied to acacia gums and gum resins, by the Somalis. Some of them are used as adhesives, others are eaten by the Somalis, whilst the remainder have no commercial value.

H-ACID. 1 : 8 - Amino - naphthol - 3 : 6 - disulphonic acid.

HÆMAN. A peptone preparation which contains iron sulphocyanide. Said to be used in cases of chlorosis.

HÆMATIN. Hæmatoxylin, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$.

HÆMATITE (Specular Iron Ore, Kidney Ore, Micaceous Iron Ore, Iron Glance, Martite). Varieties of anhydrous ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , which occur naturally.

HÆMATITE, BROWN. See BROWN HÆMATITE.

HÆMATITE FIG. See BESSEMER FIG.

HÆMATITE, RED. See HÆMATITE.

HÆMATO-CRYSTALLIN. See HÆMATO-GLOBULIN.

HÆMATOGEN. See HÆMOL.

HÆMATO-GLOBULIN (Hæmato-crystallin). Hæmoglobin, the pigmentary matter of the red corpuscles of the blood.

HÆMATOPHAN. A hæmoglobin preparation, obtained from defibrinated blood.

HÆMATOXYLIN SOLUTION. Logwood (15 grams), boiled in 100 grams absolute alcohol for 48 hours, then filtered. Used for the detection of iron and copper in drinking water.

HÆMOGALLOL. Prepared by the action of pyrogallol on defibrinated blood solution. Prescribed in cases of chlorosis.

HÆMOL (Hæmatogen). Obtained by the reducing action of zinc-dust upon defibrinated blood. Prescribed in cases of chlorosis. It consists of albuminate of iron.

HÆMOPLASTIN (Hæmostatic Serum). A fluid preparation from blood serum. It consists chiefly of prothrombin and thrombokinase.

HÆMOSTASIN. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

HÆMOSTATIC SERUM. See HÆMOPLASTIN.

HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. Plague vaccine.

HAHNMANN'S MERCURY. Black oxide of mercury.

HAIDINGERITE. A mineral. It is dicalcium arsenate, $Ca_2H_2(AsO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$.

HAILCRIS. A British glass, used for making miners' lamps, and other purposes.

HAILUXO GLASS. A British glass used for chemical apparatus.

HAIR, ARTIFICIAL. See GLANZSTOFF.

HAIR COPPER. See CHALCOTRICHITE.

HAIR PYRITES. See MILLERITE.

HAIR SALT. See ALUNOGEN AND EPSOM SALTS.

HAIR WATER, GOLDEN. See AURI-COMF.

HALAZONE. *p*-Sulphon-dichlor-amino-benzoic acid, $C_6H_4 \cdot SO_2 \cdot NCl_2 \cdot COOH$. Recommended for sterilising drinking water.

HALF-WOOL BLACK. See UNION BLACK B. R.

HALITE. See ROCK SALT.

HALLER'S ACID ELIXIR. See ACID ELIXIR, HALLER'S.

HALLOYSITE. A clay mineral. It is an aluminium silicate, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

HALOTRICHITE. See ALUNOGEN.

HALOWAX. A hexa-chlorinated naphthalene. It is non-inflammable.

HALVA. A food product prepared from "thaban" (roasted sesamé meal).

HAMAMELIN. A preparation from witch hazel.

HAMARTITE. See BASTNASITE.

HAMBURG BLUE. See MOUNTAIN BLUE and PRUSSIAN BLUE.

HAMBURG WHITE. A pigment consisting of 1 part white lead and 2 parts heavy spar.

HAMMER SLAG. A basic silicate of iron produced and used in the puddling process for iron.

HANKSITE. A mineral, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot Na_2CO_3$.

HANUS' IODINE BROMIDE SOLUTION. Iodine bromide (10 grams), dissolved in 500 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. Used for determining the iodine value of fats and oils.

HARDENED RUBBER. See EBONITE.

HARDENING CARBON. The form in which carbon exists in hard steels.

HARDENITE. A collective name for austenite and martensite of eutectoid composition.

HARD-FINISH PLASTER. Plaster made from oven-burnt gypsum dipped in alum solution, and again calcined.

HARD-HEAD. The name by which the impurities obtained from the refining of tin are known.

HARD LEAD (Antimony Lead). An alloy of lead with 10-30 per cent. antimony. It is also known as antimony lead, and is used as a type metal.

HARD METAL. The name usually applied to a tin-copper alloy, containing 1 part tin, and 2 parts copper.

HARD SOLDER. An alloy of 86 per cent. copper, 9 per cent. zinc, and 4 per cent. tin.

HARD ZINC. An alloy of zinc with from 2-5 per cent. iron, produced in the galvanising process.

HARMALINE. See MAGENTA.

HARMOTONE. A mineral. It is a zeolite, containing barium, $(K_2Ba)O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 5SiO_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.

HARTMAN'S CRIMSON SALT. A disinfectant. It consists of a mixture of manganates or permanganates, with other substances, such as potash alum, borax, and salt.

HARTSALZ. Occurs in the Stassfurt deposits. It is a mixture of Sylvine, Steinsalz, and Kieserite.

HARTSHORN AND OIL. Liniment of ammonia.

HARTSHORN OIL. See BONE OIL.

HARTSHORN POWDER. Approximately prepared chalk.

HARTSHORN SALT. See SALT OF HARTSHORN.

HARTSHORN SPIRIT. See SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN AND VOLATILE ALKALI.

HASTING'S NAPHTHA. Wood spirit (methyl alcohol).

HATA. See SALVARSAN.

HATCHETTE BROWN. See FLORENTINE BROWN.

HATCHETTINE. See BITUMEN.

HATCHETTOLITE. A mineral. It consists chiefly of a tantalum-columbate of uranium, $U(Nb,Ta)O_3 \cdot H_2O$.

HATTER'S GLUE. See PARIS GLUE.

HAUCHECORNITE. A mineral, $(Ni,Co)(S,Bi,Sb)_3$.

HAUERITE (Hauterite). A mineral. It is manganic sulphide, MnS_2 .

HAUSMANNITE (Red Oxide of Manganese). A mineral. It is manganese tetroxide, Mn_3O_4 .

HAUTERITE. See HAUERITE.

HAUYINE. A mineral, $5(Na_2Ca)O \cdot 3Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot SO_3$.

HAW, BLACK. The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*.

HAWKE'S ANTI-FERMENT (Meat Preserve Crystals). Preparations of sulphites, used as preservatives.

HAYESIN. See BORONATROCALCITE.

HAYLITE No. 1. An English explosive. It contains 25-27 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.5-1.5 per cent. collodion cotton, 19-21 per cent. potassium nitrate, 19-21 per cent. barium nitrate, 12-14 per cent. wood meal, 6-8 per cent. mineral jelly, and 10-12 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

HAYLITE No. 3. An explosive. It consists of 9.5 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 60 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 5 per cent. wood meal, 19.5 per cent. sodium chloride, and 5 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

HAZELINE. The trade name for an essence obtained from the fresh bark of *Hamamelis virginiana*, or witch-hazel. It is an oil used in the treatment of eczema, ulcers, and burns.

HEADING. Saponine is used for making "heading" for beverages.

HEAD-LIGHT OIL. A kerosine of 150° C. fire test, and water-white in colour.

HEAVY BENZINE. See LIGROIN.

HEAVY BENZOL. That fraction of the light oils of coal tar which distils over from 140-170° C.

HEAVY CARBURETTED HYDROGEN. See OLEFIANT GAS.

HEAVY LEAD ORE. A mineral. It is lead dioxide, PbO_2 .

HEAVY MAGNESIA. See MAGNESIA, HEAVY.

HEAVY MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. See MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, HEAVY.

HEAVY NITROBENZENE. See NITROBENZENE, HEAVY.

HEAVY OILS (Dead Oils, Creosote Oils, Medium Oils). Fractions of coal tar, distilling over between 230 and 270° C.

About 17 gallons are obtained from 1 ton of tar. Heavy oil is sold under the names of Creosote oil, Oil for fuel, Absorption oils, and Carbolineum.

HEAVY SPAR. See BARYTES.

HEAVY WHITE. See BARYTES.

HEBLER POWDER. A Swiss explosive. It is a mixture of nitre, ammonium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal.

HECLA POWDER. An explosive. It is similar in composition to Giant powder (*q.v.*).

HECTARGYRE. A mixture containing 0.1 gram of Hectine (*q.v.*), and 0.01 gram of mercury oxycyanide in each mil. Used medicinally.

HECTINE. Sodium - benzo - sulpho - *p* - amino-phenyl-arsinate, $C_6H_5 \cdot SO_2 \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot AsO(OH)(ONa)$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

HEDENBERGITE. A mineral. $CaO \cdot FeO \cdot 2SiO_2$.

HEDIORITE (Hediosit). The lactone of α -gluco-heptonic acid, $C_7H_{12}O_7$. Recommended in the treatment of diabetes, in the place of sugar.

HEDIOSIT. See HEDIORITE.

HEDONAL. Methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethane, $NH_2 \cdot COO \cdot CH(CH_3)(C_3H_7)$. A hypnotic used in cases of hysteria and neurasthenia.

HEDYPHANE. See MIMETISITE.

HEGONON. Ammonio - silver - nitrate - albuminose. It contains 70 per cent. silver, and is used locally in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

HEL COSAL. See HELCOSOL.

HEL COSOL (Helcosal). Basic bismuth pyrogallate, $HO \cdot C_6H_3O_2 \cdot Bi(OH)$. An internal antiseptic.

HELENIN (Alantin, Menyanthin, Dahlin, Synanthin, Sinistrin). Inulin, $C_{72}H_{124}O_{62}$.

HEL GOTAN. See TANNOFORM.

HELIANTHI (Helianti, Salsefis). A fodder plant. It is *Helianthus macrophyllus*.

HELIANTHIN. See ORANGE III. The name is also used for Citronine B (*q.v.*).

HELIANTI. See HELIANTHI.

HELICON. See ASPIRIN.

HELIGOLAND BLUE 3B. A direct cotton blue.

HELIGOLAND YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-thio-urea-disazo-bi-phenol, $C_{25}H_{18}N_6SO_4Na_2$. Dyes cotton yellow.

HELINDONE BLUE 2B. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dibromo-indigo.

HELINDONE FAST SCARLET R. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dichloro-6 : 6'-diethoxy-thio-indigo.

HELINDONE GREY 2B. A dyestuff. It is 7 : 7'-diamino-thio-indigo.

HELINDONE GREY BR. A dyestuff. It is dichloro-7 : 7'-diamino-thio-indigo.

HELINDONE ORANGE D. A dyestuff. It is dibromo-6 : 6'-diamino-thio-indigo.

HELINDONE ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-diethoxy-thio-indigo.

HELINDONE PINK BN. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-dibromo-dimethyl-thio-indigo.

- HELINDONE RED B.** A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dichloro-thio-indigo.
- HELINDONE RED 3B.** A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dichloro-6 : 6'-dimethyl-thio-indigo.
- HELINDONE SCARLET S.** A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-dithio-ethyl-thio-indigo.
- HELINDONE VIOLET 2B.** A dyestuff. It is dichloro-dimethyl-dimethoxy-thio-indigo.
- HELINDONE VIOLET D.** A dyestuff. It is methyl-indoxy condensed with isatin, and bromination.
- HELINDONE YELLOW 3GN.** A dyestuff. It is a urea derivative of β -amino-anthraquinone.
- HELIODRYSIN** (Sun Gold). The sodium salt of tetranitro- α -naphthol.
- HELIODOR.** A mineral. It is a clear golden-yellow variety of beryl. It occurs in pegmatites, in South-West Africa.
- HELIO FAST RED RL** (Pigment Fast Red HL). A dyestuff prepared from diazotised *m*-nitro-*p*-toluidine, and β -naphthol.
- HELIOPURPURIN 4BL.** A dyestuff prepared from β -naphthylamine-3 : 6-disulphonic acid, and α -naphthol-3 : 6-disulphonic acid. Used for the preparation of lakes.
- HELIOPURPURIN 7BL.** A dyestuff prepared from β -naphthylamine-1 : 6-disulphonic acid, and β -naphthol-3 : 6-disulphonic acid. Used in the preparation of lakes.
- HELIOPURPURIN GL.** A dyestuff prepared from β -naphthylamine-3 : 6-disulphonic acid, and β -naphthol-3 : 6 : 8-trisulphonic acid. Used in the preparation of lakes.
- HELIOTROPE.** See BLOODSTONE.
- HELIOTROPE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-diazo-bi-ethyl- β -naphthylamine- β -sulphonic acid, $C_{38}H_{32}N_6S_3Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-violet from an alkaline bath.
- HELIOTROPE 2B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-diazo- α -naphthol-4 : 8-disulphonic- β -naphthol-8-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{18}N_4S_3O_{11}Na_3$. Dyes cotton violet.
- HELIOTROPE B, 2B,** Kalle & Co. See TANNIN HELIOTROPE.
- HELIOTROPES MODERNES.** Dyestuffs. They are gallocyanines, prepared from nitroso-mono-alkyl-anilines.
- HELIOTROPINE.** Piperonal, $C_8H_6O_3$.
- HELIOXANTHIN.** See ORANGE IV.
- HELKOMEN.** The trade name for a basic bismuth-dibromo-hydroxy-naphthoate, containing 73 per cent. bromine. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.
- HELLANDITE.** A mineral. It is a silicate of yttrium, erbium, calcium, aluminium and manganese.
- HELLHOFFITE.** An explosive. It is a solution of dinitro-benzene in nitric acid.
- HELMITOL** (New Urotropine, Neurotropine, Citramine, Hexamol, Citramine Oxyphen, Formamol, Uropurgol). The anhydro-methylene-citrate of hexamethylene-tetramine, $C_7H_6O_7 \cdot (CH_2)_6N_4$.
- Prescribed as an internal antiseptic in bladder diseases.
- HELVETIA BLUE.** See METHYL BLUE.
- HELVETIA GREEN** (Acid Green). A dyestuff, $C_{23}H_{25}NSO_3$. It is prepared by the sulphonation of Malachite green, and is an obsolete acid dye.
- HELVITE.** A mineral, $3SiO_2 \cdot 6(Mn.Be.Fe)O \cdot (Mn.Fe)S$.
- HELWIG'S BLOOD SOLVENT.** A solution of 1 part potassium iodide in 4 parts water. It dissolves dried blood spots.
- HEMALBUMIN.** A powder containing hæmatin, hæmoglobin, serum albumin, paraglobulin, and the natural mineral salts. Employed in tubercular coughs treatment.
- HEMATINE PASTE AND POWDER.** See LOGWOOD.
- HEMATITE.** Hæmatite (*q.v.*).
- HEMELLITHENOL.** See HEMIMELLITHENOL.
- HEMIMELLITHENOL** (Hemellithenol). Trimethyl-phenol, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_3OH$.
- HEMIMORPHITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrosilicate of zinc, $3ZnO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$.
- HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER** (Protoxide of Copper, Red Oxide of Copper). Cuprous oxide, Cu_2O .
- HEMISINE.** See ADRENALIN.
- HEMLOCK GUM or PITCH.** See CANADA PITCH.
- HEMLOCK OIL.** See OIL OF HEMLOCK.
- HEMOGALLOL.** A blood derivative made by the action of pyrogallol on the colouring matter of blood.
- HEMOL.** A blood derivative made by the action of zinc-dust upon blood colouring matter. A tonic.
- Arsenhemol, Bromhemol, Iodo hemol, Iodomercury hemol, and Copper hemol, are hemol preparations.
- HEMOL, COPPER.** See HEMOL.
- HEMP BAST, ARTIFICIAL.** Prepared by mixing zinc white, barium sulphate, or chalk, into a colloid, viscose, or other cellulose solution.
- HENNA.** Derived from the leaves and roots of *Lawsonia inermis* or *L. alba*. Used as a dye, and for staining the hair.
- HENRITE.** An explosive. It is a 33-grain powder.
- HENSLE'S CEMENT.** A cement containing 3 parts litharge, 2 parts quick-lime, and 1 part white bole, ground up with boiled oil. Used for china and glass.
- HEPATIC ALOES.** Liver-coloured aloes.
- HERATOL.** A solution of chromic acid in acetic acid or hydrochloric acid, and absorbed in kieselguhr. Used for the removal of phosphorus compounds from acetylene.
- HERCULES METAL.** An alloy of copper, nickel, and aluminium.
- HERCULES POWDER.** An explosive of the dynamite class, having the same components as Atlas powder. It consists of 40-75 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1-3 per cent. potassium chlorate, 1-15 per cent. sugar, 2-31 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 10-20 per cent. magnesium carbonate.

HERCYNITE. A mineral, $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$.
HERDERITE. A mineral, $\text{Be}(\text{OH} \cdot \text{F})\text{CaPO}_4$.

HERMITE FLUID. A disinfectant, prepared by an electrolytic method. It contains magnesium oxide and free hypochlorous acid, with from 4-5 per cent. available chlorine.

HERMOPHENYL. Mercury-sodium-phenol-disulphonate, $(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{Hg})$. It is an antiseptic used in the treatment of syphilis, and contains 40 per cent. mercury.

HEROIN (Acetomorphine, Diamorphine). Diacetyl-morphine, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$. Used as a substitute for morphine and codeine, for pulmonary catarrh.

HESPERETIC ACID. Isoferulic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{OH})\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH} \cdot \text{COOH}$.

HESPERIDENE (Citrene, Carvene) + or - Limonene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$.

HESPERIDINE. See AURANTHIN.

HESSIAN BLUE. See ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

HESSIAN BORDEAUX. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo-bi- α -naphthylamine, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{S}_2\text{O}_6\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton bordeaux red.

HESSIAN BROWN BB. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-resorcinol-azo-benzene-sulphonic acid $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton brown.

HESSIAN BROWN MM. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-resorcinol-azo-benzene-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton brown.

HESSIAN PURPLE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_4\text{Na}_4$. Dyes cotton bluish-red from a soap bath.

HESSIAN PURPLE D. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo- α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_4\text{Na}_4$. It is isomeric with Hessian purple B. Dyes cotton bluish-red from a soap bath.

HESSIAN PURPLE N. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo-bi- β -naphthylamine, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red from a soap bath.

HESSIAN PURPLE P. An azo dyestuff obtained from diazotised diamino-stilbene-disulphonic acid, and naphthionic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_4$.

HESSIAN VIOLET. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo- α -naphthylamine- β -naphthol, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_6\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton violet from a soap bath.

HESSIAN YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-stilbene-disazo-bi-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{12}\text{S}_4\text{Na}_4$. Dyes cotton yellow from a neutral or acid bath.

HESSITE (Tellurium Silver). A mineral. It is silver telluride, Ag_2Te .

HESSONITE (Cinnamon-stone). A mineral. It is a calcium-aluminium garnet (a silicate), and contains in addition, small amounts of ferrous and ferric

iron, manganese, and magnesium. A precious stone.

HETEROGENITE. A mineral. It is a hydrous oxide of cobalt.

HETERONUCLEAL. α -Naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$.

HETOCRESOL. The *m*-cresol ester of cinnamic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{COOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. A dusting-powder, used in the treatment of external tuberculosis.

HETOFORM. Basic bismuth cinnamate, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH} : \text{CH} \cdot \text{CO})_3\text{Bi} \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$.

HETOL. The trade name for synthetic sodium cinnamate, usually in the form of a dilute solution. It is prescribed for pulmonary tuberculosis.

HETOL CAFFEINE. Caffeine-sodium-cinnamate. A general stimulant.

HEULANDITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2$.

HEXAL (Hexalet, Sulphexine, Sulphexet). Hexamethylene-tetramine-salicyl-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4 \cdot (\text{OH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{COOH})\text{SO}_3\text{H}$.

HEXALET. See HEXAL.

HEXALIN. Cyclohexanol (*q.v.*).

HEXAMECOLL. A preparation of guaiacol and hexamethylene-tetramine. A disinfectant.

HEXAMETHYLAMINE. Hexamethylene-tetramine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4$.

HEXAMETHYL - PARA - ROSANILINE. See CRYSTAL VIOLET.

HEXAMINE (Cystamin, Cystogen, Metramine, Urotropine, Formamine, Formin, Naphthamine, Xametrin, Vesaloin, Urisol, Uritone). Hexamethylene-tetramine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4$. A uric acid solvent.

HEXANATRIN. A combination of hexamethylene-tetramine and acid sodium sulphate.

HEXANITRIN. Mannitol-hexanitrate, $\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{CHO} \cdot \text{NO}_2)_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{ONO}_2$.

HEXAMOL. See HELMITOL.

HEXOPHAN. Oxyphenyl-quinoline-dicarbonate.

HEWETTITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated vanadate of calcium, $\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HEYN'S REAGENT. The double chloride of copper and ammonia. Used to reveal ferrite in the micro-analysis of carbon steels.

HIAWA GUM (Resin of Conima). A resin obtained from *Protium heptaphyllum*. Used for incense.

HIDDENITE. A mineral. It is a green variety of spodumene (a silicate of lithium and aluminium). A gem stone.

HIDE GLUE. A glue made from the fresh waste from tanneries and slaughterhouses, by first placing scraps of hide, tails, and feet of oxen and sheep, with milk of lime for three weeks, washing, and heating with water to extract glue.

HIDE POWDER SUBSTITUTE. Formalin-gelatin, obtained by soaking filter paper in gelatin, drying, then exposing it to formaldehyde.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Copalin, a resin from the blue clay of Highgate Hill.

- HIROGANE.** A blood-red coloured metal prepared either by the treatment of copper with a solution of copper sulphate and verdigris, or by heating a copper alloy with a paste containing a salt of copper, borax, and water.
- HINDSALITE.** A mineral. It is similar to Alunite, and has the composition, $2\text{PbO}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- HIPPOL.** Methylene - hippuric acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO} \cdot \text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O}$. Used as an antiseptic in inflammation of the bladder.
- HIPPO WINE.** Ipecacuanha wine.
- HIRATHIOL.** A compound used as a substitute for Ichthyol (*q.v.*).
- HIRUDINE.** The substance of the leech, which prevents blood from clotting. Used medicinally.
- HISINGERITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$.
- HISTAMINE.** See **ERGAMINE**.
- HISTOGENOL.** A combination of nucleic acid and sodium-methyl-arsenate. Used in the treatment of tuberculosis.
- HISTOSAN.** Triguaiacol-albuminate, prepared by the action of an alkaline solution of guaiacol upon egg albumin. Used in the early stages of tuberculosis.
- HITTORF'S PHOSPHORUS.** Black phosphorus (*q.v.*).
- HJELMITE.** A mineral. It consists of the tantalates of calcium, iron, and manganese.
- HOCHST NEW BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is the calcium salt of the di- and trisulphonic acids of trimethyl-triphenyl-pararosaniline. Trisulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes wool blue from an acid bath.
- HOENLE'S CEMENT.** A cement, consisting of 2 parts shellac, and 1 part Venice turpentine.
- HOFFMANN'S ANODYNE** (Anodyne drops). (*Spiritus ætheris compositus B.P.*) Compound spirit of ether, containing a solution of heavy oil of wine (a mixture of ethylene sulphate, ethyl sulphate, and ether), in ether and alcohol.
- HOFFNER'S BLUE.** See **COBALT BLUE**.
- HOFMANN'S BLUE.** A pigment, $\text{KFe}(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- HOFMANN'S VIOLET** (Iodine Violet, Dahlia, Primula, Violet 4RN, Red Violet 5R Extra, Violet 5R, Violet R, Violet RR). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the hydrochlorides and acetates of the mono-, di-, or trimethyl (or ethyl)-rosaniline, and pararosanilines. Hydrochloride of triethyl-rosaniline, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$. Dyes wool, silk, and mordanted cotton violet.
- HOG GUM.** See **BASSORA GUM**.
- HOLADIN.** A dried extract of the entire pancreas, containing all the constituents of the glands, and having the power to digest starch and proteins.
- HOLLANDITE.** A manganese ore of essentially the same composition as Psilomelane (*q.v.*).
- HOLOCAINE** (Phenocaine). *p*-Diethoxy-ethenyl - diphenyl - amidine - hydrochloride, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}(\text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$. Used by oculists as a local anæsthetic, in the place of cocaine.
- HOLOKLASTITE.** See **PETROCLASTITE**.
- HOMADRENINE.** See **ARTERENOL**.
- HOMATROPINE.** The tropine ester of mandelic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{NCH}_3$. Used for dilating the pupil of the eye.
- HOMBERG'S METAL.** A fusible alloy, containing 3 parts bismuth, 3 parts tin, and 3 parts lead. It has a M.Pt. of 122°C .
- HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS.** Anhydrous calcium chloride, CaCl_2 , which, when fused, and exposed to the sun, becomes phosphorescent in the dark.
- HOMBERG'S SALT.** Boric acid, H_3BO_3 .
- HOMILITH.** A mineral, $\text{FeO} \cdot 2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
- HOMOBARBITAL.** See **PROPONAL**.
- HOMOGUAIACOL.** See **CREOSOTE-GUAIACOL**.
- HOMOKOL.** A sensitiser for silver bromide plates. It is a mixture of Quinoline red with an isocyanine dye.
- HOMOPHOSPHINE G.** An acridine dye-stuff, belonging to the same class as Acridine orange R extra.
- HOMORENON** (Paradrin). Ethyl-amino-aceto - pyrocatechol - hydrochloride, $(\text{HO})_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5) \cdot \text{HCl}$. Used in medicine as a substitute for adrenaline.
- HONEY.** A mixture of dextrose and levulose, together with a little sucrose, dextrines, flavouring matter, pollen, and a small quantity of free formic acid.
- HONEY-DEW.** A viscid, sugary material, occasionally met with in the leaves of the maple, lime, and black alder.
- HONEY STONE.** See **MELLITE**.
- HONEY SUGAR.** See **GLUCOSE**.
- HONTHIN.** A Hungarian tannalbin (albumin tannate). An intestinal astringent.
- HOOCHINOO.** An alcoholic drink prepared by North American Indians. It contains from 20-25 per cent. alcohol.
- HOOF MEAL.** See **HORN MEAL**.
- HOOKER'S GREEN.** See **CHROME GREENS**.
- HOPEITE.** A mineral, $\text{Zn}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- HOP-FLOUR.** A sticky, yellow dust, attached to the lower inside base of the bracts of the hop cone. It is the flavouring material of the hop.
- HOPOGAN.** The main constituent of this substance is magnesium peroxide (magnesium perhydrol), MgO_2 .
- HOPOL POWDER.** A proprietary preparation for making liquid metal polish, by adding a turpentine substitute to it.
- HOPPER SALT.** Sodium chloride, which has been caused to crystallise in large hollow cubes which float when alum is added to the bath.

HOP SUBSTITUTE. Quassia, a bitter principle, said to be used as a hop substitute. Picric acid is also said to be used for a similar purpose.

HORDEINE. See **HORDENINE**.

HORDENINE (Hordeine, Anhaline). p -Oxy-phenyl-dimethyl-ethylamine, $\text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, obtained from barley malt. It retards coagulation of the blood, and raises the blood pressure. Used in dysentery, and as a tonic.

HORMONAL. A preparation made from the spleen of an animal, used in medicine for constipation.

HORNBLende. A mineral. It is a constituent of a variety of rocks. $3(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

HORN LEAD. See **KERASITE**.

HORN MEAL (Hoof Meal). A nitrogenous manure, obtained from hoofs, horns, and claws, by treating them with superheated steam, drying, and grinding. It contains on an average about 14 per cent. nitrogen.

HORN-QUICKSILVER. A mineral. It is mercurous chloride, HgCl (calomel).

HORN SILVER. A mineral. It consists of silver chloride, AgCl .

HORNSTONE. A mineral. It is a variety of jasper.

HORSE BRIMSTONE. Black sulphur (*q.v.*)

HORSE-FLESH ORE. See **PURPLE COPPER ORE**.

HOWARD'S SILVER. Mercury fulminate, used for percussion caps.

HOYLE'S METALS. Bearing metals, usually containing about 46 per cent. tin, 12 per cent. antimony, and 42 per cent. lead.

HUANTAJAYITE. A mineral ($\text{Na} \cdot \text{AgCl}$).

HUBER'S REAGENT. A solution of ammonium molybdate and potassium ferrocyanide. Used for the detection of free mineral acids.

HUBL'S REAGENT. (1) Iodine (50 grams), dissolved in 1 litre of 95 per cent. alcohol. (2) Mercuric chloride (60 grams), dissolved in 1 litre of alcohol. Used for obtaining the iodine value of fats and oils.

HUBNERITE. A mineral. It consists mainly of a tungstate of manganese, MnWO_4 .

HULSITE. A mineral, $12(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg})\text{O} \cdot 2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SnO}_2 \cdot 2\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HUMBOLDTILITE. See **MELILITE**.

HUMITE. See **CHONDRODITE**.

HUMOGEN. Bacterised peat.

HUNGARY BLUE. Cobalt blue (*q.v.*).

HUNGARY GREEN. Malachite green (*q.v.*).

HUNTILITE. A mineral, Ag_2As .

HUREAULITE. A mineral, $5(\text{Mn}, \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot 2\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HURR NUT. Myrobalans.

HUTCHINSONITE. A mineral. It is a sulph-arsenite of thallium, lead, silver, and copper.

HYACINTH (Jargon, Matura Diamond). Minerals. They are clear varieties of

zircon (a silicate of zirconium). Gemstones.

HYACINTH-GERANIUM OIL. An oil obtained by distilling geraniol over hyacinth flowers.

HYALINE. A mineral. It consists of alumina, Al_2O_3 .

HYALITE (Water Opal, Muller's Glass). A mineral. It is a colourless and transparent variety of opal (*q.v.*).

HYALITHE. A black glass manufactured in Bohemia.

HYALOPHANE. A mineral, $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{SiO}_2$.

HYCOL. A disinfectant. It contains phenolic bodies, and gives emulsions with water.

HYDRACETIN. See **PYRODINE**.

HYDRACH. Arsenious oxide, As_2O_3 . The inhabitants of Styria eat it under the above name, to increase their endurance.

HYDRALIN. See **SAVONADE**.

HYDRAMIN. A combination of p -phenylene-diamine and quinol.

HYDRARGILLITE (Gibbsite). A mineral. It is a hydrated alumina, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDRARGOL. Mercury succinimide ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2 \cdot \text{N}_2 \cdot \text{Hg}$). Used in medicine, in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

HYDRARGOTIN. Mercury tannate, $\text{Hg}_2 \cdot 3(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_6)\text{OH}$, containing 50 per cent. mercury. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

HYDRARGYROL. The mercury-potassium salt of thymol- p -sulphonic acid, $(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{OK} \cdot \text{SO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{Hg}$. Used in medicine.

HYDRARSAN. A solution of a mixture of arsenious, mercuric, and potassium iodides, and antipyrine.

HYDRASTIS. The dried rhizome and roots of *Hydrastis canadensis*.

HYDRATED CELLULOSE. See **ALKALI CELLULOSE**.

HYDRATED MANGANESE ORE. See **VARVICITE**.

HYDRATED ZINC OXIDE. Zinc hydroxide, $\text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2$.

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS or MORTARS.

These are prepared by calcining mixtures of calcium carbonate with from 10-30 per cent. of clay. Tricalcium silicate, $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$, and tricalcium aluminate, $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, are formed.

HYDRAULIC LIMES. Limes containing from 15-30 per cent. clayey matter (aluminium silicate). They are made by burning impure limestones at a low temperature. They slake in water, but show hydraulic properties.

HYDRAULIC MORTAR. See **HYDRAULIC CEMENTS**.

HYDRAZINE YELLOW. See **TETRAZINE**.

HYDRIODIC ETHER. Ethyl iodide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$.

HYDRIODOL. See **CYPRIDOL**.

HYDROBORACITE. A mineral which occurs in the Stassfurt deposits, $\text{CaB}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{MgB}_4\text{O}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDROBROMIC ETHER (Bromhydric Ether). Ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br .

HYDROCARBON OIL. Liquid paraffin.

HYDROCHININ. Hydroquinone (*q.v.*).

HYDROCHLORIC ETHER. Ethyl chloride, C_2H_5Cl .

HYDROCYANITE. A mineral. It is copper sulphate, $CuSO_4$.

HYDROERGOTININE. Ergotoxine.

HYDROGEN, DICARBURETTED. See OLEFIANT GAS.

HYDROGENITE. A mixture of 5 parts ferro-silicon, 90-95 parts silicon, 12 parts sodium hydroxide, and 4 parts slaked lime. When ignited it yields hydrogen.

HYDROGEN, LIQUID PHOSPHORETTED. See LIQUID PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN.

HYDROGEN, PHOSPHORETTED. See PHOSPHINE.

HYDROGEN RUBEANIDE. The amide of dithio-oxalic acid, $CS(NH_2)CS(NH_2)$.

HYDROGEN, SELENIETTED. See SELENIETTED HYDROGEN.

HYDROGEN, SELENIURETTED. See SELENIETTED HYDROGEN.

HYDROGEN, SULPHURETTED. See SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.

HYDROGEN, TELLURETTED. See TELLURETTED HYDROGEN.

HYDROKINONE. Hydroquinone (*q.v.*).

HYDROL. A German registered name for certain oils which are soluble in water. They are used in metal works, and as lubricants, and rust preventers.

HYDROLITES. See WATER-STONES.

HYDROLITH. A 90 per cent. calcium hydride which yields hydrogen on contact with water. It is used for filling military balloons.

HYDROMAGNESITE. A mineral. It is a basic carbonate of magnesium, $3MgCO_3.Mg(OH)_2.3H_2O$.

HYDRON BLUE. A dark-blue vat dye, obtained by reducing nitroso-phenol with carbazole to form an indophenol, which is heated with sodium sulphide, and subsequently with sulphur.

HYDRONEPHELINE. A mineral, $2Na_2O.3Al_2O_3.6SiO_2.7H_2O$.

HYDROPHANE. A mineral. It is an opal.

HYDROPYRINE. See APYRON.

HYDROQUINONE. *p*-Dioxy-benzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. A photographic developer.

HYDROS. Hydrosulphite of soda, used as a decolorising agent.

HYDROSOL. An aqueous colloidal silver solution.

HYDROSULPHITE (Rongalite, Hyraldite, Decroline, Redo, Blanchite, Blankit). Hydrosulphites used in dyeing, and for decolorising sugar syrups. The active principle is sodium hydrosulphite, $Na_2S_2O_4$, or sodium hydrosulphite-formaldehyde (sulphoxylate), $NaHSO_2.CH_2O.2H_2O$.

HYDROSULPHITE A. A 10 per cent. solution of hydrosulphite NF, or hyraldite. Used for testing dyed fabrics.

HYDROSULPHITE B. Prepared by acidifying 200 c.c. of hydrosulphite A with 1 c.c. acetic acid. Used for testing dyed fibres.

HYDROSULPHITE BASF. A 90 per cent. sodium hydrosulphite, $Na_2S_2O_4$.

HYDROSULPHITE NF (Rongalite Conc.). A condensation product of formaldehyde and sodium hydrosulphite. It consists of a mixture of formaldehyde-sodium bisulphite, $NaHSO_2.CH_2O$, and formaldehyde - sodium - sulphoxylate, $NaHSO_2.CH_2O$. Used as a discharger in calico printing.

HYDROSULPHITE NF CONC. See HYRALDITE C EXT.

HYDROUS SILICA. See OPAL.

HYDROUS WOOL FAT. See LANOLIN.

HYDROZINCITE (Zinc Bloom). A mineral. It is a carbonate of zinc, $3ZnCO_3.2H_2O$.

HYDROZONE (Glycozone, Pyrozone). Trade names for hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , used as an antiseptic in dental practice.

HYDRYL. The product of the interaction between mercuric oxide and Orsudan (*q.v.*).

HYDUROL. See ASUROL.

HYOSCIN. Scopolamine, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, an alkaloid.

HYPEROL (Ortizon, Perhydrate). A compound of hydrogen peroxide and urea, with a trace of citric acid, to render it stable. It contains 34 per cent. hydrogen peroxide, and has bactericidal properties.

HYPERSTHENE. A mineral, $(Fe.Mg)SiO_3$.

HYPERTHERMINE. See AMBRINE.

HYPNAL (Chlorpyrin). Mono-chloral-antipyrine, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.CCl_3(OH)_2$. Used medicinally in the place of chloral, as a soporific.

HYPNOGEN. See VERONAL.

HYPNONE. See PHENYL METHYL KETONE.

HYPNOTAL. Diethyl-oxy-acetyl-urea. Suggested as a somnifacient.

HYPO. Sodium thiosulphate, $Na_2S_2O_3$. It dissolves halogen silver salts, and is employed in photography.

HYPO, BLACK. See BLACK HYPO.

HYPONITROUS ETHER. Ethyl nitrite, $C_2H_5.NO_2$.

HYPOPHYSIN. The crystalline sulphate obtained from the phosphotungstate acid precipitate of the pituitary gland extract.

HYPORIT. The trade name for calcium hypochlorite, containing 80 per cent. available chlorine. An antiseptic.

HYRALDITE. See HYDROSULPHITE.

HYRALDITE A. See HYDROSULPHITE NF.

HYRALDITE C EXT. (Hydrosulphite NF Conc.). Sodium formaldehyde-sulphoxylate, $NaHSO_2.CH_2O.2H_2O$. Used as a reducing agent in calico printing.

HYRGOLUM. The trade name for a form of colloidal mercury.

HYSTAZARIN. Dioxy - anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4$.
HYSTEROL. Another name for Borneyal (*q.v.*).

ICHTHAMMONIUM. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHAMOL. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHARGAN (Silver Ichthylol, Argent-ichthol). Silver ichthyol-sulphonate, containing 30 per cent. silver. It is used in medicine as a germicide.

ICHTHERMOL. The mercury compound of ichthyol. It contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of its volume of mercury and is used as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds and burns.

ICHTHIUM. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHOCALCIUM. Calcium ichthosulphonate.

ICHTHOFERRUM. Iron ichthosulphonate.

ICHTHOFORM (Ichthyoform, Formichthol). A compound of ichthyol-sulphonic acid, and formaldehyde. Given internally as an intestinal antiseptic. Also used externally as a substitute for iodoform for wounds.

ICHTHOSAN. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHOSODIUM (Ichthylolate). Sodium ichthosulphonate.

ICHTHOSULPHOL. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHOSULPHONIC ACID. Produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon crude ichthyol.

ICHTHOZINCUM. Zinc ichthosulphonate.

ICHTHYDRIN. A by-product in the manufacture of ichthyol.

ICHTHYNAL. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHYNAT. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. Isinglass (*q.v.*).

ICHTHYODINE. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHYOFORM. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHYOL. A volatile oil containing sulphur, obtained by the dry distillation of a bituminous schist (stink stone), found in the Tyrol.

The name ichthyol is also applied to the ammonium salt, ammonium - ichthyol-sulphonate, $C_{28}H_{30}S_2O_6(NH_4)_2$. The following are some of the many products on the market which are said to be ichthyol preparations: Ichthammon, Ichthium, Ichthammon, Ichthammonium, Ichthamol, Ichthosan, Ichthyodine, Ichthosulphol, Lithylol, Ichtolithium, Ichden, Ichthynat, Ichthyopon, Isarol, Ichthynal, Piscarol, Pisciol, Subitol, Thiolin, and Isurol.

The salts of ichthyol are used in skin diseases, and internally in tuberculosis, as an antiseptic.

Also see **THIOL**.

ICHTHYLOLATE. See **ICHTHOSODIUM**.

ICHTHYOL - ALBUMEN (Ichthalbine, Albichthol). A substance obtained by precipitating an albumin solution with a solution of ichthyol-sulphonic acid. Used in the treatment of intestinal catarrh.

ICHTHYOLIDINE. The piperazine salt of ichthyol-sulphonic acid. Used in the treatment of gout and uric acid troubles.

ICHTHYOL-SALICYL. A mixture of ichthyol and sodium salicylate.

ICHTHYOPON. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTOFORM. See **ICHTHOFORM**.

ICHTOLITHIUM. See **ICHTHYOL**.

I

IACHIOL. Silver fluoride, AgF.

IATREVIN. A condensation product of menthol and isobutyl-phenol. Has been used as an internal antiseptic in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

IBITE. A compound of tannin and bismuth oxy-iodide, $C_6H_2(OH)_2(COOH)O.CO.C_6H_3(OH)O_2.BiI$. Said to be used as an antiseptic and deodorant powder. It is related to "Airol."

ICE COLOURS. Colours formed on the fibre by treating it with a phenol, and then with a diazotised amine, in the presence of ice. They are also known as Ingrain colours.

ICELAND SPAR. Purest crystalline calcite, $CaCO_3$, from Iceland.

ICELINE. See **PRESERVATIVE**.

ICE-SPAR. See **SANIDINE**. Also cryolite, which name means ice-spar.

ICE-STONE. See **CRYOLITE**.

ICHDEN. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTAMMON. See **ICHTHYOL**.

ICHTHALBINE. See **ICHTHYOL-ALBUMEN**.

ICHTHAMMON. See **ICHTHYOL**.

IDOCRASE. A mineral. It is essentially a silicate of calcium and aluminium, but many other elements are also present.

IDRIALINE. See **IDRIALITE**.

IDRIALITE. A peculiar variety of cinnabar from India. It is a mixture of cinnabar, HgS , with Idrialine (a hydrocarbon which is present in Idrialite to the extent of as much as 75 per cent.), iron pyrites, clay, and gypsum.

IGASURINE. Impure brucine.

IGAZOL. A mixture of paraform, iodoform, and terpene hydrate. It has been employed in the treatment of tuberculosis.

IGESKY'S REAGENT. A solution of 5 per cent. picric acid in absolute alcohol. Used for etching in the micro-analysis of carbon steels.

IGNITION PILLS. Small pills of platinised asbestos or pumice.

ILESITE. A mineral, $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot (\text{Zn.Fe})\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ILLIPE BUTTER. See **BASSIO TALLOW**.

ILLURIN BALSAM. The oleo-resin from *Paradaniella oliveri*. Used for adulterating balsam of copaiba.

ILLYRIN. A preparation similar to Ichthyol (*q.v.*).

ILMENITE (Titaniferous Iron Ore, Titanic Iron, Titaniferous Iron). A mineral. It consists of about 52 per cent. titanic oxide, TiO_2 , and 48 per cent. ferrous oxide, FeO .

ILSEMANITE. A mineral, Mo_2O_4 .

ILVAITE. A mineral, $(\text{Ca.Fe})\text{O.Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$.

IMBUREL. See **CHAY ROOT**.

IMIODID. A substance obtained by heating *p*-ethoxy-phenyl-succinimide with a solution containing potassium iodide and iodine. A powerful antiseptic.

IMITATION CINNABAR. See **CINNABAR**, **IMITATION**.

IMITATION RUM. See **RUM**.

IMMEDIAL BLACK. A dyestuff obtained by fusing 1-chloro-2 : 4-dinitro-benzene and *p*-amino-phenol with sodium polysulphide.

IMMEDIAL BLACK N. A dyestuff produced by the sulphurisation of dinitrophenol.

IMMEDIAL BLACK V. A dyestuff produced by the fusion of dinitro-oxydiphenylamine with sodium polysulphide. It dyes cotton black from a sodium sulphide bath. By the oxidation of the colour on the fibre by hydrogen peroxide, it is converted into Immedial blue (indigo blue).

IMMEDIAL BLUE. A dyestuff produced from hydroxy - dinitro - diphenylamine, and sulphurising at low temperature. It is not Immedial pure blue.

IMMEDIAL BORDEAUX G. A dyestuff prepared by the action of alkaline sulphides and sulphur on amino-hydroxyphenazines.

IMMEDIAL BRONZE. A dyestuff prepared by fusing dinitro-cresol with polysulphides.

IMMEDIAL BROWN B. A brown sulphide dyestuff, giving yellowish-brown shades on cotton. It is manufactured by boiling 4-hydroxy-4-amino-diphenylamine with a solution of sodium hydroxide, and heating the product with sodium polysulphides.

IMMEDIAL CUTCH (Immedial Direct Blue). A dyestuff belonging to the same class as Immedial indone R.

IMMEDIAL DIRECT BLUE. See **IMMEDIAL CUTCH**.

IMMEDIAL GREEN. A dyestuff manufactured by dissolving 4-dimethyl-amino-4-hydroxy-diphenylamine in a solution of sulphur in crystalline sodium sulphide, copper sulphate being added to the solution. The dye is precipitated with salt. It gives bluish-green shades on cotton.

IMMEDIAL INDONE R. A dyestuff obtained from the indophenol produced by oxidising *o*-toluidine with *p*-aminophenol.

IMMEDIAL MAROON B. A dyestuff prepared by the action of alkaline sulphides and sulphur upon amino-hydroxy-phenazine. See **IMMEDIAL BORDEAUX G**.

IMMEDIAL ORANGE C. A dyestuff produced by fusing tolylene-2 : 4-diamine with sulphur. The product is fused with sodium sulphide. Dyes cotton orange-brown.

IMMEDIAL ORANGE N. A sulphide dyestuff made by fusing together the same materials as in Immedial yellow D.

IMMEDIAL PURE BLUE (Sky Blue). A dyestuff manufactured by oxidising a mixture of reduced nitroso-dimethylaniline, and an aqueous solution of phenol, to an indophenol. This is converted by reduction into 4-dimethyl-amino - 4 - hydroxy - diphenylamine, which is added to a hot solution of sulphur and sodium sulphide, then heated.

IMMEDIAL SKY BLUE. A dyestuff produced by the fusion of dimethyl-*p*-amino - *p* - oxy - diphenylamine with sodium polysulphides at 110–115° C. Dyes cotton blue from a sulphide bath.

IMMEDIAL YELLOW D. A dyestuff obtained from *m*-tolylene-diamine and sulphur at 190° C.

IMMEDIAL YELLOW GG. A greenish-yellow dyestuff for cotton, made by fusing together sulphur, benzidine, and dehydro-thio-toluidine.

IMOGEN. Sodium-diamino-naphthol-sulphonate, $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$.

IMOGEN SULPHITE. A combination of several developers with the required amount of sodium sulphite. A photographic developer.

IMPERIAL BLACK. See **DIRECT BLACK**.
IMPERIAL GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN**.

IMPERIAL RED. See **BENZOPURPURIN 4B**, **EOSIN BN**, and **INDIAN RED**.

IMPERIAL SCARLET. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.

IMPERIAL SCHULTZE POWDER. A smokeless powder containing 80 per cent. nitro-lignin, 10 per cent. barium nitrate, and 8 per cent. vaseline.

IMPERIAL STONE. A stone similar to Victoria stone (*q.v.*).

IMPERIAL VIOLET. See REGINA PURPLE.

IMPERIAL YELLOW. See AURANTIA and CHROME YELLOW.

IMPERVITE. See CERESIT.

IMPSONITE. An asphalt similar to Albertite (*q.v.*), but insoluble in turpentine.

INACTIVE MANNITE. See MANNITE, INACTIVE.

INACTIVE TARTARIC ACID. Meso-tartaric acid.

INCENSE. Olibanum, a gum resin.

INDALIZARIN. A dyestuff formed by the action of sulphites upon gallo-cyanine-sulphonic acid. It represents a series of dyes known as chromo-cyanines.

INDALIZARIN GREEN. Nitro-gallo-cyanine-sulphonic acid. Dyes chromed wool green.

INDALIZARIN R and J. A dyestuff produced by the action of sulphites upon gallo-cyanine-sulphonic acid. Dyes blue upon a chrome mordant. Used in printing.

INDAMINE BLUE. See INDAMINE BLUE R and B.

INDAMINE BLUE R and B. A dyestuff. It is amino-dianilido-phenyl-phenazonium-chloride, $C_{20}H_{24}N_3Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton bluish-violet.

INDAMINE 3R (Indamine 6R, Rubramine). A dyestuff prepared by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline-hydrochloride upon *o*-toluidine, or upon a mixture of *o*-toluidine and *p*-toluidine. Dyes tanned cotton reddish to bluish violet.

INDAMINE 6R. See INDAMINE 3R.

INDANTHRENE. A dyestuff produced by fusing β -amino-anthraquinone with potassium hydroxide.

INDANTHRENE C. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of di- and tri-bromo-indanthrene.

INDANTHRENE CD. A dyestuff. It is dichloro-indanthrene. Used in calico-printing.

INDANTHRENE S. The leuco compound of indanthrene. Used in printing.

INDANTHRENE X (Indanthrene Blue RS). A dyestuff. It is anthraquinone-azine, $C_{24}H_{14}N_2O_4$. Dyes cotton from a reduced vat, blue. Employed in printing.

INDANTHRENE BLACK. A dyestuff. It consists of Indanthrene green chlorinated on the fibre.

INDANTHRENE BLUE GC. A dyestuff. It is dibromo-indanthrene.

INDANTHRENE BLUE GCD. A dyestuff. It is dichloro-indanthrene.

INDANTHRENE BLUE RC. A dyestuff. It is mono-bromo-indanthrene.

INDANTHRENE BLUE RS. See INDANTHRENE X.

INDANTHRENE BORDEAUX B. A dyestuff allied to Indanthrene red G.

INDANTHRENE DARK BLUE BO (Cyanthrene). A dyestuff. It is prepared by fusing benzanthrene with alkali.

INDANTHRENE GOLD ORANGE G. See PYRANTHRENE.

INDANTHRENE GOLD ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is the halogen product of Indanthrene gold orange G.

INDANTHRENE GREEN. A dyestuff. It is the nitro-derivative of Indanthrene dark blue BO.

INDANTHRENE GREY B. A dyestuff prepared by the alkaline fusion of 1:5-diamino-anthraquinone.

INDANTHRENE MAROON. A dyestuff obtained by the alkaline fusion of the formaldehyde compound of 1:5-diamino-anthraquinone.

INDANTHRENE OLIVE G. A dyestuff prepared by the fusion of anthracene with sulphur at $250^\circ C$.

INDANTHRENE RED G. A dyestuff obtained by condensing 2:6-dichloro-anthraquinone with α -amino-anthraquinone.

INDANTHRENE SCARLET G. A dye stuff obtained by the halogenation of Indanthrene gold orange G.

INDANTHRENE VIOLET RT. A dyestuff produced by the halogenation of Indanthrene dark blue BO.

INDANTHRENE YELLOW. See FLAVANTHRENE.

INDAZINE M. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of dimethyl-phenyl-safranin, and its dimethyl-amino-anilido derivative, $C_{22}H_{23}N_3Cl$, and $C_{24}H_{25}N_3Cl$. Dyes cotton reddish-blue after mordanting with tannin and tartar emetic.

INDAZOLE. Indazine, $C_7H_5O_2$.

INDAZURINE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo- β -naphthol-disulphonic-dioxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{23}N_4S_4O_{14}Na_3$. Dyes cotton reddish-blue.

INDAZURINE BB. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{22}N_4S_4O_{16}Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

INDAZURINE GM. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{23}N_4S_4O_{16}Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue.

INDAZURINE 5GM. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{23}N_5S_4O_{16}Na_4$. Dyes cotton greenish blue.

INDAZURINE RM. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic-sulphonic- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{23}N_4O_{11}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton reddish-blue.

INDAZURINE TS. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-dioxy-naphthoic - sulphonic - amino - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{25}H_{24}N_5S_2O_{11}Na_3$.

♣ Dyes cotton reddish-blue.

INDIA GUM. See BASSORA GUM.

INDIAN BRANDY or TINCTURE. Consists of 1 part spirit of nitrous ether, 1 part compound tincture of rhubarb, and 1 part syrup.

INDIAN CORNFLOUR (Oswego, Maizena). The starch from maize.

INDIAN FIRE. A mixture of 7 parts sulphur, 2 parts realgar, and 24 parts nitre. Used for signalling, and in the manufacture of fireworks.

INDIAN INK (Chinese Ink). Consists of lampblack held together by means of fish glue. It sometimes contains a little ♣ camphor, and also sepia.

INDIANITE. A cement made up of 100 parts rubber, 15 parts rosin, and 10 parts shellac, dissolved in carbon disulphide.

INDIAN LAKE. See CARMINE LAKE.

INDIAN MADDER. See CHAY ROOT.

INDIAN OIL. A drying spirit, distilled from crude mineral oil. Recommended as a solvent and turpentine substitute.

INDIAN PIPESTONE. See CATLINITE.

INDIAN PURPLE. A pigment. It is prepared by precipitating cochineal extract with copper sulphate.

INDIAN RED (Venetian Red, Rouge, Colcothar, Red Bole, Bole, Armenian Bole, Caput Mortuum, English Red, Angel Red, Chemical Red, Pompeian Red, Berlin Red, Iron Minium, Iron Red, Persian Red, Raddle, Reddle, Red Rudd, Red Ochre, Red Chalk, Red Earth, Terra di Sienna, Mineral Purple, Stone Red, Prussian Red, Italian Red, American Sienna, Mineral Rouge, Crocus, Blood Red, Brown Red, Pale Oxide of Iron, Dark Oxide of Iron, Violet Oxide of Iron, Iron Saffron, Imperial Red, Nuremberg Red, Scarlet Ochre, Prague Red, Red Oxide, Scarlet Red, Rubrica, Sinopis, Lemnos Earth).

Red pigments consisting mainly of ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 , with varying amounts of natural argillaceous compounds. Some are natural products (ochres or earths), burnt or unburnt, but the names are also applied to products obtained by heating ferrous sulphate, or as a red residue from the manufacture of fuming sulphuric acid. This consists chiefly of ferric oxide, together with some basic ferric sulphate. The burnt product comes on to the market as Stone red. The following are some of the raw materials used for the production of these pigments: red iron ore, hæmatite, iron ochre, and limonite.

INDIAN SAFFRON. See TURMERIC.

INDIAN SAGO. The sago prepared from potato starch.

INDIAN SARSAPARILLA. Hemidesmes root.

INDIAN YELLOW (Piuri, Purree, Pioury). A pigment used in India, obtained from

the urine of cows fed on mango leaves. The colouring principle is the magnesium or calcium salt of euxanthic acid, $C_{19}H_{16}O_{11}Mg.5H_2O$. Used as a permanent water and oil colour. The name is also used for Citronine B. See CITRONINE B and AUREOLIN.

INDIAN YELLOW G. See CITRONINE B.

INDIARUBBER, ARTIFICIAL. See CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL.

INDICOLITE. A mineral from Brazil. It is a blue tourmaline.

INDIGEN D and F. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDIGO (Indigo Pure BASF). Indigotine, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. Natural indigo is obtained by steeping the leaves of indigo-bearing plants in water, then oxidising the extract. Synthetic indigo is prepared by several methods. Used for cotton, wool, and silk, by steeping the material in a vat containing the leuco compound, then exposing to air.

INDIGO MLB. Indigo in powder, or in a 20 per cent. paste.

INDIGO MBL/4B. See BROMINDIGO FB.

INDIGO MLB/6B. Pentabrom-indigo.

INDIGO MLB/G. Indigo in powder.

INDIGO MLB/R. 5-Brom-indigo.

INDIGO MLB/RR. A mixture of mono- and di-brom-indigo.

INDIGO MLB/T. 7 : 7'. Dimethyl-indigo.

INDIGO MLB/Vat L. A 20 per cent. indigo.

INDIGO RBN and RB. Dibrom-indigo.

INDIGO TRG. Indigo.

INDIGO BLUE (Indigotine). Indigo, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A mixture of methyl violet and malachite green is also known as indigo.

INDIGO BLUE N and SGN. Dyestuffs. They are mixtures of cyanol, with green and red dyes.

INDIGO CARMINE (Indigo Extract, Indigotine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of indigotine-disulphonic acid, or the free acid, $C_{16}H_8N_2O_6S_2Na_3$. Also called Soluble indigo. Dyes wool blue from an acid bath.

INDIGO COPPER. See COVELLITE.

INDIGO EXTRACT. See INDIGO CARMINE.

INDIGO, MINERAL. See MINERAL INDIGO.

INDIGO PURE BASF. See INDIGO.

INDIGO PURPLE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of indigotin-sulphonic acid. It blues bleached cotton, thread, and silk in a soap bath.

INDIGO RED. See INDIPURPURIN.

INDIGO, RED. See FRENCH PURPLE.

INDIGO SALT T. *o*-Nitro-phenol-lactic-methyl-ketone, $C_{16}H_{11}NO_4$. Employed in calico printing, the compound being applied dissolved in bisulphite and converted into indigo by treatment with alkalis.

INDIGO, SOLUBLE. See INDIGO CARMINE.

INDIGO SUBSTITUTES. Violet-blue liquids used in dyeing. They are prepared from logwood extracts by means of potassium bichromate and sodium bisulphite. They probably consist of the bisulphite compounds of an oxidation product of hæmatoxylin, and a chromium salt.

Mixtures of Patent blue with Victoria violet and Lanacryl violet are also known as indigo substitute. Also Induline, soluble, and Diaminogen blue BB (*q.v.*).

INDIGOTINE. See INDIGO CARMINE and INDIGO BLUE.

INDIGOTINE P. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of indigotine-tetra-sulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.

INDIGO VAT. See INDIGO WHITE.

INDIGO WHITE (Indigo Vat). Leucindigotine, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$. Used for the preparation of indigo vats. Fibres such as cotton, wool, or silk, are immersed in an alkaline bath of this compound, and then exposed to air, to precipitate indigo within the fibres.

INDIGO YELLOW 3G. Produced by the interaction of indigo and benzoyl chloride in the presence of copper powder, $C_{23}H_{14}N_2O_2$.

INDIPURPURIN (Indigo Red). Indirubin, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, the basis of a number of dyestuffs.

INDISIN. See MAUVEINE.

INDOCARBON S. A dyestuff produced by fusing indophenol-carbazol with sodium polysulphide, in the presence of copper sulphate.

INDOCHROMINE T. See BRILLIANT ALIZARIN BLUE G and R.

INDOCHROMOGEN S. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-oxy-indophenol-thiosulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{17}N_2O_8S_2Na_2$. It is used in calico-printing, giving greenish-blue shades.

INDOFORM. Salicylic-methylene-acetate, $C_6H_4(CO_2H)O.CH_2.CO_2.CH_3$. Prescribed for gout and neuralgia.

INDOINE BLUE R (Janus Blue, Naphthindone, Naphthindone Blue BB, Bengaline, Vac Blue, Fast Cotton Blue R, Indole Blue R, Diazine Blue, Diazine Blue BR). A dyestuff. It is safranin-azo- β -naphthol. It dyes unmordanted and tanned cotton indigo blue. It is discharged by stannous chloride to a red pattern on a blue ground.

INDOLE BLUE R. See INDOINE BLUE R.

INDOLINE. A basic navy blue dye.

INDOPHENINE. See PARAPHENYLENE BLUE R.

INDOPHENINE EXTRA. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDOPHENOL (α -Naphthol Blue). A dyestuff. It is the oxidation product of dimethyl-*p*-amino-phenyl-*p*-oxy- α -naphthylamine, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O$. Used in vat dyeing.

INDOPHENOL WHITE (Leucindophenol). The tin compound of dimethyl-*p*-amino-phenyl-*p*-oxy- α -naphthylamine, $C_{18}H_{16}$,

N_2O . Used in printing and vat dyeing, in conjunction with indigo.

INDOPHOR. A dyestuff produced by heating phenyl-glycine-*o*-carboxylic acid with an alkali hydroxide. It is indoxyllic acid.

INDULINE. A mixture of aryl-aminoazines, made by heating together amino-azo-benzene, aniline, and aniline hydro-chloride. Used in making inks.

INDULINE 3B. See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.

INDULINE 3B, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDULINE 3B OPAL and 6B OPAL. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDULINE 6B. See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.

INDULINE 6B, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDULINE R and B. See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.

INDULINE BLACK. A dyestuff. It consists of the sulphonic acids of induline, and dyes silk, wool, and cotton.

INDULINE OPAL. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

INDULINE SCARLET. A safranin dye-stuff. It is amino-ethyl-tolu-naphthazonium-chloride, $C_{19}H_{15}N_3Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton scarlet. Chiefly used in printing.

INDULINE, SOLUBLE (Induline R and B, Induline 3B, Induline 6B, Fast Blue R and 3R, Fast Blue 2R, B and 6B, Sloeline RS and BS, Fast Blue greenish, Nigrosine, soluble, Solid Blue 2R and B, Blue CB, Grey R and B, Bengal Blue). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the sodium salts of the sulphonic acids of the various spirit soluble indulines. Dyes wool or silk blue, reddish-blue, or bluish-violet, from an acid bath. Used in silk dyeing, and in the manufacture of inks.

INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE (Induline Opal, Fast Blue R, spirit soluble, Induline 3B, spirit soluble, Induline 6B, spirit soluble, Induline 3B Opal and 6B Opal, Fast Blue B, spirit soluble, Azine Blue, spirit soluble, Indigen D and F, Printing Blue, Acetin Blue, Nigrosine, spirit soluble, Coupier's Blue, Spirit Black, Oil Black, Indophenine Extra, Blue CB, spirit soluble, Pelican Blue, Sloeline, Azo Diphenyl Blue, Violaniline). Mixtures of dianilido, amino, trianilido, and tetra-anilidophenyl-phenazonium-chlorides. Employed for the preparation of the corresponding water soluble colours. Also used (mixed with chrysoidine), for the preparation of black spirit varnishes and polishes. Employed in calico-printing.

INDULINE YELLOW. See FLAVINDULINE.

INDURATED STONE. A stone similar to Victoria stone.

INDURITE. An explosive containing 40 per cent. guncotton freed from lower nitrates, and 60 per cent. mono-nitrobenzene.

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT.

See ALCOHOL, DENATURED.

INFUSIBLE WHITE PRECIPITATE.

Dimercuri-diamonium chloride, ($\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$).

INFUSORIAL EARTH (Fossil Flour,

Kieselguhr, Diatomite, Tripolite). The siliceous remains of diatoms. Used as a non-conducting material for boilers, an absorbent for liquids and liquid manures, in the preparation of dynamite, and as a filling material in soaps, dyes, and rubber goods.

INGOT IRON. A malleable iron prepared in the liquid form.**INGRAIN** (Primuline Red). An azo dyestuff produced by dyeing the fabric with primuline, diazotising its amino group, and developing in a bath of β -naphthol.**INGRAIN BROWN** (Alkali Brown D, Benzo Brown 5R, Cotton Brown R, Terracotta G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-phenylene-diamine, being similar to Ingrain, a developing bath of phenylene-diamine being used.**INGRAIN ORANGE.** A dyestuff produced in a similar manner to Ingrain, using resorcinol instead of β -naphthol.**INK.** Ordinary writing inks consist principally of iron salts of gallotannic and gallic acids. Indigo carmine or logwood extract is sometimes added.**INK, CHINESE.** See INDIAN INK.**INK, COLOURED.** See COLOURED INKS.**INK, INDIAN.** See INDIAN INK.**INK, INVISIBLE.** See INVISIBLE INKS.**INK, MARKING.** See MARKING INKS.**INK POWDER.** A mixture of 10 ozs. powdered nut galls, 2 ozs. zinc sulphide, 4 ozs. iron sulphate, and 1 oz. gum arabic. Ink is made by adding 1 oz. of the powder to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water.**INK, PRINTING.** See PRINTING INKS.**INK, TICKET AND STENCILLING.** See TICKET AND STENCILLING INKS.**INKS, TYPING.** See TYPING INKS.**INLAID LINOLEUM.** See LINOLEUM, INLAID.**INSECT POWDER.** The powdered unexpanded flower-heads of *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium*.**INSECT WAX.** See CHINESE WAX.**INSIPIN** (Tasteless Quinine). The diglycolic ester of quinine sulphate, ($\text{CH}_2\text{COO}\cdot\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$). A substitute for quinine employed in the treatment of malaria.**INSOLUBLE ALGIN.** Alginic acid, obtained from seaweed.**INSULATING MATERIAL, BERKEFELD.** See BERKEFELD INSULATING MATERIAL.**INSULATING MATERIAL, KNOCH'S.** See KNOCH'S PATENT INSULATING MATERIAL.**INSULATING MIXTURE, LEROY'S.** See LEROY'S INSULATING MIXTURE.**INSULIN.** A substance prepared from fresh ox pancreas by treatment with alcohol, precipitating the extract with strong alcohol, filtering at low tempera-

ture, and concentrating *in vacuo*. It is used in the treatment of diabetes.

INSULITE MASTIC FLOORING. A flooring made from Elaterite or similar mineral rubber, mixed with asbestos. It is resistant to acids, and has good wearing qualities.**INTARVIN.** Glyceryl margarate, ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{COO}$)₃. C_3H_5 . Used in the treatment of diabetes.**INTENSE BLUE.** A pigment. It is indigo refined by precipitation.**INTENSIVE BLUE.** See FAST ACID BLUE B.**INTRAMINE.** Di-*o*-amino-phenyl-disulphide, $\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{NH}_2$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.**INULASE.** An enzyme which decomposes inulin.**INVAR.** An alloy of 36 per cent. nickel and 64 per cent. steel (0.2 per cent. carbon in steel). It has very little expansion on heating, and is used for delicate instruments for measuring.**INVERTASE.** See SUCRASE.**INVERTIN.** See SUCRASE.**INVERT SUGAR.** A mixture of molecular proportions of dextrose and levulose, obtained in the hydrolysis of cane sugar by acids. It is used to improve wines, also in the manufacture of liqueurs, fruit preserves, and honey substitutes.**INVISIBLE INKS.** Various. (1) A solution of lead acetate, made visible by exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen; (2) a solution of potassium ferrocyanide, made visible by means of a solution of an iron salt; (3) a solution of rice starch, made visible by vapours of iodine.**IODAL.** A substance prepared by the action of iodine upon a mixture of alcohol and nitric acid.**IODALBACID.** Albumin iodate, containing 10 per cent. iodine, used in the treatment of syphilis.**IODALBIN.** A compound of iodine and protein, containing 21.5 per cent. iodine. Used as a substitute for alkali iodides.**IODALGIN.** A soluble preparation, containing 50 per cent. iodine.**IODALIA.** A saccharated iodine compound, containing tannic acid. It is used to administer iodine to children.**IODAMYLENE.** Valerylene hydriodide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{HI}$. Used in medicine.**IODANISOL.** *o*-Iodo-anisol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{OCH}_3\cdot\text{I}$. An antiseptic.**IODANTIFEBRIN.** Iodo - acetanilide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{I}\cdot\text{NH}\cdot(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})$.**IODANYTOL.** A 10 per cent. solution of iodine in anlytin (a 33 per cent. solution of ichthyol).**IODARGYRITE** (Iodyrite). A mineral. It is silver iodide, AgI.**IODEIGON.** An iodine derivative of peptone (if soluble), or of albumin (if insoluble). See EIGONES.**IODEOSIN B.** See ERYTHROSIN.**IODEOSINE G.** See ERYTHROSIN G.**IODESIN.** Tetra - iodo - fluoresceine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_5\text{I}_4\text{O}_5$.

IODFERRATIN. An iodine compound of Ferratin (*q.v.*), containing 6 per cent. each of iodine and iron.

IODGALLICIN. Bismuth - oxy - iodo - methyl - gallol, $C_6H_2(COOCH_3)(OH)_2$. $OBi(OH)I$. It contains 23 per cent. iodine, and is used as a disinfectant and wound antiseptic.

IODICYL. Di-iodo-salicylic-methyl ester.

IODIDE OF MERCURY, GREEN. See GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.

IODIDE OF MERCURY, RED. See RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

IODIN. Iodised arachis oil.

IODINE BLISTER. (*Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri B.P.*) It consists of mercuric iodide mixed with benzoated lard.

IODINE EIGONES. See EIGONES.

IODINE GREEN (Night Green, Pomona Green, Light Green, Metternich Green). A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of heptamethyl - rosaniline chloride, $C_{25}H_{35}N_3Cl_2Zn$. Dyes silk green.

IODINE-POTASSIUM IODIDE SOLUTION. See LUGOL'S SOLUTION.

IODINE RED (Iodine Scarlet, Brilliant Scarlet, Scarlet Red). A pigment. It is mercuric iodide, HgI_2 .

IODINE VIOLET. See HOFMANN VIOLET.

IODINE - ZINC - STARCH SOLUTION. Starch (5 grams), and zinc chlorate (20 grams), are boiled with 100 c.c. of water until clear, when 2 grams of zinc iodide are added, and the whole made up to 1 litre.

IODINOL. See IODIPIN.

IODIPIN (Iodinol). A compound of iodine and sesamé oil, sold as 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. Iodipin (containing 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. iodine). It is used in the treatment of syphilis.

IODISALIN. Methylene-iodo-disalicylic acid. Used in medicine.

IODISED QUININE HYDRIOIDE. Quinine-iodo-hydriodide.

IODISED OIL. Almond oil containing iodine. Used as a liniment.

IODISED STARCH. Iodide of starch, used in medicine.

IODISTOL (Iodosol, Iodohydromol, Iothy-mol, Iosol). Thymol iodide, $C_6H_2(CH_3)(OH)(C_3H_7)I$. Used in medicine.

IODITE. An ore of silver, AgI , containing 46 per cent. silver.

IODIVAL (Iovalurea). Mono-iodo-isovaleryl-urea, $(CH_3)_2CH.CHI.CO.NH.CO.NH_2$. Used in medicine as a substitute for iodine and iodides.

IODOACETONE. A substance obtained by dissolving iodine in acetone, $CH_3.CO.CH_2I$. Used in the treatment of carbuncles.

ODO-ATOXYL. The sodium salt of iodo-phenyl-arsenic acid. Used as a substitute for Atoxyl in the treatment of syphilis.

IODOBROMITE. A mineral, $Ag(Cl.Br.I)$.

ODO - CAFFEINE. Sodium - caffeine-iodide.

IODOCOL. A substance prepared from guaiacol and iodine in sodium iodide.

An antiseptic used for the treatment of eczema and other diseases.

IODOCRESOL (Traumatol). Cresol iodide $C_6H_3I.(CH_3)OH$. It contains 55 per cent. iodine, and is used locally as an antiseptic in syphilitic ulcers and eczema. Also used as a substitute for iodoform.

IODOCROL. Carvacrol iodide, $C_{10}H_{13}OI$. An antiseptic used in surgical dressings.

ODO-EOSIN. Erythrosin or Pyrosin. Used as an indicator.

IODOFAN. Mono-iodo-dihydroxy-benzene-formaldehyde, $C_6H_3I(OH)_2.H.CO.H$. A condensation product of formaldehyde and iodo-resorcin. Used as a substitute for iodoform as a dusting powder for wounds.

ODOFORMAL. A compound of iodo-form and hexamethylene-tetramine-ethyl iodide, $C_6H_{15}N.C_2H_5I.CH_3$. Used as a substitute for iodoform.

ODOFORMIN (Iodoformolin). Hexamethylene - tetramine - iodoform, $CH_3I(CH_2)_6N_4$. Used in surgery as an odourless substitute for iodoform.

ODOFORMOGEN. Iodoform albuminate.

ODOFORMOLIN. See IODOFORMIN.

ODOGLIDINE. A preparation of wheat gluten, containing 10 per cent. iodine. Used in medicine.

ODOGLOBIN. Di-iodo-tyrosine, $HO.C_6H_2I_2.CH_2.CH(COOH)NH_2$.

ODOGLUTEN. A preparation of vegetable albumin containing 8 per cent. iodine.

ODOHEMOL. See HEMOL.

ODOHYDROMOL. See IODISTOL.

IODOL. Tetra-iodo-pyrrol, C_4I_4NH . Used externally as a substitute for iodoform, and internally as a substitute for alkali iodides.

ODOLEN. A combination of Iodol (tetra-iodo-pyrrol), and albumin. It contains 30 per cent. Iodol.

IODOLIN. Quinoline-chloro-methyl-iodo-chloride, $(C_9H_7N)(CH_3Cl)CH$. Used in medicine.

IODOLYSIN (Sinetide). A preparation similar to Tiodine. It contains 43 per cent. thiosinamine, and 47 per cent. iodine, and is used in medicine.

IODOMENIM. Iodised casein, containing bismuth. It contains 10 per cent. iodine, and is intended as a substitute for iodides in the treatment of syphilis.

IODOMERCURY HEMOL. See HEMOL.

IODOMETHANE. Methyl iodide, CH_3I .

IODOPHEN. See NOSOPHENE.

IODOPHENIN. Tri-iodo-phenacetin.

ODOPROTEIN. An albumin preparation containing 10 per cent. iodine.

IODOPYRINE. Iodine antipyrine, $C_{11}H_{11}IN_3O$. Prescribed as an antipyretic and antineuralgic.

ODOSE. A red powder stated to be a compound of iodine and a nucleo-protein. It contains 10 per cent. iodine, and is recommended in the treatment of goitre and glandular enlargement.

IODOSOL. See IODISTOL.

IODOSTARIN. Taririnic acid di-iodide, $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}CI = Cl.(CH_2)_4(COOH)$. Used

as a substitute for alkali iodides in medicine.

IODOSYL. A red powder, $C_6H_3I.OI.CO.OH$, used as a substitute for iodoform in the treatment of wounds, ulcers, and ringworm.

IODOTERPENE. An ointment-like substance composed of iodine and terpine hydrate. Said to be a substitute for iodoform.

IODOTHYRINE. An iodine compound of the thyroid gland. Prescribed in goitre and eczema.

ODOVAL. Mono-iodo-isovaleryl-urea, $(CH_3)_2CH.CHI.CO.NH.CO.CH_3$.

ODOZEN. An iodised oil of wintergreen. It is an American substitute for Sanoform.

ODOZOL. Di-iodo-*p*-phenol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_2I_2(OH)SO_3H.3H_2O$.

IODURETTED OIL. A 0.5 per cent. solution of iodine in almond oil.

ODYLIN. Bismuth-iodo-salicylate. Said to be used as an odourless substitute for iodoform.

ODYLOFORM. Iodised gelatin, containing 10 per cent. iodine. Used as a substitute for iodoform.

ODYRITE. See IODARGYRITE.

IOGEN. A substance produced by the action of iodine upon the anhydride of phthalic acid. It is antiseptic and germicidal, and is used in oil, for the treatment of nose and throat affections.

IOHYDRIN (Iothion). Di-iodo-isopropylalcohol, $CH_3I.CH(OH).CH_2I$. Used as a substitute for alkali iodides. When mixed with olive oil, vaseline, or lanoline, it forms a preparation containing iodine in an easily absorbable form.

IOLITE (Dichroite, Cordierite). A mineral, $4(Mg.Fe)O.4Al_2O_3.10SiO_2.H_2O$.

IOSOL. See IODISTOL.

IOTHION. See IOHYDRIN.

IOTHYMOL. See IODISTOL.

IOVALUREA. See IODOVAL.

IPECAC (Ipecacuanha). The dried root of *Uragoga ipecacuanha*.

IPECACUANHA. See IPECAC.

IPECACUANHA, ALCRESTA. See ALCRESTA IPECACUANHA.

IPECACUANHA WINE. A mixture of 1 part by volume of liquid extract of ipecacuanha with 19 parts of sherry.

IRIDIN (Irisin). The powdered extract of iris.

IRIDIUM STEEL. A German steel containing 4 per cent. cobalt, 16 per cent. tungsten, 3.5 per cent. chromium, 0.67 per cent. vanadium, 0.8 per cent. molybdenum, and 0.6 per cent. carbon.

IRISAMINE G (Rhodine 3G). A dyestuff. It is the ethyl ether of unsymmetrical dimethyl - homo - rhodamine, $C_{25}H_{25}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton, silk and wool, red.

IRIS BLUE. See FLUORESCENT BLUE.

IRIS GREEN. See SAP GREEN.

IRISH PEARL MOSS. Caragheen moss, a gelatinous seaweed.

IRISIN. See IRIDIN.

IRIS VIOLET. See AMETHYST VIOLET.

IRONAC. An acid-resisting alloy of iron and silicon. It contains 13 per cent. silicon, 84 per cent. iron, 0.77 per cent. manganese, 1.08 per cent. carbon, and 0.78 per cent. phosphorus.

IRON, ALGINOID. See ALGIRON.

IRON ALUM. Ammonio-ferric alum.

IRON, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM IRON.

IRON, ARSENICAL. See ARSENICAL IRON.

IRON ARSENITE, SOLUBLE. Ammoniated citro-arsenite of iron.

IRON BLACK. Antimony precipitated as a fine powder, by action of zinc upon an acid solution of an antimony salt. It is used for giving the appearance of polished steel to papier maché and plaster of Paris. See BLACK ANTIMONY.

IRON BUFF (Nankin Yellow). A mineral colour. It is ferric hydroxide, and is used for colouring cotton by impregnating the fibre with green vitriol (ferrous sulphate), and passing it through caustic soda.

IRON, BURNT. See BURNT IRON.

IRON CARBONATE, SACCHARATED. See SACCHARATED IRON CARBONATE.

IRON CEMENT. A cement containing iron filings, sulphur, and sal ammoniac, used for drain pipes. Also see EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

IRON CHAMOIS. See IRON BUFF.

IRON, CHROME. See CHROME IRON.

IRON, DIALYSED. See DIALYSED IRON.

IRON EARTH, BLUE. See BLUE IRON EARTH.

IRON, GALVANISED. See GALVANISED IRON.

IRON GLANCE. See HÆMATITE.

IRON, INGOT. See INGOT IRON.

IRONITE. A waterproofing compound. It consists of finely powdered iron, and a soluble salt, which brings about the rapid rusting of the iron in the presence of moisture. It is applied as a paste. Another variety, containing no salt, is mixed with cement.

IRON LIQUOR. See PYROLIGNITE OF IRON.

IRON LIQUOR, PRINTER'S. See PRINTER'S IRON LIQUOR.

IRON, MALLEABLE. See MALLEABLE IRON.

IRON, MANGANESE. See FERRO-MANGANESE.

IRON MICA. See LEPIDOMELANE.

IRON MINIMUM. See INDIAN RED.

IRON, NICKEL. See FERRO-NICKEL.

IRON ORE, ARSENICAL. See MISPICKEL.

IRON ORE, BLUE. See BLUE IRON EARTH.

IRON ORE, BROWN. See BROWN IRON ORE.

IRON ORE, CHROME. See CHROME IRON ORE.

IRON-ORE CEMENT. Cements in which a large proportion of the alumina is replaced by ferric oxide. Also see SIDERO CEMENT.

IRON ORE, KIDNEY. See KIDNEY IRON ORE.

IRON ORE, MAGNETIC. See **MAGNETIC IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, MICACEOUS. See **MICACEOUS IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, NEEDLE. See **NEEDLE IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, PEA. See **BOG IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, RED. See **RED IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, SPATHIC. See **CHALYBITE.**

IRON ORE, SPATHOSE. See **SPATHOSE IRON ORE.**

IRON ORE, SPECULAR. See **HÆMATITE.**

IRON OXIDE, BLACK. See **BLACK IRON OXIDE.**

IRON PHOSPHATE, SACCHARATED. See **SACCHARATED IRON PHOSPHATE.**

IRON, PIG. See **PIG IRON.**

IRON PILL (Blaud's Pill). *Pilula ferri, B.P.* Prepared from ferrous sulphate and sodium carbonate.

IRON PORTLAND CEMENT. See **EISEN PORTLAND CEMENT.**

IRON PYRITES (Mundic). A mineral. It is iron sulphide, FeS_2 .

IRON PYRITES, WHITE. See **MARCA-SITE.**

IRON PYROLIGNITE. See **PYROLIGNITE OF IRON.**

IRON, QUEVENNE'S. See **QUEVENNE'S IRON.**

IRON RED. See **INDIAN RED.**

IRON SAFFRON. See **INDIAN RED.**

IRON SAND. A heavy black sand of metallic lustre. It consists mainly of magnetic ore, but often contains a considerable quantity of titanium. It is also called *Iserine* or *Menaccanite*.

IRON SCURF. A mixture of particles of stone and iron, produced by the wear of siliceous grindstones in grinding gun-barrels. Blue bricks are glazed by sprinkling with this material.

IRON SINTER. A mineral, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_3$.

IRON SOMATOSE. See **SOMATOSE.**

IRONSTONES, BLACK - BAND. See **BLACK-BAND IRONSTONES.**

IRON, TARTRATED. See **TARTRATED IRON.**

IRON, TITANIC. See **ILMENITE.**

IRON, TITANIFEROUS. See **ILMENITE.**

IRON, TUNGSTEN. See **TUNGSTEN IRON.**

IRON VITRIOL (Green Vitriol, Copperas, Green Copperas). Ferrous sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in dye-works, in the manufacture of ink, and as a disinfectant.

IRON, WINE OF. See **WINE OF IRON.**

IRON WOOD. The wood of the hornbeam. It is said to be tonic and antiperiodic.

IRON, WROUGHT. See **MALLEABLE IRON.**

IRRIGAL. A substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood. It contains various phenolic bodies, and is germicidal.

ISAROL. See **ICHTHYOL.**

ISATIN YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is sodium-isatin-phenyl-hydrazone-*p*-sulphonate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool and silk greenish-yellow.

ISATOPHAN. 8-Methoxy-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$.

$\text{H}_4\text{N.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$. Used in the treatment of gout.

ISERINE. See **IRON SAND.**

ISLAND CACAO. *Theobroma seeds.*

ISINGLASS (Fish Gelatin). Consists of the dried inner skin of the swimming bladder of the sturgeon, and similar fish. Used for the clearing of liquids, such as beer and wine. Also see **THAO.**

ISINGLASS, BENGAL. See **AGAR-AGAR.**

ISINGLASS, CEYLON. See **AGAR-AGAR.**

ISINGLASS, CHINESE. See **AGAR-AGAR and THAO.**

ISINGLASS, JAPAN. See **AGAR-AGAR and THAO.**

ISN. A liquid preparation of iron with 0.2 per cent. of ferrous saccharate. It is really a mixture of ferrous citrate (containing oxide), and sugar.

ISO-ANTHRAFLAVIC ACID. 2:7-Dioxy-anthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ISODIPHENYL BLACK. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-disazonaphthol-sulphonic acid-azo-*m*-phenylene-diamine-resorcin, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_8\text{O}_6\text{SNa}$. Dyes cotton black.

ISODULCITE (Rhamnolulcite). Rhamnose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ISOFORM. *p*-Iodo-anisol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_3)\text{IO}_2$. Used as an antiseptic. Because of its explosive properties, it is mixed with calcium phosphate for use as an internal and external antiseptic.

ISOKOL. A similar preparation to *Perikol* (*q.v.*).

ISOL. An oil forming a permanent emulsion with hot or cold water. Used for oiling textiles.

ISOPRAL. Trichloro-isopropyl-alcohol, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$. A hypnotic.

ISOPROPYL CARBINOL. Isobutyl alcohol, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH}$.

ISOPURPURIN. See **ANTHRAPURPURIN.**

ISOQUINOLINE RED. See **QUINOLINE RED.**

α -ISORCIN. See **CRESORCIN.**

ISORUBINE. See **NEW MAGENTA.**

ISO SOAP. A solid sulphonic derivative of castor oil, soluble in hot water. Used as a bleaching, washing, and dressing agent in the textile industries.

ISOTACHIOL. Silver silico-fluoride, Ag_2SiF_6 . Used for sterilising water.

ISOTHIONINE. See **BERNTSEN'S VIOLET.**

ISSOLIN. A phenol-formaldehyde resin, which is soluble in alcohol.

ISSUE PEAS. Orange berries.

ISTIZIN. 1:8-Dihydroxy-anthraquinone. A purgative.

ISUROL. See **ICHTHYOL.**

ISUTAN. See **BISMUTAN.**

ITABIRITES. Minerals. They are hematite schists.

ITALIAN EARTH. A pigment. It is a sienna.

ITALIAN GREEN. A sulphide dyestu obtained by heating *p*-nitro-pheno with copper sulphate in water mixe with caustic soda solution and sulphur. Dyes cotton dull green.

ITALIAN PINK. See **YELLOW CARMINE.**

ITALIAN RED. See **INDIAN RED.**

ITROL. Silver citrate, $C_6H_5O_7Ag_3$. Used as an antiseptic dust for wounds.

ITTILOLO. An Italian preparation of ammonium ichthyolate. A substitute for Ichthyol.

IVORY, ARTIFICIAL. Stearic acid made into a paste with gypsum.

IVORY BLACK. A black pigment made by charring ivory cuttings in closed retorts. Animal charcoal, consisting of practically pure carbon, is also known as ivory black. Also Bone black and Lampblack.

IVORY, VEGETABLE. See **VEGETABLE IVORY.**

IZAL. A distillate from coke residues. It is a proprietary disinfectant.

J

JABORANDI. The native name for several drugs of a sudorific and salivating character, obtained from the leaves and twigs of various species of *Pilocarpus*.

J-ACID. 2 : 5 - Amino - naphthol - 7 - sulphonic acid.

JACK, BLACK. See **BLACK JACK.**

JACKWOOD. A tree cultivated in India. In Europe, it is used as a furniture wood, but in India, as the source of a yellow dye for colouring the robes of priests.

JACQUEMART'S REAGENT. An aqueous solution of mercuric nitrate with nitric acid. Used as a test for ethyl alcohol.

JADE. A mineral. Both Nephrite and Jadeite are known by this name.

JADEITE. A mineral. It is a silicate of sodium and aluminium.

JAFT. See **DCHIT.**

JAGGERY. A sugary material obtained by evaporating toddy before fermentation has commenced, 8 gallons of toddy yielding 2 gallons of jaggery. In Java, jaggery is fermented, and the product distilled for alcohol.

JAHNITE. An explosive. It is a mixture of nitre, lignite coal, and sulphur, with very small quantities of picric acid, potassium chlorate, and calcined soda.

JALAP. The roots and tubers of certain convolvulaceous plants which yield purgative resins.

JALAPIN. The active principle of jalap resin, obtained by decolorising tincture of jalap with animal charcoal, and evaporating.

JALAPURGIN. Jalapin, the chief constituent of jalap resin.

JAMAICA PEPPER. See **ALLSPICE.**

JAMAICA WOOD. See **LOGWOOD.**

JAM, BLACK. See **BLACK JAM.**

JAMBU ASSU. The root of *Piper jaborandi*. Used by the natives of Brazil as a sudorific, diuretic, and febrifuge.

JAMBUL. The seeds of *Eugenia jambolana*.

JAMESONITE. See **ZINKENITE.**

JAMES POWDER. (*Pulvis antimonialis B.P.*) It consists of antimonious oxide mixed with twice its weight of calcium phosphate (purified bone earth).

JAMES FEVER POWDER. A similar product to *Pulvis antimonialis B.P.*

JAMROSIN. A preparation asserted to be the fluid extract of jambul. It is said to possess remedial qualities in the treatment of diabetes.

JANTHONE. A synthetic perfume obtained by condensing citral or lippial with mesityl oxide. It has a violet odour.

JANUS BLUE. See **INDOINE BLUE R.**

JANUS BROWN B (Janus Yellow R). An azo dyestuff produced by diazotising *m* - amino - phenyl - trimethyl - ammonium chloride, coupling the product with α -naphthylamine, diazotising, and

- finally coupling with chrysoidine, $N(CH_3)_3Cl \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_{10}H_6N_2 \cdot C_6H_5(NH_2)_2 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.
- JANUS DYES.** Basic azo dyestuffs. Yellow, red, and brown dyes are produced from the diazo derivatives of amino-phenyl-ammonium, and amino-benzylamine compounds, whilst blue and green dyes are derivatives of various safranines. They dye half-woollens.
- JANUS GREEN B and G.** See DIAZINE GREEN.
- JANUS GREY.** A dyestuff prepared by the action of phenol upon diazo-safranine. It is identical with Diazine black (Kalle).
- JANUS RED** (Janus Brown B). A dyestuff. It is the chloride of trimethyl-amino-benzene-azo-*m*-toluene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{26}H_{26}N_3OCl$. Dyes cotton from an acid bath.
- JANUS YELLOW.** See JANUS BROWN.
- JAPAN AGAR.** See AGAR-AGAR.
- JAPAN BLACK.** See BLACK JAPAN.
- JAPAN CAMPHOR** (Laurel Camphor). Ordinary camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, which separates from the essential oil of *Laurus camphora*. Used for making celluloid and in explosives.
- JAPAN EARTH.** See CUTCH.
- JAPANESE ACID CLAY.** An amorphous mixture of hydrated aluminium silicate and silica. It is a kind of Fuller's earth.
- JAPANESE ANTIMONY.** See BLACK ANTIMONY.
- JAPANESE CEMENT.** A paste made of fine rice flour, well boiled and ground.
- JAPANESE DROPS.** Japanese peppermint oil.
- JAPANESE GELATIN.** See AGAR-AGAR.
- JAPANESE LAC.** See LAC, JAPANESE.
- JAPANESE WAX.** See CHINESE WAX.
- JAPAN ISINGLASS.** See AGAR-AGAR.
- JAPAN LAC.** See LAC, JAPANESE.
- JAPAN SAGO.** The starch from *Cycas revoluta*.
- JARGOON** (Jargon). A mineral. It is a green or yellow variety of Zircon (*q.v.*). A precious stone.
- JARGON.** See JARGOON.
- JARGONELLE PEAR ESSENCE.** A solution of isoamyl acetate in ethyl alcohol. Used for flavouring confectionery.
- JARISCHE'S OINTMENT.** An ointment containing 1 part pyrogallie acid, and 7 parts lard.
- JAROSITE.** A hydrated basic sulphate of potassium and ferric iron, $K_2O \cdot 3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$.
- JASMAL.** That fraction of the essential oil of jasmine flowers distilling at $100^\circ C$.
- JASMIN.** See CITRONINE B.
- JASPER.** A mineral. It consists of grains of quartz intermixed with clayey material, and with red and yellow oxides and hydroxides of iron.
- JASPER, OPAL.** See OPAL JASPER.
- JATREVINE.** A condensation product of menthol camphol and isobutyl phenol. Recommended as an inhalation in cases of catarrh.
- JAULINGITE.** A mineral resin obtained from a species of lignite.
- JAUNE ACIDE.** Acid yellow (*q.v.*).
- JAUNE ANGLAIS.** Victoria yellow (*q.v.*).
- JAUNE BRILLIANT.** See CADMIUM YELLOW.
- JAUNE DE FER.** Mars yellow (*q.v.*).
- JAUNE DE MARS.** Mars yellow (*q.v.*).
- JAUNE D'OR.** Martius Yellow (*q.v.*).
- JAUNE N.** See FAST YELLOW N.
- JAUNE SOLEIL.** See SUN YELLOW.
- JAUNE SOLIDE N.** See FAST YELLOW N.
- JAUNE YELLOW.** See CITRONINE B.
- JAVA WAX** (Getah Wax). Fig wax, obtained from the wax fig tree, *Ficus ceriflua* or *C. cerifera*.
- JECOVOL.** An emulsion of cod-liver oil with the glycerophosphates of sodium, calcium, and iron.
- JELLITAC.** A prepared starch gluten, sold as a powder. An adhesive.
- JELLY, GLYCERIN.** See GLYCERIN JELLY.
- JELLY, MINERAL.** See VASELINE.
- JELLY, PETROLEUM.** See VASELINE.
- JELLY ROCK.** See WILKINITE.
- JELLY, TOOTHACHE.** See TOOTHACHE JELLY.
- JELLY, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE JELLY.
- JEPPEL'S OIL.** Bone oil (*q.v.*).
- JELUTONG** (Pontianac, Bresk, Dead Borneo). A resinous latex yielded by *Dyera costulata*. Used for mixing with rubber.
- JEQUIRTY** (Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads). Abrus, the seeds of *Abrus pectorarius*, an Indian and Brazilian shrub.
- JERSEY STONE.** A felspathic rock, similar to Cornish stone.
- JESUIT'S BARK.** Cinchona bark.
- JESUIT'S TEA.** See MATE.
- JET.** A mineral. It is a fossilised wood, and falls between lignite and coal. Used for ornaments.
- JET BLACK G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-toluene-azo- α -naphthalene-azo-phenyl- α -naphthylamine. It dyes greener shades than the R mark.
- JET BLACK R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-benzene-azo- α -naphthalene-azo-phenyl- α -naphthylamine, $C_{28}H_{24}N_4S_2O_6Na_2$. Dyes wool bluish-black from an acetic acid or a salt bath.
- JEWELLER'S BORAX.** Octahedral borax, $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$.
- JEWELLER'S ROUGE.** The finest calcined ferric oxide or hematite.
- JEW'S PITCH.** See BITUMEN.
- JEYES DISINFECTANT.** A disinfectant containing creosote, rosin, caustic soda, and water. It forms emulsions with water.
- JOHA.** A solution of 40 per cent. salvarsan in iodinol.
- JOHANNITE.** A hydrated sulphate of uranium and copper, containing 68 per cent. UO_3 .
- JOINER'S GLUE.** Either skin or bone glue.
- JOSEPHINITE.** A mineral. It is a nickel-iron alloy, Fe_2Ni_3 .

JOTHION. See IOHYDRIN.

JUCHTEN RED. Fuchsine mixed with chrysoidine, to give a yellower shade.

JUDSON POWDER. An American blasting powder, consisting of sodium nitrate, sulphur, cannel coal, and nitroglycerin.

JUGLON. 5-*α*-Oxy-naphthoquinone, HO.
 $C_{10}H_6O_2$.

JULOL VIOLET. A dyestuff, obtained by acting upon keto-methyl-juloline with phosphorus pentachloride, containing a little oxychloride.

JUMBLE BEADS. See JEQUIRTY.

JUNIPER BERRIES. The dried, ripe fruit of *Juniperus communis*.

JUNIPER, GUM. Sandarac.

JUNIPER TAR OIL (Oil of Cade). *Oleum cadum* B.P. It is the product of the distillation of *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

JUPITER OIL. See OIL OF JUPITER.

K

KACHIN. A photographic developer. Its active constituent is pyrocatechol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. (1 : 2).

K-ACID. 1 : 8-Amino-naphthol-4 : 6-disulphonic acid.

KADOX. A very fine zinc oxide used as a rubber filler.

KAINITE. A salt found in the Stassfurt deposits, consisting mainly of potassium magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride, $K_2Mg(SO_4)_2 \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. The crude material consists of a mixture of kainite and rock salt, and contains 23 per cent. of potassium sulphate. Used as a potash fertiliser, and as a source of potassium sulphate.

KAIRINE A. The corresponding ethyl compound to Kairine M (*q.v.*).

KAIRINE M. *o*-Hydroxy-oxy-tetrahydro-1'-methyl-quinoline, OH. $C_9H_7NCH_3$.

KAIROLINE A. *n*-Ethyl-tetrahydroquinoline.

KAIROLINE B or M. *n*-Methyl-quinoline-tetrahydride, $C_{10}H_{13}N$. It is similar to Kairine. The sulphate is the commercial salt.

KAIROLINE, NITRO. See NITRO-KAIROLINE.

KAISER GREEN. See EMERALD GREEN.

KAISER RED. See EOSIN BN.

KAISERROTH. See EOSIN BN.

KAISER YELLOW. An old name for Aurantia (*q.v.*).

KAKODYLJACOL. See CACODYLIAGOL.

KAKOXENE. A mineral, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot P_2O_5 \cdot 12H_2O$.

KALADANA. The seeds of *Ipomœa lederacea*.

KALAITE. Turquoise (*q.v.*).

KALAQUA. A Belgian tonic containing caffeine.

KALI (Skokian). An intoxicating drink made from the roots of the S. African plant, *Raphionacme divaricata*.

KALIBORITE. A hydrated borate of magnesium and calcium, $K_2Mg_4B_{22}O_{38} \cdot 14H_2O$.

KALI, LEMON. Sherbet.

KALINITE. A mineral. It is potash alum, $K_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SO_3 \cdot 24H_2O$.

KALIO-TONAL (Tonol). Potassium-glyceryl-phosphate. Used medicinally for nervous complaints. Also see TONAL.

KALKSTICKSTOFF. See NITROLIM.

KALLE'S ACID. *α*-Naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_5(SO_3H)_2NH_2$. (1 : 2 : 7).

KALLE'S SALT. Acetone bisulphite, $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3 \cdot NaHSO_3$.

KAKI-SIBU. An antiseptic product obtained from the juice of a plant. Used in Japan.

KALMOPYRIN (Soluble Aspirin, Tyicalsin, Solupyrine, Analutos). Calcium acetyl-salicylate, $(C_6H_5O \cdot OC_6H_4 \cdot COO)_2Ca$. Used as an antirheumatic and analgesic.

KALZOSE. A casein preparation containing calcium.

KAMALA. See **KAMELA**.
KAMBARA EARTH. A similar substance to Fuller's earth or Florida earth.
KAMBE WOOD. See **REDWOODS**.
KAMELA (Kamala). A dyestuff obtained from the seeds or fruits of *Mallotus philipensis* or *Rottlera tinctoria*. Used in India as medicine, and for dyeing silk orange.
KAMPHYLITE. See **MIMETISITE**.
KANDOL. See **GASOLINE**.
KANEITE. A mineral, $MnAs_2$.
KANKAR. See **KUNKUR**.
KANTHOSINE J. See **TOLUYLENE ORANGE G**.
KANTHOSINE R. See **TOLUYLENE ORANGE R**.
KAOLIN. See **CHINA CLAY**.
KAOLIN CATAPLASM (Antiphlogistine, Denver Mud). A substance obtained by mixing kaolin, glycerin, and boric acid with small quantities of thymol, methyl salicylate, and peppermint oil. Used in medicine.
KAOLINITE. A crystalline mineral similar to Kaolin, $H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$.
KAPAZANG OIL. A fat obtained from the seeds of *Hodgsonia heteroclita*.
KAPITHAMIA PISCUM. See **WOOD-APPLE GUM**.
KAPOK. A cotton-like down produced in the seed-pods of the kapok tree. Used in making life-saving jackets.
KAPORIE TEA. The leaves of *Epilobium angustifolium*. Largely used in Russia as a beverage.
KARBOS. A char made from charred sawdust, purified by acid treatment, and mixed with animal charcoal. A decoloriser and filtering medium.
KARELINITE. A mineral. It is an oxysulphide of bismuth, $Bi_2S.Bi_2O_3$.
KARITE OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia paski*.
KARPHOLITE. A mineral, $(Mn.Fe)O.(Fe.Al)_2O_3.SiO_2.2H_2O$.
KARUMGA GUM. A gum of Nigeria, from *Acacia seyal*.
KASPIE LEATHER. Leather goods prepared from oil tannage, and treated with dilute formaldehyde made alkaline with sodium carbonate.
KATALABU GUM. A gum of Nigeria, from *Acacia Sieberiana*. An adhesive.
KATAMEN. Pyrazolone-phenyl-dimethylsulphamine-benzoate.
KATAPLEITE. A mineral, $(Na_2Ca)O.ZrO_2.3SiO_2.2H_2O$.
KATBÉL-KI-GOND. See **WOOD-APPLE GUM**.
KATECHU. See **CUTCH**.
KATIGENE BLACK. See **SULPHUR BLACK T**.
KATIGENE BLACK-BROWN N. See **CACHOU DE LAVAL**.
KAURI GUM. See **AUSTRALIAN COPAL**.
KAWRIE GUM. See **AUSTRALIAN COPAL**.
KEENE'S CEMENT. The name for a number of different plasters prepared by various manufacturers. It is usually obtained by calcining the plaster stone to plaster of Paris, dipping this into a

solution of alum or aluminium sulphate, and recalcining.
KEFALDOL. A chemical combination resulting from the interaction between phenetidin, quinine, citric acid, and salicylic acid. It has been used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.
KEFIR. See **KEPHIR**.
KEILHAUTE. A mineral. It is Sphene with 9 per cent. yttrium.
KELENE. Ethyl chloride, C_2H_5Cl .
KELENMETHYL. A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides. An anæsthetic.
KELP (Varec). The ash from certain algæ, called kelp in Scotland, varec in Normandy. The seaweed and the ash from the seaweed are known as kelp. A source of iodine.
KELP ASH. The ash from seaweed. Used as a source of iodine.
KELP SALT. A mixture of potassium chloride, with some alkaline sulphates and carbonates, formed in the preparation of potassium chloride from kelp.
KENTISH RAG. A siliceous limestone, used as an adulterant of Portland cement.
KENTITE. An explosive. It contains from 32–35 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 32–35 per cent. potassium nitrate, 16–18 per cent. ammonium chloride, and 14–16 per cent. trinitro-toluene.
KEPHALDOL. A preparation made from phenetidine, citric and salicylic acids.
KEPHIR (Kefir). An imitation of fermented mare's milk (Koumiss). It is cow's milk fermented by the addition of a special ferment, *Saccharomyces kephiri*, made in Western Europe. It is a drink, and contains 2 per cent. alcohol. Also see **KOUMISS**.
KERAMO. Tiles of coloured glass, used for floors and walls.
KERAMYL. A solution of hydrofluosilicic acid, H_2SiF_6 .
KERASIN. See **MENDIPITE**.
KERASITE (Cerasine, Horn Lead, Cromfordite). A mineral. It is a compound of lead chloride and carbonate, $PbCl_2.PbCO_3$.
KERITE. An artificial rubber.
KERMES (Alkermes, Kermes Berries, Scarlet Corns, Grains of Kermes). The dried females of the shield louse, *Coccus ilicis*. It contains a red dye related to carmine, and is used for dyeing in Turkey. The name kermes is also applied to an impure antimony sulphide, Sb_2S_3 , containing antimony oxide, Sb_2O_3 . See **KERMES MINERAL**.
KERMES BERRIES. See **KERMES**.
KERMES GRAINS. See **KERMES**.
KERMESIN ORANGE. See **ORANGE T**.
KERMESITE. See **RED ANTIMONY**.
KERMES MINERAL (Brown-Red Antimony Sulphide). A mixture of trisulphide and trioxide of antimony, containing alkali. Used in medicine.
KEROCAIN. A local anæsthetic, said to be identical with German novocaine.
KEROL. A proprietary disinfectant. It contains phenol, and forms emulsions with water.

- KEROSENE** (Paraffin Oil, Astral Oil, Coal Oil). A refined distillate of petroleum, 150–300° C. An illuminating oil.
- KETONE BASE.** Tetramethyl-diaminobenzophenone. An intermediate for dyes.
- KETONE BLUE 4BN.** A dyestuff. It is the sulphonic acid of ethoxy-trimethylphenyl - triamino - triphenyl - carbinol, $C_{30}H_{31}N_3OCl$. Dyes wool and silk blue.
- KETONE BLUE G and R.** Dyestuffs of the same type as Patent blue V, N.
- KETONE CHLOROFORM.** Chloroform prepared from acetone, and not from alcohol.
- KETONE, MICHLER'S.** See MICHLER'S KETONE.
- K.G.S. POWDER.** An explosive. It is a 33-grain powder.
- KHADI.** An intoxicating beverage made by the natives of the Transvaal, from the roots of *Mesembryanthemum Mahoni*.
- KHAKI.** A colouring matter produced on the fibre. The material is dipped in chrome alum, ferrous sulphate, and pyrolignite of iron, and then passed through a solution of sodium silicate.
- KHAKI BROWN C.** See KHAKI YELLOW C.
- KHAKI, MINERAL.** See MINERAL KHAKI.
- KHAKI YELLOW C** (Khaki Brown C, Cross Dye Black FNG). Sulphur dyestuffs.
- KHARSIN.** Sodium-2-amino-tolyl-5-arsinate, $NH_2.C_6H_3(CH_3).AsO(OH).ONa$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- KHARSIVAN.** A proprietary name for Salvarsan (*q.v.*).
- KHORDOFAN GUM** (Turkey Gum). Gum arabic. It is the picked gum derived from *Acacia senegal*.
- KIDNEY IRON ORE.** A mineral. It is a massive, dull red variety of hæmatite.
- KIDNEY STONE.** A mineral. It is Nephrite (*q.v.*). It was worn by the ancients as a charm against kidney disease.
- KIENMEYER'S AMALGAM.** An amalgam consisting of 2 parts mercury, 1 part tin, and 1 part zinc. Used as a coating for frictional electrical machines.
- KIENOL.** Russian oil of turpentine.
- KIESELGUHR.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- KIESELGUHR DYNAMITE** (Gurdynamite, Dynamite). Ordinary dynamite, consisting of nitro-glycerin absorbed by kieselguhr.
- KIESERITE.** Occurs in the Stassfurt deposits. It is magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4.H_2O$, and is a source of Epsom salts.
- KIESERITE, ROCK.** See ROCK KIESERITE.
- KILLAS.** The local name in Cornwall for clay-slates.
- KILLED SPIRITS.** A solution of zinc chloride.
- KINETINE.** A combination of quinine and bectine.
- KINETITE.** An explosive. It is a mixture of the jelly formed by dissolving guncotton in nitrobenzene, with potassium chlorate or potassium nitrate and sulphur.
- KINEURINE.** Quinine glycerophosphate $C_3H_7O_3.H_2PO_3.(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2.4H_2O$. An antiperiodic.
- KING'S BLUE.** See SMALT and COBALT BLUE.
- KING'S YELLOW.** A pigment. It is arsenic sulphide, and occurs naturally as Orpiment (*q.v.*). Also see CHROME YELLOW.
- KINIC ACID** (Chinic acid). Quinic acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6$.
- KINO** (Kino Gum). The dried juice obtained from incisions in the trunk of *Pterocarpus marsupium*. It resembles catechu, and is used in dyeing and in medicine.
- KINO, AUSTRALIAN** (Kino, Eucalyptus, Kino, Botany Bay). The dried exudation of *Eucalyptus* species.
- KINO, BENGAL** (Kino, Madras). Butea gum, from *Butea frondosa*.
- KINO, BOTANY BAY.** See KINO, AUSTRALIAN.
- KINO, COCHIN** (Kino, Malabar). *Kino B.P.*
- KINO, EUCALYPTUS.** See KINO, AUSTRALIAN.
- KINO GUM.** See KINO.
- KINO, MADRAS.** See KINO, BENGAL.
- KINO, MALABAR.** See KINO, COCHIN.
- KIPS.** The skins of small cattle, imported mostly from India.
- KIRCHBERGER GREEN.** A pigment. It has the same composition as Scheele's green.
- KIRKITE, NEW.** See VARVICITE.
- KIRSCHWASSER.** A spirit obtained by the distillation of the fermented juice of cherries. Imitation Kirsch is prepared from grain spirit flavoured with peach stones, or cherry laurel leaves.
- KISH.** Crystalline graphite formed in blast furnace slag during iron smelting.
- KITON.** A mixture of tar and clay. A dust-laying composition for roads.
- KLEE'S SALT.** Acid potassium oxalate, $KHC_2O_4.H_2O$.
- KLEINENBERG'S FAT MIXTURE.** A solution of cacao butter and spermaceti in castor oil. Used as an embedding material in microscopy.
- KLEINITE.** A mineral. It is a mercury-ammonium-chloride.
- KLEIN'S REAGENT.** A saturated solution of cadmium borotungstate, $2(Cd_2H_2W_3O_7).7(WO_3).B_2O_3.H_2O$. Used for the separation of minerals.
- KLINGERITE.** An asbestos preparation containing 80 per cent. asbestos, 2 per cent. flax, and 17 per cent. rubber and balata (the agglutinant). A material of German manufacture, used as a packing for steam-pipe joints.
- KLUCINE.** A proprietary waterproofing compound.
- KNAPP'S SOLUTION.** Mercurous chloride (10.8 grains) are treated with potassium cyanide solution until the addition of caustic soda causes no precipitate.

- Caustic soda solution (100 c.c. of sp. gr. 1.145), added, and the whole diluted to 1 litre. Used for the estimation of glucose.
- KNIGHT'S PATENT ZINC WHITE.** See LITHOPHONE.
- KNOCH'S PATENT INSULATING MATERIAL.** A heat insulator. It is prepared from wood, jut, wool, argillaceous shale, and glue.
- KNOPPERN** (Acorn Galls). Galls (*q.v.*) produced in the immature acorns of various species of oak. A tanning material.
- KOCHER-FONIO.** See COAGULEN CIBA.
- KOHLENSILESIA A4.** A German safety explosive, consisting of 80 per cent. potassium chlorate, 16 per cent. resin, and 4 per cent. nitrated resin.
- KOKA-SEKI.** A variety of pumice used as a building material.
- KOKO.** The leaves of *Celastrus burifolia*. Used in Natal as a sumac substitute for tanning.
- KOKOWAI.** A variety of rouge used by the Maori.
- KOKUM BUTTER** (*Garcinia* Oil, Concrete Oil of Mangosteen). A fat obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia indica* or *G. purpurea*. It is composed of stearine, myristicine, and oleine.
- KOLA NUT** (Kola Seeds). The seeds of *Cola acuminata* and *C. vera*.
- KOLA SEEDS.** See KOLA NUT.
- KOLAX.** An explosive of the same type as Carbonite.
- KOLEN-CARBONITE.** A Belgian explosive containing 25 per cent. nitroglycerin, 34 per cent. potassium nitrate, 1 per cent. barium nitrate, 38.5 per cent. flour, 1 per cent. tan meal, and 0.5 per cent. sodium carbonate.
- KOL-KOL GUM.** A gum of Nigeria, from *Acacia senegal*.
- KOLLAG.** Oil-dag. See OIL-DAG AND AQUADAG.
- KOMBÉ ARROW POISON.** *Strophanthus*, the seed of *Strophanthus hispidus*.
- KOMBÉ SEEDS.** See KOMBÉ ARROW POISON.
- KONTAKT.** A purified form of the Twitchell reagent, used for the hydrolysis of fatty glycerides.
- KONTRASTIN.** Pure zirconium oxide, ZrO_2 . Used for defining the intestines in X-ray photographs.
- KOPPITE.** A mineral, $(Ca.Ce.Fe.Hg.Na_2O.NbO_2.H_2O)$.
- KOREON.** A basic chromium sulphate, $Cr(OH)SO_4$. Used in the tanning industry.
- KORNITE.** An artificial horn made from horn scraps.
- KORONIUM BROMIDE.** The trade name for strontium bromide, $SrBr_2.6H_2O$.
- KORYFIN.** See CORYFIN.
- KO-SAM.** An extract of the *Brucea sumatrana*.
- KOUMISS** (Kumys, Kumiss). A Tartar drink, prepared by the action of a peculiar ferment known as kephir (kepir), (called by the Mohammedans "the Prophet's millet") upon mare's milk. It contains 1.7 per cent. alcohol. In England, it is a preparation of cow's milk, and is used as a therapeutic food.
- KOURBATOFF'S REAGENTS.** (A) A 4 per cent. solution of nitric acid in isoamyl alcohol; (B) A 20 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid in isoamyl alcohol, with the addition of one-third of its volume of a saturated solution of nitraniline or nitrophenol in alcohol; (C) Consists of 1 pint of a 4 per cent. solution of nitric acid in acetic anhydride, 1 part methyl alcohol, 1 part ethyl alcohol, and 1 part isoamyl alcohol; (D) Contains 3 parts of a saturated solution of nitrophenol, and 1 part of a 4 per cent. solution of nitric acid in ethyl alcohol. Used as etching agents in the micro-analysis of carbon steels.
- KRAFT'S METAL.** A fusible alloy containing 5 parts bismuth, 3 parts lead, and 1 part tin. It melts at $104^\circ C$.
- KRANTZITE.** A variety of Retinite.
- KRATITES.** Explosives. They are mixtures of perchlorates with nitro-glycerin and nitro-cellulose.
- KRELOS.** A mixture of tar distillates and a rosin soap solution.
- KREMnitz.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- KREMSER WHITE.** The purest form of whiter lead. See WHITE LEAD.
- KREMS WHITE.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- KRENNERITE.** See WHITE TELLURIUM.
- KREOLIN.** The trade name for a preparation of crude carbolic acid. Antiseptic.
- KREOSAL.** See TANOSAL.
- KRESAMIN** (Cresamol). A mixture of 25 per cent. tricresol with ethylenediamine, $CH_2.N.NH_2.CH_2.NH_2$. A powerful antiseptic.
- KRESATIN.** *m*-Cresol-acetate.
- KRESEGO.** See EGOLS.
- KRESO.** See BACTEROL.
- KRESOLIG.** See BACTEROL.
- KRESOLIN.** See KRESOPOLIN.
- KRESOL RED.** See CRESOL RED.
- KRESOPOLIN** (Kresolin). Preparations of crude carbolic acid. Disinfectants.
- KRESOSOLVIN.** See CREOLIN.
- KRESOSTERIL.** See CRESOSTERIL.
- KROKYDOLITE.** A mineral, $Na_2O.Fe_2O_3.4SiO_2.FeO.SiO_2$.
- KROMORE.** An alloy of nickel with 15 per cent. chromium. Used for the heating elements in wire-wound electric furnaces.
- KRUGITE.** A mineral, $K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.4CaSO_4.2H_2O$. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits, and is decomposed by water.
- KRUNG SAP.** The oleo-resin of *Dipterocarpus crinellus*.
- KRYOFINE** (Cryofine, Methoxetin). Methyl-glycollic-phenetidin, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CO.CH_2OCH_3$. Recommended as an analgesic for pains of nervous origin, and as an antipyretic in various fevers.
- KRYOGENE BLUE G and R** (Kryogene

Brown). Dyestuffs obtained by fusing with sodium polysulphides, the product obtained by the reduction of 1:8-dinitro-naphthalene with sodium sulphide in the presence of sodium sulphite. Dyes cotton blue or brown.

KRYOGENE BROWN. See **KRYOGENE BLUE G** and **R**.

KRYOGENE YELLOW G. A dyestuff obtained from the thiourea derivative of *m*-toluylene-diamine, mixed with benzidine.

KRYOGENE YELLOW R. A dyestuff obtained by fusing *m*-toluylene-dithiourea with sulphur.

KRYOGENIN. See **CRYOGENIN**.

KRYPTOL. See **CRYPTOL**.

KRYSOLGAN. The sodium salt of a complex 4-amino-2-aurophenol-1-carboxylic acid. Stated to be used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

KRYSTALLIN. See **KYANOL**.

KRYSTALLOS. Quartz.

K.S. POWDER. An explosive. It is a 42-grain powder.

KUMMEL. A Russian liqueur obtained by distilling brandy with Dutch cumin seeds, and dissolving sugar in the distillate.

KUMYS. See **KOUMISS**.

KUNEROL. See **CUNEROL**.

KUNHEIM METAL. A pyrophoric alloy containing cerium earth metals. It consists of hydrides of these metals, together with a certain proportion of aluminium and magnesium, usually 85 per cent. cerium earth hydrides, 10 per cent. magnesium, and 1 per cent. aluminium.

KUNKUR (Kankar). An argillaceous limestone used in India for making mortar.

KUNZITE. A transparent violet variety of Spodumene (*q.v.*).

KUPFERNICKEL. See **NICCOLITE**.

KUTCH. See **CUTCH**.

KUTERA GUM. See **BASSORA GUM**.

KYANITE (Cyanite, Disthene, Rhoezitite). A mineral. It is an aluminium silicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

KYANOL (Krystallin, Anilin, Benzidam). Aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$. Kyanol is the term used by Runge in 1834. Also see **ANILINE OIL**.

KYAPOOTIC OIL. Cajuput oil, obtained from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*.

KYMRIE GREEN. The Solway Dyes Co. Alizarin Cyanine Green (*q.v.*).

KYNITE. An explosive containing 24-26 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 2-3 per cent. wood pulp, 32-32½ per cent. starch, 31-34 per cent. barium nitrate, and 0-0.5 per cent. calcium carbonate.

KYNOCH'S SMOKELESS POWDER. An explosive powder containing 52 per cent. nitro-cotton, 19.5 per cent. di-nitro-toluol, 1.4 per cent. potassium nitrate, 22 per cent. barium nitrate, and 2.7 per cent. wood meal.

KYNURIN. *p*-Hydroxy-quinoline, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6(\text{OH})\text{N}$.

L

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A solution of chlorinated soda, containing 2½ per cent. of available chlorine.

LABDANUM (Ladanum). A resinous substance obtained from various species of *Cistus*. A stimulant expectorant.

LABEN RAIEB. A fermented milk product of Egypt, similar in composition to *Miciurata* (*q.v.*).

LABORDIN. See **ANALGEN**.

LABRADORITE (Labrador - spar). A mineral. It is a member of the felspar group, and consists of a mixture of 1 part of albite, and 3-6 parts of Anorthite (*q.v.*), $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

LABRADOR-SPAR. See **LABRADORITE**.

LAC (Gum Lac, Lacca, Button Lac, Sheet-lac, Shell-lac). A substance surrounding the eggs of *Coccus lacca*, on the twigs of various trees in Bengal. These twigs are called Stick-lac. When melted and squeezed through canvas, the hardened drops are known as Seed-lac. After bleaching by means of chlorine or charcoal, and making into sticks, it is known as Shellac. Button lac and Sheet-lac are purified varieties of lac, and Cake-lac or Lump-lac is lac in the form of cakes. Lac is used for various purposes, and is a constituent of sealing-wax.

LACCA. See **LAC**.

LACCASE. An oxidising enzyme.

LAC-DYE (Lack-lack, Dyer's Lac). The colouring matter derived from Lac (*q.v.*). Stick-lac contains 10 per cent. of colouring matter. Used for dyeing wool mordanted with aluminium or tin salts.

LAC, GALVANO. See GALVANO LAC.

LAC, GARNET. See LEMON LAC.

L-ACID. See LAURENT'S ACID.

LAC, JAPANESE. The lac obtained from *Rhus vernicifera*.

LACK-LACK. See LAC-DYE.

LACKMOID. The blue colouring matter obtained by heating resorcinol with sodium nitrite. Used as an indicator in alkalimetry.

LAC LAKE. See CARMINE LAKE.

LAC, LEMON. See LEMON LAC.

LACMOID. See LACKMOID.

LAC, OIL. See OIL LACS.

LAC, ORANGE. See LEMON LAC.

LACQUER. Shellac dissolved in alcohol, and coloured with saffron, annatto, or dragon's blood.

LAC, SEED. See SEED-LAC and LAC.

LAC, SHEET. See LAC.

LAC, SHELL. See LAC.

LAC, STICK. See LAC.

LAC SULPHUR. Sulphur precipitated from some of its combinations. It is very light in colour.

LACTAGOL. The powdered extract of cottonseed. Used for increasing the quality and quantity of milk in nursing mothers. It causes an increase in the amount of casein and fat.

LACTANNIN. Bismuth-dilacto-mono-tannate. Used in tubercular and other chronic diarrhoea in children.

LACTARIN. Also called technical casein. It is the dried casein obtained from skim milk, and is a foodstuff containing 0.4 per cent. fat, 78 per cent. casein, and 10 per cent. water.

LACTASE. An enzyme which converts lactose into *d*-glucose and *d*-galactose.

LACTEOL (Lactigen, Lactiloids, Lactobacilline, Lactone). Preparations of lactic acid bacilli.

LACTIGEN. See LACTEOL.

LACTILLOIDS. See LACTEOL.

LACTIN. Lactose, a sugar.

LACTINE. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

LACTITE. See GALLATITE.

LACTOBACILLINE. See LACTEOL.

LACTOIOD. A compound of iodine and casein, containing 8 per cent. iodine. Used for the administration of iodine.

LACTOL (Lactonaphthol). The lactic acid ester of β -naphthol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOH}(\text{COO})\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7$. An intestinal astringent.

LACTOLEUM. A kind of liquid linoleum made from cork powder and cement. Used for making floors.

LACTOLIN (Antimonin). The double salts of antimony lactate with alkalis, alkaline earths, and zinc salts. A convenient means for the transport of lactic acid. Also used as a substitute for tartar emetic in dyeing.

LACTOMALTOSE. A preparation of sour milk, to which maltose has been added, prior to fermentation.

LACTONAPHTHOL. See LACTOL.

LACTONE. See LACTEOL.

LACTOPHENINE. *p*-Lactyl-phenetidine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}\cdot\text{CH}(\text{OH})\cdot\text{CH}_3$. Given as an antipyretic and analgesic.

LACTOSE MOLASSES. Molasses obtained from the preparation of milk sugar.

LACTOSERVE. A butter-milk in the form of powder, made by subjecting sterilised milk to the action of lactic acid bacteria until a certain degree of acidity is obtained. The product is dried, and ground with sugar, wheat flour, and Roborate (*q.v.*).

LACTUCARIUM (Lettuce Opium). The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa*.

LAC, WHITE. See WHITE LAC.

LADANUM. See LABDANUM.

LÆVO-GLUCOSE. See LEVULOSE.

LÆVO-PINENE. Terebenthene, a terpene.

LÆVULINE BLUE. A solution of induline in acetic.

LAFOU'S REAGENT. A sulphuric acid solution of ammonium selenite. An alkaloidal reagent.

LAGER BEER. A beverage containing 3.5-4 per cent. alcohol.

LAGONITE. A borate of iron, found in Tuscany.

LAKE BORDEAUX B. A dyestuff. It is prepared by diazotising β -naphthylamine- α -sulphonic acid, and condensing the product with β -hydroxy-naphthoic acid.

LAKE, CRIMSON. See CRIMSON LAKE.

LAKE, FLORENCE. See FLORENCE LAKE.

LAKE, FLORENTINE. See FLORENCE LAKE.

LAKE, INDIAN. See CARMINE LAKE.

LAKE, LAC. See CARMINE LAKE.

LAKE, MADDER. See MADDER LAKE.

LAKE, MINERAL. See MINERAL LAKE.

LAKE, OLIVE. See OLIVE LAKE.

LAKE ORE. See BOG IRON ORE.

LAKE, PARIS. See FLORENCE LAKE.

LAKE-RED CIBA B. An insoluble pigment, made by the interaction between indigo and phenyl-acetyl-chloride. The soluble dyestuff is obtained by sulphonating the product.

LAKE RED D. A dyestuff. It consists of diazotised anthranilic acid condensed with β -naphthol.

LAKE RED P. A dyestuff obtained by diazotising *p*-nitraniline-*o*-sulphonic acid, and condensing it with β -naphthol.

LAKE, RUBINE. See MADDER LAKE.

LAKES. Compounds of inorganic bodies with organic colouring matters, usually aluminium oxide or other metallic oxide.

LAKE'S INDIARUBBER COMPOUND. A compound consisting of saponified resin and vulcanised oil, incorporated with indiarubber or guttapercha.

LAKE, VIENNA. See FLORENCE LAKE.

LAKE, VENETIAN. Crimson Lake (*q.v.*).

LAKE, YELLOW. See YELLOW CARMINE.

LAMBKIN'S CREAM. A cream consisting of an emulsion of 5 grams of calomel and 20 grams of "creocamph" made up to 100 c.c. with palmitin or carbolic paraffin oil. Used for administering mercury.

LAMINATED TALC. See MICA.

LAMING MIXTURE. Made by mixing 160 parts lime, 180 parts sawdust, and 30 parts ferrous sulphate, moistening, and turning over, until the ferrous sulphate is converted into ferrous hydroxide, and then into ferric hydroxide. Calcium sulphate is also formed. Used for fixing ammonium salts, hydrogen, and other sulphides in the purification of coal gas.

LAMPADITE. An earthy variety of manganese dioxide, containing copper oxide.

LAMPBLACK. Carbon in a fine condition, prepared from the incomplete combustion of tar, colophony, vegetable oils, and the pitch or heavy oils from tar. Also see SUGAR CHARCOAL and IVORY BLACK.

LANACYL BLUE BB (Indigo Substitute). An azo dyestuff. It is prepared by coupling 1 : 8 : 3 : 6-amino-naphthol-disulphonic acid with 1 : 5-amino-naphthol. An acid wool dye.

LANACYL BLUE R. A dyestuff belonging to the same group as Lanacyl Blue BB.

LANACYL NAVY BLUE B. A dyestuff belonging to the same group as Lanacyl Blue BB.

LANACYL VIOLET B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-oxy-naphthalene-azo-ethyl- α -naphthylamine, $C_{22}H_{17}N_3S_2O_4Na_2$. Dyes wool from an acid bath.

LANACYL VIOLET BB. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-oxy-naphthalene-azo-amino-naphthol, $C_{20}H_{13}N_3S_2O_8Na_2$. Dyes wool blue from an acid bath.

LANAFUCHSINE. See SORBIN RED.

LANAIN. See LANOLIN.

LANALIN. See LANOLIN.

LANARKITE. A mineral. It is a double sulphate and carbonate of lead, $PbSO_4 \cdot PbCO_3$.

LANCASTER YELLOW. A colouring matter obtained from picramic acid and phenol, $C_{12}H_9N_4O_6$. It dyes wool and silk from an acid bath, but is no longer used.

LAND PLASTER. Ground gypsum, $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, a soil dressing.

LANDSHOFF and MEYER'S ACID. 2-Naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, (1 : 2 : 5).

LANESIN. See LANOLIN.

LANBEINITE. A double salt of potassium and magnesium sulphates, $K_2SO_4 \cdot 2MgSO_4$. It is a mineral, but has been prepared artificially.

LANICHOL. See LANOLIN.

LANIOL. See LANOLIN.

LANOLIN (Hydrous Wool Fat, Lanalin, Lanain, Laniol, Lanesin, Lanichol).

Purified wool fat which has absorbed a large quantity of water. Used as a basis for ointments and cosmetics.

LANOLIN, ANHYDROUS. Purified wool fat.

LANTHANA. Lanthanum oxide.

LANTHANITE. A mineral. It is hydrated carbonate of lanthanum, didymium, and cerium.

LAPIS-LAZULI. A mixture of minerals consisting of a crystalline limestone impregnated with lazurite, sodalite, and iron pyrites. Used for ornaments, and for the preparation of ultramarine. See ULTRAMARINE GENUINE.

LAPIS-OLLARIO. See STEATITE.

LARCH TURPENTINE. See VENICE TURPENTINE.

LARD. Purified hog's fat.

LARD COMPOUND. A substance prepared by thickening edible cottonseed oil with oleo-stearine.

LARDERELLITE. A mineral. It is ammonium borate, and is found in Tuscany.

LARD OIL. The oleine of lard, a lubricant. An oil obtained from rapeseed is also known as lard oil.

LARD SUBSTITUTES. Mixtures of lard or lard stearine, with cottonseed stearine, maize oil, coco-nut oil, and similar oils.

LARGIN (Argonine, Agyrol, Protargol, Protein Silver Salt). Compounds of silver with albumin, casein, and wheat gluten. Used as bactericides.

LAROSAN. A compound of casein and calcium, containing 2.5 per cent. CaO . Used in disturbances of nutrition, and in diarrhoea.

LATERITE. A material consisting of hydroxides of iron and aluminium, with sand and clay. It is used in India as a building stone.

LATEX. The milky emulsion, containing minute suspensions of rubber, which flows from incisions in the bark of rubber trees, such as *Hevea brasiliensis*.

LAUDANON. A mixture of opium alkaloids.

LAUDANUM. Tincture of opium (*Tinctura Opii B.P.*).

LAUGHING GAS. Nitrous oxide, N_2O .

LAUMONITE. A mineral. It is a zeolite, $CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

LAUREL CAMPHOR. See JAPAN CAMPHOR.

LAUREL OIL. Bayberry oil, obtained from the berries of the laurel tree, *Laurus nobilis*.

LAUREL WAX. Myrtle berry wax.

LAURENT'S ACID (L-acid). 1-Naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid.

LAURENT'S NAPHTHALIDINIC ACID. See LAURENT'S ACID.

LAUREOL. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

LAURITE. A mineral found in Borneo. It contains sulphides of ruthenium and osmium.

LAUROL. Laurene, $C_{11}H_{16}$.

LAUTARITE. A mineral. It is calcium iodate, $Ca(IO_3)_2$.

LAUTH'S VIOLET (Thionine). Amino-imino - imino - diphenyl - sulphide, $C_{12}H_8N_2S$. Used as a microscopic stain.

LAVA. A material from volcanoes. It consists essentially of ferrous, calcium, and aluminium silicates.

LAVENDER DROPS. Compound tincture of lavender.

LAVENDER, RED. See RED DROPS.

LAVENTITE. A mineral, $(Mn.Ca.Fe)O.(ZrO.F)Na_2O.SiO_2$.

LAVODERMIN. A soap preparation containing about 3 per cent. of the mercury compound of casein.

LAWSONITE. A mineral, $CaO.Al_2O_3.2SiO_2.2H_2O$.

LAXANS. See PURGEN.

LAXATIN. See PURGEN.

LAXATOL. See PURGEN.

LAXATOLINE. See PURGEN.

LAXEN. See PURGEN.

LAXICONFECT. See PURGEN.

LAXIN. See PURGEN.

LAXOIN. See PURGEN.

LAXOPHEN. See PURGEN.

LAYOR CARANG. See AGAR-AGAR.

LAZULITE. A mineral, $2AlPO_4.(Fe.Mg)(OH)_2$.

LAZURITE. A mineral. It is a silicate and sulphide of sodium and aluminium. It is present in lapis-lazuli.

LEAD, ANTIMONY. See HARD LEAD.

LEAD ASHES. The skimmings formed during the melting of lead. It consists mainly of oxide.

LEAD, BLACK. See GRAPHITE.

LEAD, BLUE. See BLUE LEAD.

LEAD CHAMBER CRYSTALS. See NITROSYL-SULPHURIC ACID.

LEAD DUST. Metallic lead in a finely divided condition.

LEAD EXTRACT. See EXTRACT OF LEAD.

LEAD, FALSE. See BLACK JACK.

LEAD FLAKE. White Lead (*q.v.*).

LEAD FUME. In the smelting of galena a considerable quantity of the lead is carried off in the form of vapour (lead fume). This is condensed by passing the gases through long flues.

LEAD GLASS. See FLINT GLASS.

LEAD, HARD. See HARD LEAD.

LEADHILLITE (Maxite). A mineral, $PbSO_4.2CO_2.H_2O$.

LEAD, HORN. See KERASITE.

LEAD LOTION. See GOULARD WATER.

LEAD OCHRE. Lead monoxide, PbO , found naturally.

LEAD, ORANGE. See ORANGE LEAD.

LEAD ORE, BLACK. See ALQUIFON.

LEAD ORE, BROWN. See BROWN LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORE, GREEN. See GREEN LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORE, HEAVY. See HEAVY LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORE, VARIEGATED. See VARIEGATED LEAD ORE.

LEAD ORE, WHITE. See CERUSSITE.

LEAD OXIDE, PUCE. See BROWN OXIDE OF LEAD.

LEAD OXIDE, RED. See RED LEAD.

LEAD, PIG. See PIG LEAD.

LEAD PLASTER. Lead oleate.

LEAD, RED. See RED LEAD.

LEAD STYPHNATE. Lead trinitro-resorcinate. Used in explosives.

LEAD, SUGAR OF. See SUGAR OF LEAD.

LEAD VINEGAR. A basic lead acetate, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.PbO.2H_2O$.

LEAD WATER. A 1 per cent. solution of basic lead acetate.

LEAD, WHITE. See WHITE LEAD.

LEAD, WORK. See WORK LEAD.

LEAF GOLD. Gold which occurs in leaflets.

LEAF, GOLD. See GOLD LEAF.

LEAF GREEN. See CHROME GREEN, CHLOROPHYLL, and OIL GREEN.

LEAN COAL. Coal of the poorest quality, used for lime and brick kilns.

LEATHER BLACK CT. A colour used for dyeing leather by the chrome process.

LEATHER BLONDE. See LEATHER YELLOW AND BLONDE.

LEATHER BROWN. K. Oehler. A dye-stuff. It is the hydrochloride of bi-*p*-amino - benzene - disazo - *m*-phenylenediamine, $C_{18}H_{19}N_5Cl$. Dyes leather and jute brown. Also see BISMARCK BROWN and PHOSPHINE.

LEATHER GREASE. See DÉGRAS.

LEATHER, GREEN. See GREEN LEATHER.

LEATHER, KASPINE. See KASPINE LEATHER.

LEATHER MEAL. A nitrogenous manure obtained from scrapped leather, by steaming, drying, and grinding. It contains from 6-11 per cent. nitrogen.

LEATHER, MOUNTAIN. See MOUNTAIN LEATHER.

LEATHER YELLOW. See PHOSPHINE.

LEATHER YELLOW AND BLONDE. A Bohme dyestuff. It contains fustic extract and a chrome mordant.

LEBEN. A fermented milk prepared by the Arabians.

LECIBRIN. A preparation of lecithin from the brain. It contains 33.3 per cent. lecithin with nucleo-protein.

LECIN. An iron albuminate, stated to be an easily assimilable form of iron. It contains 20 per cent. albumin and 0.6 per cent. iron.

LECIPON. A 10 per cent. lecithin in a soluble form.

LECITHAN. A trade name for lecithin.

LECITHCEREBRIN. Lecithin prepared from brain substance.

LECITHIN (Yolk Powder). A substance made from egg yolks. It is a compound of choline, glycerol, phosphoric, and various fatty acids. Used as a component of invalid foods.

LECITHMEDULLAN. A lecithin preparation from bone marrow.

LECITHOL. An emulsion of brain lecithin containing 1.5 per cent. lecithin.

LECUTYL. A combination of lecithin and copper cinnamate, containing 1.5 per cent. copper.

LEDEBURITE. Austenite - cementite eutectic.

LEES. Yeast and various suspended matters of the must produced during the fermentation of grape juice.

LE FARGE CEMENT. A Grappier Cement (*q.v.*).

LEHNER'S CEMENT. See ELASTIC CEMENT.

LEHNER SILK. A similar silk to collo-dion silk.

LEHRBACHITE. A mineral, PbSe.HgSe .

LEIPIC YELLOW. See CHROME YELLOW.

LEITCH'S BLUE. See CYANINE.

LEITHNER'S BLUE. See COBALT BLUE.

LEMERY SALT. See SALT OF LEMERY.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECIPITATE. See WHITE PRECIPITATE.

LEMNIAN EARTH (Lemnos Earth). A red, yellow, or grey, earthy substance consisting of a hydrated silicate of aluminium, found at Lemnos. It is an ochre, and is used as a pigment.

LEMNOS EARTH. See LEMNIAN EARTH.

LEMONADES. Drinks containing sugar and citric or tartaric acids.

LEMON BALM OIL. See OIL OF BALM.

LEMON CHROME. See BARIUM YELLOW.

LEMON ESSENCE. Oil of lemon.

LEMONGRASS OIL. See OIL OF LEMON-GRASS.

LEMON JUICE, ARTIFICIAL. A coloured aqueous solution of citric acid.

LEMON LAC (Orange Lac, Garnet Lac). Terms referring to the colour of lac, determined to some extent upon the tree from which it is obtained. See LAC.

LEMON, SALT OF. See SALT OF SORREL.

LEMON YELLOW. See CHROME YELLOW and ZINC YELLOW.

LENICET (Estone). The trade name for a basic aluminium acetate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in the treatment of wounds, and for perspiring feet. It is sold as powder, ointment, or cream.

LENIGALLOL. See GALLOLS.

LENIROBIN. Chrysarobin tetracetate, used as a substitute for chrysarobin.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY. Confection of senna.

LENTANA. A red earthy ironstone of the type commonly called Laterite. Beads and ornaments are made in Sokota of this material. It is also used for reddening pottery.

LENTIN. *m*-Phenylene-diamine hydrochloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl}$. Used in the treatment of diarrhoea.

LEONITE (Kaliasthrakanite). A mineral. It is a double salt of potassium and magnesium sulphates, $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

LEPARGYLIC ACID. See ANCHOIC ACID.

LEPIDOKROKITE. A mineral. See GOTHITE.

LEPIDOLITE (Lithiferous Mica, Lithium Mica, Lithia Mica). A mineral of variable composition, usually $\text{K}_4\text{Li}_4(\text{Al.Fe})_3\text{Al}_4(\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5)(\text{SiO}_4)_3$. Used for the preparation of lithium salts, and lithia water.

LEPIDOMELANE (Iron Mica). A mineral, $(\text{KH})_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{Fe.Al})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2(\text{Fe.Mg})\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$. It is black in colour.

LEPIDONE VIOLET. A dyestuff obtained from methyl-lepidone and phosphorus pentachloride.

LEPTYNOL. Colloidal palladous hydr-oxide suspended in sesamé oil. Employed as an injection in the treatment of obesity.

LEROY'S INSULATING MIXTURE. A heat insulator. It is composed of clay, hemp, coco-nut fibre, wool refuse, paper pulp, charcoal, sawdust, flour, and tar.

LE SAGE CEMENT (Plaster Cement). A natural cement obtained from nodules found at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

LETHALBINE. A lecithin albuminate, containing 20 per cent. lecithin.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium (q.v.)*.

LEUCANILINE. Triamino-diphenyl-tolyl-methane, $(\text{H}_2\text{N.C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{CH.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$.

LECAURIN. Trioxy-triphenyl-methane, $\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH})_3$.

LEUCINDOPHENOL. See INDOPHENOL WHITE.

LEUCITE (Amphigene). A mineral. It is a double silicate of potassium and aluminium, $\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 4\text{SiO}_2$. A source of potassium.

LEUCOBENZAURIN. Di-*p*-oxy-triphenyl-methane, $\text{CH.C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH})_2$.

LEUCOFERMANTIN. A substance stated to be obtained from the blood serum of animals immunised against trypsin. It has been used in the treatment of abscesses and boils.

LEUCOGALLOTHIONINES. Dyestuffs obtained by condensing alkyl-diamino-thio-sulphonic acids with gallic acid or derivatives.

LEUCOGEN. Sodium hydrogen sulphite, NaHSO_3 , used in bleaching and paper making.

LEUCOLINE (Chinoline). Quinoline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}:\text{CH.N}:\text{CH}$.

LEUCO-METHYLENE-BLUE. Tetramethyl-diamino-imino-diphenyl-sulphide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{S}$.

LEUCONINE (Leukonin). An antimony preparation containing 98 per cent. of sodium metantimoniate. Recommended as a substitute for tin oxide for enamelling.

LEUCOPHANITE. A mineral, $\text{NaF.CaO} \cdot \text{BeO.SiO}_2$.

LEUCOPYRITE. See ARSENICAL IRON.

LEUCOTROPE. Dimethyl-aniline and benzoyl chloride condensed to quaternary ammonium chloride. An intermediate for dyestuffs.

LEUKARION. See OIL WHITE.

LEUKOL. Runge's name for quinoline.

LEUKONIN. See LEUCONINE.

LEVANT BERRIES. *Cocculus indicus*, the dried fruits of *Anamirta paniculata*.

LEVIGATED LITHAGE. The hard masses of litharge formed by the oxidation of lead after grinding.

LEVULINE. A proprietary preparation used in the textile industry for finishing.

LEVULOSE (Fruit Sugar, Diabetin, Lævoglucose, Sucro-levulose). *d*-Fructose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.

LEVURETINE (Levurin, Levurinose). A proprietary form of dried beer yeast, used medicinally.

- LEVURIN.** See LEVURETINE.
LEVURINOSE. See LEVURETINE.
LEVYN. A mineral, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
LEWISITE. A military poison gas.
LEYDEN BLUE. See COBALT BLUE.
LIANTRAL. An extract of coal tar, obtained by treatment with benzene, filtering, and evaporating. It has been recommended as a substitute for coal and wood tar in the treatment of eczema, and is employed as a 10 per cent. solution with olive oil.
LIBANOL. An ethereal oil obtained from the wood of *Cedrus atlantica*. It is said to be a valuable substitute for sandalwood oil, in the treatment of gonorrhoea.
LIBETHENITE. A mineral, $4\text{CaO} \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
LICHEN BLUE. See LITMUS.
LICHEN SUGAR. Erythrite, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6(\text{OH})_4$.
LICHTNER'S BLUE. A variety of smalt. It is a silicate of cobalt and potassium.
LIEBIGITE. Calcic uranic carbonate.
LIEBMANN AND STUDER'S ACID. α -Naphthol-sulphonic acid (1:7).
LIEVRITE. A mineral, $(\text{Ca} \cdot \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
LIFE BALSAM. See BALSAM OF LIFE.
LIGDYNITE. A coal mine explosive consisting of 25-27 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 27-29 per cent. sodium nitrate, 10-12 per cent. sodium chloride, and 30-33 per cent. wood meal.
LIGDYS. South African explosives similar to American straight dynamite, (a mixture of nitro-glycerin, wood pulp, sodium nitrate, and calcium or magnesium carbonate).
LIGHT ANILINE. See ANILINE OIL.
LIGHT BENZINE. A fraction of Russian petroleum, distilling above 130°C . of sp. gr. 0.700-0.717.
LIGHT BENZOL. That fraction of the light oils from coal tar (after purification), which distils over from 70 - 140°C .
LIGHT BLUE. See METHYL BLUE and ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT BLUE.
LIGHT CARBURETTED HYDROGEN. See MARSH GAS.
LIGHT FAST YELLOW 3G. A dyestuff belonging to the same class as Tartrazine.
LIGHT GREEN. See METHYL GREEN and IODINE GREEN.
LIGHT GREEN SF, BLUISH (Acid Green, Acid Green, bluish, Acid Green M). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethyl - dibenzyl - diamino - triphenyl - carbinol-trisulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes wool and silk green from an acid bath.
LIGHT GREEN SF, YELLOWISH (Acid Green, Acid Green extra conc. Acid Green GG, Acid Green D, Acid Green JJ, Acid Green SOF, Acid Green Yellowish). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino - triphenyl - carbinol - trisulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes wool and silk green.
LIGHT MAGNESIA. See MAGNESIA, LIGHT.
LIGHT MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. See MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, LIGHT.
LIGHTNING POWDER. A 33-grain powder, similar in composition to Imperial Schultze powder.
LIGHT NITROBENZENE. See NITROBENZENE, LIGHT.
LIGHT OIL (First Runnings, Crude Oil). That fraction of coal tar distilling up to 170°C ., of sp. gr. 0.91-0.95. Approximately 12 gallons are obtained from 1 ton of tar.
LIGHT OIL OF WINE. Wine oil, an oil obtained in the preparation of ether by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.
LIGHT RED. A pigment prepared by calcining Oxford or yellow ochre.
LIGHT RED SILVER ORE. See PROUSTITE.
LIGHT SOLAR OIL. See SOLAR OIL, LIGHT.
LIGHT SPAR. See GYPSUM.
LIGHT WHITE. See OIL WHITE.
LIGNIN DYNAMITES. Explosives used in rock blasting. They consist of nitro-glycerin absorbed by a mixture of wood-pulp, and a nitrate, usually sodium nitrate.
LIGNITE. A fuel found in Devonshire. It is of a more recent date than true coal.
LIGNOL. An oily or tarry substance, obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous fossilised wood. It is asserted to have considerable bactericidal powers and is recommended in the treatment of eczema and acne.
LIGNOLITE. See SOREL CEMENT.
LIGNOROSIN. Calcium lignosulphonate, a by-product in the manufacture of paper pulp. It is a dark brown syrup, and is used as an assistant in mordanting wool with chrome.
LIGNOSULFIN. See LIGNOSULFIT.
LIGNOSULFIT (Lignosulfin). A by-product in the manufacture of cellulose. The active ingredient is sulphurous acid. It is employed in pulmonary complaints, by the inhalation of the vapour.
LIGROIN (Heavy Benzene). A term rather loosely applied. It usually denotes a refined distillate of petroleum oil having a B.P. of 120 - 135°C ., of sp. gr. 0.73. Used as a polishing oil, and as a turpentine substitute in varnishes. The term is sometimes applied to such fractions as benzoline.
LILICIN. Terpineol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{OH}$.
LILY OF VALLEY, ARTIFICIAL. Terpineol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{OH}$.
LIMA OIL. See EARTH OIL.
LIMA WOOD. See REDWOODS.
LIME (Burnt Lime, Quicklime, Caustic Lime). Calcium monoxide, CaO , produced by calcining calcium carbonate. Sometimes a mixture of calcium and magnesium oxides is sold under this name.

- LIME-ARSENIC GREENS.** See SODA GREENS.
- LIME BLUE.** A pigment. It consists of a mixture of copper hydroxide and lime, and is prepared by precipitating a solution of copper sulphate with milk of lime, with the addition of ammonium chloride. Sold in rectangular lumps is known as Neuwied blue. The name Lime blue is also applied to the lime-fast coal tar colour lakes, and to ultramarine cheapened by the addition of gypsum.
- LIME, BROMINATED.** See BROMINATED LIME.
- LIME, BURNT.** See LIME.
- LIME, CAUSTIC.** See LIME.
- LIME, CHLORINATED.** See CHLORINATED LIME.
- LIME, FELSPAR.** See ANORTHITE.
- LIME FLUX.** Limestone. See CALCITE.
- LIME, GAS.** See GAS LIME.
- LIME GREEN** (Earth Green). Lime Green was the name originally given to a pigment obtained by precipitating copper sulphate solution with chalk or milk of lime. Also see GREEN ULTRAMARINE.
- LIME, HYDRAULIC.** See HYDRAULIC LIMES.
- LIME, MILD.** See MILD LIME.
- LIME, MILK OF.** See MILK OF LIME.
- LIME MORTAR.** Mixtures of slaked lime and sand.
- LIME NITRATE** (Lime Saltpetre). Calcium nitrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A fertiliser.
- LIME NITROGEN.** See NITROLIM.
- LIME PRECIPITATE.** A fertiliser obtained by soaking bones in 8 per cent. hydrochloric acid, in which the phosphate is dissolved. This is precipitated by lime as dicalcium phosphate.
- LIME, PYROLIGNITE.** See PYROLIGNITE OF LIME.
- LIME SALT PETRE.** See LIME NITRATE.
- LIME, SLAKED.** See SLAKED LIME.
- LIMESTONE.** See CALCITE.
- LIMESTONE, DOLOMITIC.** See DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE.
- LIMESTONE, MAGNESIUM.** See DOLOMITIC.
- LIME, SUGAR.** See SUGAR LIME.
- LIME, SULPHURATED.** See SULPHURATED LIME.
- LIME-SULPHUR DIPS.** Sheep dips for the treatment of scab. They contain flowers of sulphur, lime, and water.
- LIME WATER.** A solution of calcium hydroxide, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, in water. It contains 13 grains calcium hydroxide in 1 pint of water at 60° F.
- LIMNITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated ferric oxide, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- LIMO** (Sablon, Tartrate of Lime). The raw materials obtained by the precipitation of tartaric acid in tartar works or wine distilleries.
- LIMONITE.** A mineral. It is a brown hydrated oxide of iron, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- LINARITE.** A mineral. It is a basic sulphate of lead and copper, $\text{PbSO}_4 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.
- LINIMENT, VOLATILE.** See VOLATILE LINIMENT.
- LINNÆITE.** See LINNALITE.
- LINNALITE** (Linnæite). Native cobalt sulphide, Co_3S_4 .
- LINNETS.** See BROWN LEAD ORE.
- LINOLEUM.** A material consisting chiefly of cork and wood dust, oxidised linseed oil, mineral earth colours, rosin, various siccatives, and jute. It is prepared by oxidising linseed oil by blowing hot air through it, after the addition of dryers, for 18–20 hours. After adding 30 per cent. of colophony, the whole is converted into a paste with cork dust, and the mass is pressed hot on to a strong textile previously varnished. It is coloured with mineral colouring matters. Used as floor coverings. Also see LINOLEUM CEMENT.
- LINOLEUM CEMENT.** A step in the manufacture of linoleum. It is obtained by melting solidified linseed oil with various gum-resins (usually kauri gum and rosin), and mixing it with cork flour, various pigments, and fillers.
- LINOLEUM, INLAID.** Prepared from coloured sheets by cutting these to form various patterns, and stamping them on to canvas; or different coloured compositions are moulded to various shapes, and placed on canvas. Wood flour, in addition to cork dust, is used for inlaid linoleum.
- LINOTYPE METAL.** An alloy of 13.5 per cent. antimony, 2 per cent. tin, and 84.5 per cent. lead.
- LINOXYN.** See SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL.
- LINSEED MEAL.** Ground oil-cake.
- LINSEED OIL, ARTIST'S.** Raw linseed oil which has been allowed to stand for weeks, then treated with litharge, and finally bleached by exposure.
- LINSEED OIL, REFINED.** Raw linseed oil which has been treated with a 1 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid.
- LINSEED OIL SOAP.** A potash soap.
- LINSEED OIL, SOLIDIFIED.** See SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL.
- LIONITE.** A mineral. It is impure native tellurium.
- LIPASES.** Enzymes which split up fats.
- LIPOBROMOL.** Brominated poppyseed oil, containing 33 per cent. bromine.
- LIPOIODINE.** Di-iodo-brassicidinic acid ethyl ester, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{33}\text{I}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{ICCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$. Recommended as a substitute for alkali iodides.
- LIPOWITZ'S ALLOY.** A fusible alloy containing bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium; usually 15 parts bismuth, 8 parts lead, 8 parts tin, and 3 parts cadmium. It has a melting point of 60–70° C.
- LIQUEUR DE FERRAILE.** See PYROLIGNITE OF IRON.
- LIQUEUR DE GOUDRON.** A solution of Norwegian tar.
- LIQUEUR DE VAN SWIETEN.** Consists of 1 part mercuric chloride, 100 parts alcohol, and 900 parts water.
- LIQUEURS.** Alcoholised wines. They are usually mixtures of alcohol, water.

and sugar, with essential oils, vegetable extracts, and essences, and contain 40-70 per cent. alcohol.

LIQUID ALSOL. See ALSOL LIQUID.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Copalm Balsam). A balsam obtained from a large Mexican tree. It contains cinnamyl cinnamate and styrene. It is also erroneously called liquid storax.

LIQUID ASPHALTUM. See ASPHALTUM, LIQUID.

LIQUID, BLEACHING. See BLEACH LIQUOR.

LIQUID BRONZES. Varnishes in which bronze colours are suspended.

LIQUID CAMPHOR (Camphor Oil). The essential oil from the camphor laurel, from which camphor is obtained. Bornene, an oil accompanying Borneo camphor in the tree, is also known by this name.

LIQUID CHLORIDE OF LIME. See BLEACH LIQUOR.

LIQUID, DUTCH. See DUTCH LIQUID.

LIQUID FUEL. See COLLOIDAL FUEL.

LIQUID GLUE. Dextrin is known by this name. A liquid glue is also obtained by the protracted heating of glue with its own weight of water, and one fourth of its weight of hydrochloric, acetic, or nitric acid. A solution of shellac in alcohol is sold under this name. Also see DUMOTLIN'S GLUE and SPAULDING'S GLUE.

LIQUID GOLD. Contains about 10 per cent. of gold (as chloride), resin, lavender oil, and bismuth. Used for painting china.

LIQUID, MUTHMANN'S. See MUTHMANN'S LIQUID.

LIQUID PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN. Phosphorus dihydride, P_2H_4 .

LIQUID, PICTET'S. See PICTET'S LIQUID.

LIQUID, PINK CUTTING. See TIN SPIRITS.

LIQUID PITCH OIL. See OIL OF TAR.

LIQUID STORAX. Storax, a balsam. Also see LIQUIDAMBAR.

LIQUOR, GAS. See GAS LIQUOR.

LIQUOR, GLASS. See SOLUBLE GLASS.

LIQUORICE. The dried root of *Glycyrrhiza glandulifera*.

LIQUORICE JUICE. Extract of liquorice in sticks.

LIQUOR, IRON. See PYROLIGNITE OF IRON.

LIQUOR, MERCER'S. See MERCER'S LIQUOR.

LIQUOR, PYROLIGNEOUS. See PYROLIGNEOUS LIQUOR.

LIQUOR, RED. See RED LIQUOR.

LIQUOR, YELLOW. See YELLOW LIQUORS.

LIROCONITE. A mineral, $2Al_2O_3 \cdot 2As_2O_3 \cdot 7Cu(OH)_2 \cdot 2CuO \cdot 20H_2O$.

LISSAMINE GREEN B. See WOOL GREEN S.

LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC. Mercuric-zinc cyanide. Used for disinfecting surgical instruments.

LITCHI NUT. The Chinese hazel nut. Used in the East for medicinal and edible purposes.

LITHARGE (Massicot). Pigments consisting of lead monoxide, PbO . Litharge is obtained in silver refining, and has a more reddish colour than Massicot, which is made by roasting lead.

LITHARGE, FLAKE. See FLAKE LITHARGE.

LITHARGE, LEVIGATED. See LEVIGATED LITHARGE.

LITHIA. A mixture of lithium carbonate and citric acid. It dissolves in water, and is used as a remedy for gout.

LITHIA MICA. See LEPIDOLITE.

LITHIFEROUS MICA. See LEPIDOLITE.

LITHIOPHYLLITE. A mineral, $Li(Fe, Mn)PO_4$.

LITHIOPIPERAZINE. A preparation of piperazine and lithium salts. A solvent for uric acid.

LITHIUM-DIURETIN. An additive product of theobromine-lithium and lithium salicylate, $C_7H_7N_4O_2Li \cdot OH \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot COOLi$.

LITHIUM MICA. See LEPIDOLITE.

LITHOCLASTITE. An explosive. It is a dynamite.

LITHOFRACTEUR. An explosive of the dynamite class. It contains 54 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 15 per cent. barium nitrate, 17 per cent. kieselguhr, 2 per cent. wood meal, 1 per cent. bran, 4 per cent. sulphur, 2 per cent. manganese dioxide, and 2 per cent. sodium carbonate.

LITHOGRAPHER'S VARNISH. See DICKÖL VARNISH.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. Limestones prepared and polished.

LITHOL FAST SCARLET R. A dyestuff obtained from diazotised *m*-nitro-*p*-toluidine, and β -naphthol.

LITHOL RED B (Gallocyanine BD, Monolite Red R). Sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol. It forms red lakes.

LITHOL RUBINE B (Permanent Red 4B). A dyestuff obtained from *p*-toluidine-*o*-sulphonic acid and β -hydroxy-naphthoic acid.

LITHOMARGE. An amorphous substance resembling clay in composition, $K_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2$.

LITHOPHONÉ (Lithopone, Zincolith, Grif-fith's White, Duresco, Charlton White, Zinc Sulphide White, Sulphide White, Enamel White, Knight's Patent Zinc White, Orr's White). A pigment. It is a mixture of barium sulphate and zinc sulphide, with some zinc oxide, containing from 11-42 per cent. of zinc sulphide. The yellow quality contains from 11-18 per cent. ZnS , the blue quality from 22-30 per cent. ZnS , and the green quality from 32-42 per cent. ZnS .

LITHOPONE. See LITHOPHONÉ.

LITHOPONE, CADMIUM. See CADMIUM LITHOPONE.

LITHYOL. See ICHTHYOL.

LITMUS (Lichen Blue, Lacmus, Tournesol, Turnsole). The colouring matter produced by the action of air and alkalis upon certain colourless principles, as

- orcin, $C_6H_3(OH)_2CH_3$, derived from different species of lichens. The extract is mixed with gypsum or chalk, and made into tablets. Used as an indicator. Also see ARCHIL.
- LITO-SILO.** See SOREL CEMENT.
- LITTORAL.** A decolorising agent for sugar juices.
- LIVER OF ANTIMONY.** The name applied to the impure double sulphides of antimony, obtained by heating antimony sulphide, Sb_2S_3 , with various metallic sulphides, more especially with the alkali and alkaline earth sulphides.
- LIVER OF SULPHUR.** See SULPHURATED POTASH.
- LIVER-OPAL.** See MENILITE.
- LIVER ORE.** See CINNABAR.
- LIVINGSTONITE.** A mineral. It is Antimonite containing 14 per cent. mercury.
- LLAMA.** See ALPACA.
- LOADSTONE.** See MAGNETIC IRON ORE.
- LOAMS.** Natural mixtures of clay and sand. Used for the manufacture of bricks and tiles.
- LOCUM.** A gum-like mass prepared from starch paste and sugar.
- LODAL.** 6 : 7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3 : 4-dihydro-isoquinoline chloride. It causes a rise in blood pressure.
- LODESTONE.** See MAGNETIC IRON ORE.
- LOFOTOL.** Cod-liver oil charged with carbon dioxide.
- LOGWOOD** (Campeachy Wood, Jamaica Wood, Hematine Paste and Powder, Steam Black). A natural dyestuff from the wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. It is sold as chips or extract. The wood contains hæmatoxylon, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, the dyeing principle, which is converted into hæmatin, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, the dyestuff, by oxidation. Used for dyeing black with a chrome mordant, for wool; with an iron mordant for silk, and with a chrome, or an iron and aluminium mordant, for cotton.
- LOKAIN.** Lokaonic acid.
- LOKANDI.** See VENTILAGO MADRASPANTA.
- LOKAS.** See SAP GREEN.
- LOLINGITE** (Lollingite). A mineral. It is ferric arsenide, $FeAs_2$, or Fe_2As_3 .
- LONDON BLUE EXTRA.** See SOLUBLE BLUE.
- LONDON SMOKE GLASS.** See GREY GLASS.
- LONDON WHITE.** See FLAKE WHITE.
- LORANDITE.** A mineral. It is a sulph-arsenite of thallium, $Tl_2SAs_2S_3$.
- LORANSKITE.** See EUXENITE.
- LORENIT.** *p*-Iodo-*ana*-oxyquinoline-o-sulphonic acid. An isomer of Loretine (*q.v.*).
- LORETINE** (Sulphiolinic Acid). Iodo-hydroxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_4NI(OH)SO_3H$. A germicide used as a substitute for iodoform for treating wounds. The sodium and bismuth salts are used medicinally, the bismuth one being employed in the treatment of diarrhoea.
- LORETINE BISMUTH.** Bismuth-iodo-oxyquinoline-sulphonate. Has been used in diarrhoea, and as a powder for ulcers.
- LOSOPHANE.** Tri-iodo-*m*-cresol, $C_6H_3(I_3)OHCH_3$. Used externally in skin diseases, as an antiseptic and astringent.
- LOTION, COPAL.** See ADHESOL.
- LOTION, GOULARD'S.** See GOULARD WATER.
- LOTION, GREY.** See GREY LOTION.
- LOTION, LEAD.** See GOULARD WATER.
- LOTION, YELLOW MERCURIAL.** See YELLOW WASH.
- LOUISVILLE CEMENT.** A cement made from cement rock obtained at Louisville, in Kentucky.
- LOVENITE.** A mineral, $(Zr.Ca.Na_2)O.SiO_2$.
- LOWEITE.** A mineral, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot MgSO_4$.
- LOXA BARK.** Pale cinchona bark.
- LOZENGES, POTASH.** See POTASH LOZENGES.
- LUARGOL** (Preparation 102). A compound of salvarsan with silver bromide and antimony, $(C_{12}H_{12}O_2N_2As_2)_2AgBr.SbO(H_2SO_4)_2$. Used in the treatment of syphilis. It is diamino-dihydroxy-arsenobenzene - silver bromide - antimonyl sulphate.
- LUATOL.** A neutral solution of sodium and potassium-bismuthyl-tartrate.
- LUCCA OIL.** Olive oil.
- LUCIDOL.** Benzoyl peroxide, $(C_6H_5.COO)_2O_2$. Recommended as an antiseptic for use in burns and skin diseases, also as a bleaching agent.
- LUDLAMITE.** A mineral, $Fe_3(PO_4)_2$.
- LUDWIGITE.** A mineral, $2MgO.B_2O_3.Fe_2O_4$.
- LUDYL.** Benzene-*m*-3' : 3'-disulphamino-*bis*-3-amino-4 : 4'-dihydroxy-arsenobenzene. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- LUESAN.** A glidine preparation containing mercury. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- LUGOL'S SOLUTION.** Iodine-potassium iodide solution. Iodine (5 grams) are triturated with 5 grams of potassium iodide, and 100 c.c. of water, and diluted to 1 litre.
- LUGO'S POWDER.** Powdered cinchona bark.
- LUMINAL.** Phenyl-ethyl-malonyl-urea, $C_2H_5.C_6H_4.C(CO.NH)_2CO$. A hypnotic.
- LUMINAL SODIUM.** The sodium salt of Luminal (*q.v.*).
- LUMP-LAC.** See LAC.
- LUNAR CAUSTIC.** Silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, fused and cast into sticks or rods. An energetic caustic for wounds and sores.
- LUND'S OIL** (Catheter Oil). Lubricant Oil (*Oleum lubricans B.P.C.*).
- LUPETAZIN.** Dimethyl-piperazine, $(C_2H_5(CH_3)NH)_2$. A uric acid solvent.
- LUSTROSE.** A proprietary compound used in the textile industry for sizing.
- LUTECIENNE** (French Red). A mixture of Fast red A with Orange II (β -naphthol orange, the sodium salt of *p*-sulphobenzene-azo- β -naphthol). Also see EOSIN BN.

LUTÉIENNE. An old name for Eosin BN (*q.v.*).

LUTEIN. A preparation of the corpus luteum of the hog.

LUTEOLIN. See WELD. Also the sodium salt of *m*-xylydine-sulphonic-azo-diphenylamine. An orange-yellow dye-stuff.

LUTOL. See CUTOL.

LUTORCIN. See CRESORCIN.

LUX MIXTURE. Consists of the residue obtained in the manufacture of aluminium hydroxide from bauxite. It contains 51 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , with some sawdust and lime. Used in the purification of coal gas.

LUXULLIANITE. A Cornish rock containing tourmaline associated with quartz and feldspar.

LYCETOL (Tetradine). Dimethyl-piperazine-tartrate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$. A solvent for uric acid.

LYCIN. See ACIDOL.

LYCINE. The base of *Lycium barbarum*. It is identical with betaine.

LYDDITE (Melinite, Pertite, Ecrasite, Shimose). Picric acid, an explosive. Lyddite (English), contains 87 per cent. picric acid, 10 per cent. nitro-benzene, and 3 per cent. vaseline. Other mixtures contain ammonium picrate, and ammonium salts of trinitro-cresol, sometimes with the addition of potassium nitrate.

LYDIAN STONE. A variety of jasper, velvet black in colour.

LYDIN. A name given to Mauve or Aniline purple. See MAUVEINE.

LYE GLYCERIN. Glycerin obtained from soap liquor.

LYE, SODA. See SODA LYE.

LYGOSINE. Di-*o*-dioxo-dibenzal-acetone, $(\text{HO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}:\text{CH})_2\text{CO}$. It is prepared in the form of the sodium salt. Both this salt and the quinine salt are used in the treatment of wounds.

LYONS BLUE. See ANILINE BLUE.

SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

LYPTOL. Oil of peppermint and oil of eucalyptus dissolved in alcohol with chinazol. An antiseptic and disinfectant.

LYSAN. A saponaceous alcoholic solution of a disinfectant which is the result of an action between formaldehyde and terpene.

LYSARGINE. A colloidal silver, containing 60 per cent. of silver. An antiseptic.

LYSETOL. A trade name for dimethyl-piperazine-tartrate. A uric acid solvent.

LYSIDINE (Piperazeny). Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{N}\cdot\text{C}\cdot\text{CH}_2$. A solvent for uric acid.

LYSINE. A preparation containing inorganic salts and essences in an acid solution of formalin. An antiseptic and bactericide.

LYSITOL. See LYSOL.

LYSOCHLOR. Chloro-*m*-cresol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$. A disinfectant. It is a similar preparation to Eusapyl (*q.v.*).

LYSOFORM. A scented solution of formaldehyde in alcoholic potash soap solution. A disinfectant much like Lysol.

LYSOL (Lysitol). Consists of crude cresols mixed with a soft-soap solution. A disinfectant used in surgery, and for cleaning floors and walls.

LYSOPHAN. Cresol-tri-iodide, $\text{C}_6\text{HI}_3(\text{CH})\text{OH}$. An antiseptic.

LYSULFOL. Lysol with 10 per cent. of sulphur. Recommended for use in scabies and acne.

LYTROL. An alcoholic solution of potassium- β -naphthol. A disinfectant.

LYTTA. Cantharides.

M

MACARITE. A Belgian high explosive. It is a mixture of trinitro-toluene and lead nitrate.

MACDOUGALL'S DISINFECTING POWDER. Made by adding a certain quantity of crude carbolic acid to crude sulphide of calcium.

MACE. Arillus of the nutmeg.

MACE OIL. See OIL OF MACE.

MACFARLANITE. A mineral. It is a complex silver ore.

MACHINE BRONZE. An alloy, usually containing 80-90 per cent. copper, 10-18 per cent. tin, and 2-4 per cent. zinc.

MACHINE OIL. A lubricating oil. It is that fraction of sp. gr. 0.895-0.910 obtained from the residue from Russian petroleum distillation. It flashes at 185-215° C.

M-ACID. 1-Amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid

MACKINTOSHITE. A mineral. It is a hydrous uranium-thorium-silicate found in Texas.

MACK'S CEMENT. Prepared by adding calcined sodium sulphate or potassium sulphate to dehydrated gypsum.

MACLURIN. A tanning material contained in concentrated extract of yellow wood (old fustic).

MACQUER'S SALT. Potassium arsenate, KH_2AsO_4 . Used in calico printing.

MADAR (Mudar). Calotropis bark. Has been used as a remedy for eczema.

MADAR FIBRE. A bast fibre, known in India by this name, obtained from *Calotropis procera* and *C. gigantea*.

MADDER. The powdered root of the plant, *Rubia tinctorum*. The chief constituent is ruberythric acid. This acid is a glucoside, and is split up into alizarin and a sugar by the action of acids.

MADDER BROWN. See BROWN MADDER.

MADDER CARMINE. That preparation of madder which contains the greatest amount of colouring matter and the smallest amount of base.

MADDER, INDIAN. See CHAY ROOT.

MADDER LAKES (Rose Madder, Pink Madder). Lakes prepared by precipitating the colouring matter of the root of the madder plant with alumina.

MADDER ORANGE, RUNGE'S. See RUNGE'S MADDER ORANGE.

MADDER, PINK. See MADDER LAKES.

MADDER, PURPLE. See PURPLE MADDER.

MADDER, ROSE. See MADDER LAKES.

MADDER, RUBEN'S. See RUBEN'S MADDER.

MADRAS BLUE. The name applied to a mixture of gallocyanine and logwood extract.

MADRAS KINO. See KINO, BENGAL.

MADZONN (Matzoon). A fermented milk prepared by the Armenians.

MAGDALA RED (Naphthalene Red, Naphthalene Scarlet, Naphthalene Rose, Naphthylamine Red, Naphthaline Red, Naphthylamine Pink, Sudan Red, Fast Pink for Silk). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of amino-naphthyl-naphthazonium chloride and diamino-naphthyl-naphthazonium chloride, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$ and $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$. Dyes silk from a soap bath pink.

MAGENTA (Roseine, Fuchsine, Aniline Red, Rubine, Magenta Red, Magenta Roseine, Rubesine, Rubianite, Fuchsin, Magenta Crystals, Amethyst, Ponceau, Maroon, Grenaldine, Geranium, Cerise, Garnet, Russian Red, Azaleine, Chestnut, Solferino, Erythrobenzine, Rubianin, Harmaline). A dyestuff. It consists of a mixture of the hydrochlorides or acetates of pararosaniline (tri-amino - triphenyl - carbinol), and rosaniline (tri-amino - diphenyl - tolyl - carbinol). Hydrochlorides = $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_3\text{ClO}_4$, and $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{ClO}_4$. Acetates = $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$, and $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$. Dyes silk, wool, leather, and cotton mor-

danted with tartar emetic and tannin, red.

MAGENTA BASE. See ROSANILINE.

MAGENTA BRONZE (Violet Bronze). Tungsten potassium bronze, $\text{K}_2\text{W}_6\text{O}_{12}$, prepared by the addition of tungsten trioxide to fused potassium tungstate, then heating in a current of hydrogen, and digesting in water and acids. The residue is magenta bronze.

MAGENTA CRYSTALS. See MAGENTA.

MAGENTA RED. See MAGENTA.

MAGENTA ROSEINE. See MAGENTA.

MAGENTA S. See ACID MAGENTA.

MAGISTER OF BISMUTH. Basic bismuth nitrate, $\text{BiO} \cdot \text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in medicine, and as a constituent of enamels and cosmetics.

MAGISTER OF SULPHUR. Sulphur precipitated in an amorphous condition from solutions of hyposulphites or polysulphides, by acids.

MAGISTRY OF LEAD. White lead (*q.v.*).

MAGNALIUM. Alloys of magnesium and aluminium. One contains from 1-2 per cent. of magnesium. It is lighter than aluminium, and is as hard as brass. Another alloy contains 10 per cent. magnesium, and is used for parts of machinery, for cooking utensils, and for optical mirrors.

MAGNESIA. Magnesium oxide, MgO .

MAGNESIA ALBA. A basic magnesium carbonate of variable composition.

MAGNESIA BLEACHING LIQUID. Magnesium oxychloride, $\text{Mg}(\text{OCl})_2$. Used for bleaching.

MAGNESIA, BURNT. See BURNT MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA, CALCINED. See CALCINED MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA CEMENT. See SOREL CEMENT.

MAGNESIA-CITRATE MIXTURE. Citric acid (20 grams), are dissolved in 20 per cent. ammonium hydrate, and mixed with 1 litre of magnesia mixture (*q.v.*). Used in the determination of phosphorus in manures.

MAGNESIA, EFFERVESCENT. See EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA, FLUID. See FLUID MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA, HEAVY. Magnesium oxide, MgO , obtained by heating heavy magnesium carbonate. See MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, HEAVY.

MAGNESIA, LIGHT. Magnesium oxide, MgO , obtained by heating light magnesium carbonate.

MAGNESIA, MILK OF. See MILK OF MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA MIXTURE. Magnesium sulphate (1 part), and ammonium chloride (1 part) are dissolved in 8 parts of water with the addition of 4 parts of ammonia (sp. gr. 0.96), and filtered. Used for the determination of phosphorus in manures.

MAGNESIA WHITE. Both magnesium oxide and magnesium carbonate are known by this name.

MAGNESITE. A mineral. It is magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3 .

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, HEAVY. Magnesium carbonate obtained by mixing concentrated solutions of magnesium sulphate and sodium carbonate, evaporating to dryness, then removing the sodium sulphate.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE, LIGHT. Magnesium carbonate prepared by adding a solution of sodium carbonate to a solution of magnesium sulphate, and boiling. The precipitate is the carbonate.

MAGNESIUM DUST. Finely powdered magnesium. Used in fireworks.

MAGNESIUM LIMESTONE. See DOLOMITE.

MAGNESIUM MICA. A mineral. It is Phlogopite (*q.v.*).

MAGNESIUM-PERHYDROL. See BIOGEN.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE, EFFERVESCENT. See EFFERVESCENT EPSOM SALTS.

MAGNETIC IRON ORE (Loadstone, Lode-stone, Magnetite, Black Oxide of Iron). A black ore of iron. It is a ferrous-ferric oxide, $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, and contains over 72 per cent. iron. It is a source of Swedish iron.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. See MAGNETIC IRON ORE.

MAGNETIC PYRITES (Pyrrhotine, Pyrrhotite, Magnetic Sulphide of Iron). A mineral. In composition it approximates to ferrous sulphide, FeS , or ferrous-ferric sulphide, Fe_3S_4 , but often contains nickel.

MAGNETITE. See MAGNETIC IRON ORE.

MAGNODAT. See BIOGEN.

MAGNOFERRITE. Magnesium ferrite, $\text{MgO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, occurs naturally.

MAGNOLAN. Calcium - anhydro - oxydianiline-phosphate. Used in treatment of *Diabetes mellitus*.

MAGNOLIA METAL. A bearing metal consisting mainly of antimony and lead, and sometimes tin, with small quantities of iron and bismuth. (1) Contains $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lead and $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. antimony; (2) consists of 79 per cent. lead and 21 per cent. antimony.

MAGNOLITE. A mineral, H_2TeO_4 .

MAGNUS GREEN SALT. An ammoniacal platinum compound, $\text{Cl}_2\text{Pt} \cdot 2\text{NH}_3$.

MAGYAGITE (Black Tellurium, Foliated Tellurium). A mineral $(\text{Au} \cdot \text{Pb})_2(\text{TeS})_2$.

MAHOGANY BROWN. A sienna which has been ignited, ground wet, and made up in the form of pieces, and dried.

MAHOGANY NUTS. See ACAJOU BALSAM.

MAHURA. Bael fruit.

MAHWA BUTTER. See BASSIO TALLOW.

MAILLECHORT. See GERMAN SILVER.

MAIZE. See SUN YELLOW.

MAIZENA. See INDIAN CORNFLOUR.

MAIZE OIL. See CORN OIL.

MALABAR KINO. See KINO, COCHIN.

MALACHITE (Mountain Green, Green Verditer). A mineral used as a pigment. It is a hydrated basic copper carbonate,

$\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, and when ground is sold as Mountain green and Mineral green.

MALACHITE GREEN (Malachite Green B, New Victoria Green, New Green, Fast Green, Vert Diamant, Bitter Almond Oil Green, Benzaldehyde Green, Benzal Green, Diamond Green B, Victoria Green, Solid Green, Solid Green Crystals, Solid Green O, Benzoyl Green, Dragon Green, China Green, Hungary Green). A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride, oxalate, or ferric double chloride of tetramethyl - *p* - amino - triphenyl - carbinol. Zinc double chloride = $(\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{Cl})_3 + 2\text{ZnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Oxalate = $(\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2)_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4)_3$. Dyes wool, silk, jute, and leather bluish green, also cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic. The name Malachite Green is also used at times for Malachite (*q.v.*).

MALACHITE GREEN B. See MALACHITE GREEN.

MALACHITE GREEN G. See BRILLIANT GREEN.

MALACHITE GREEN, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. The picrate of tetramethyl-di-*p*-aminotriphenyl-carbinol. Used for colouring spirit varnishes.

MALACOLITE. A mineral. It is White Augite (*q.v.*).

MALAKIN (Phenosalin). Salicyl-phenetidine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N} : \text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{OH})$. An antipyretic.

MALAPAHO. Oil of Panao, collected from *Dipterocarpus vernicifluus*.

MALARINE. Acetophenone-phenetidine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{C}(\text{CH}_3) : \text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$. Used as an antiseptic and antineuralgic.

MALE FERN. The rhizome of *Aspidium felix-mas*.

MALLARDITE. A mineral. It is a manganous sulphate, $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MALLEABLE IRON (Wrought Iron). Practically pure iron, through which are scattered particles of slag or oxide.

MALLEBREIN. Aluminium chlorate.

MALMAL. Myrrh of Somaliland. There are two kinds, Ogo malmal, and Gubar malmal.

MALONAL. A preparation intended to replace veronal.

MALONUREA. See VERONAL.

MALOUREN. See VERONAL.

MALT. Barley which has been allowed to germinate slightly.

MALTA GREY. See NEW GREY.

MALTASE. See GLUCASE.

MALT EXTRACT. See EXTRACT OF MALT.

MALT, GREEN. See GREEN MALT.

MALTHA. A variety of mineral tallow or wax, found in Finland.

MALTHENES. See PETROLENES.

MALTINE. Extract of Malt (*q.v.*).

MALTINE, FRENCH. Diastase. See AMYLASE.

MALTOBIOSE (Amylon). Maltose, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, a sugar.

MALT, SUGAR OF. See EXTRACT OF MALT.

MALT VINEGAR. See BROWN VINEGAR.
MALTYL. Dry malt extract. It contains about 90 per cent. soluble carbohydrates.
MANACCANITE. A mineral. It is a variety of titaniferous magnetic oxide of iron.
MANCHESTER BROWN. See BISMARCK BROWN.

MANCHESTER BROWN EE (Bismarck Brown R, Manchester Brown PS, Vesuvine B). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of toluene-disazo-*m*-tolylene-diamine, $C_{21}H_{26}N_8Cl_2$. Dyes wool, leather, and tanned cotton reddish-brown.

MANCHESTER BROWN PS. See MANCHESTER BROWN EE.

MANCHESTER YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW.

MANDARIN G. See ORANGE II.

MANDARIN G EXTRA. See ORANGE II.

MANDARIN GR. See ORANGE T.

MANDARIN ORANGE. See ORANGE III.

MANDELIN'S REAGENT. An alkaloidal reagent, consisting of 1 gram of ammonium vanadate dissolved in 200 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid.

MANGANALUMINIUM BRONZE. An alloy containing from 9–10 per cent. manganese, 90–91 per cent. copper, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 per cent. aluminium.

MANGANESE, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM MANGANESE.

MANGANESE BISTRE. A mineral colour used for textile purposes, which consists of manganese peroxide. The cotton fabric to be coloured is first impregnated with a solution of manganese sulphate, and dried. It is then run through soda lye, which precipitates manganese hydroxide upon the fibre. The colour is finally developed by oxidation with bleaching powder or potassium bichromate.

MANGANESE BLACK. A pigment. It is native manganese dioxide, MnO_2 .

MANGANESE BLENDE. Native manganese sulphide, MnS .

MANGANESE BLUE. A pigment obtained by calcining a mixture of china clay (2 parts), oxides of manganese (3 parts), and barium nitrite, (8 parts).

MANGANESE, BOG. See WAD.

MANGANESE BORON. An alloy of manganese and boron. It is used for making other alloys.

MANGANESE BRONZE. An alloy made by adding manganese or ferro-manganese to bronze. It contains a very small quantity of manganese. The name is also applied to a colouring matter produced on the fibre by the oxidation of manganese hydroxide.

MANGANESE BROWN. A mineral colour used for dyeing cotton. The material is impregnated with a solution of manganous chloride, then passed through a hot solution of sodium hydroxide, and exposed to oxidation by air.

MANGANESE, CHROMIUM. See CHROMIUM MANGANESE.

MANGANESE COPPER. An alloy used in the place of manganese in the manu-

facture of non-ferrous alloys. The manganese may be as high as 40 per cent., but is usually 4 per cent., 10 per cent., 15 per cent., or 30 per cent.

MANGANESE, CUPRO. See MANGANESE COPPER.

MANGANESE GREEN. See ROSENTHIEL'S GREEN.

MANGANESE IRON. See FERRO-MANGANESE.

MANGANESE ORE, BROWN. See MANGANITE.

MANGANESE ORE, HYDRATED. See VARVICITE.

MANGANESE ORE, SPATHIC. See RHODOCROSITE.

MANGANESE OXIDE, RED. See HAUSMANNITE.

MANGANESE, RED. See RHODOCROSITE.

MANGANESE SPAR. See RHODOCROSITE.

MANGANESE STEEL. An alloy of manganese and steel, containing up to 20 per cent. manganese. Used for wagon wheels and armour plates.

MANGANESE TIN. An alloy of manganese and tin, containing 50 per cent. manganese. It is used in the place of manganese in the manufacture of non-ferrous alloys.

MANGANESE TITANIUM. An alloy of manganese and titanium, containing from 30–35 per cent. titanium. Used for removing oxygen and nitrogen from copper alloys.

MANGANESE VELVET BROWN. See UMBER.

MANGANESE VIOLET (Nuremberg Violet, Mineral Violet). A pigment prepared by fusing a mixture of phosphoric acid, and either powdered pyrolusite or residues from the preparation of chlorine. The mass is allowed to cool, and is then heated with ammonia or ammonium carbonate to boiling, when manganese hydroxide, $Mn(OH)_2$, is precipitated out. The liquid is filtered and evaporated to dryness. It is allowed to cool, and boiled with water, when a violet powder is produced which constitutes manganese violet. It is a manganic phosphate, and is used as a mineral colour.

MANGANESE WHITE. A pigment. It is manganous carbonate, $MnCO_3$.

MANGANESE ZINC. An alloy containing 20 per cent. manganese, and zinc. Used in the place of manganese in the manufacture of non-ferrous alloys.

MANGANINE. An alloy of 12 per cent. manganese, 84 per cent. copper, and 4 per cent. nickel. Used for electric resistance measures and regulators.

MANGANITE (Brown Manganese Ore). A mineral. It is a hydrated oxide of manganese, $Mn_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$.

MANGANOSITE. A mineral, MnO .

MANGANOSTILBITE. A mineral. It consists of manganese sulphide, MnS , with some oxides of arsenic and antimony.

MANGANOTANTALITE. A mineral containing manganese oxide, MnO , tantalum oxide, TaO_5 , with some tin and tungsten.

MANILA ELEMI. Elemi from *Canarium commune*.

MANJAK. A bituminous material found in Trinidad and Barbadoes. It is used as a paint, as a roofing material, and in connection with drilling for oil.

MANLIANITE. An explosive consisting of 72 per cent. ammonium perchlorate, 14.75 per cent. charcoal, and 13.25 per cent. sulphur.

MANNA. A sugary exudation which occurs in the rising sap of *Fraxinus ornus*, and *F. rotundifolia*. The crude material contains from 12–13 per cent. water, 10–15 per cent. sugar, 32–42 per cent. mannitol, 40–41 per cent. mucilaginous substances, organic acids, and nitrogenous matter. Australian manna is obtained from *Myoporum platycarpum*, and contains as much as 90 per cent. of mannitol. Manna is used as a purgative for children.

MANNHEIM GOLD. A brass containing 80 per cent. copper and 20 per cent. zinc. A jeweller's alloy.

MANNIN. See ORTHOFORM.

MANNITE, INACTIVE. α -Acrite.

MAN OIL. Bone Oil (*q.v.*).

MANQUETA (Manquta). African names for a fossil gum resin, resembling copal.

MANSON BLUE. See BLUE OF MANSON.

MANURE, FISH. See FISH MANURE.

MANURE, FLESH. See FLESH MANURE.

MAPE. A coarse starch obtained from the fruit of *Incarcarum edulis*.

MAPLE GREEN. See OIL GREEN.

MARASCHINO. An alcoholic liquor produced from small Zara cherries.

MARBLE. Crystallised limestone, CaCO_3 . See CALCITE.

MARBLE, CONNEMARA. See CONNEMARA MARBLE.

MARBLE, MOREAU. See MOREAU MARBLE.

MARBLE, STATUARY. See STATUARY MARBLE.

MARCASITE (White Iron Pyrites, Coxcomb Pyrites, Radiated Pyrites). A mineral. It is disulphide of iron, FeS_2 . The term is also occasionally applied to bismuth.

MARCASOL. See MARKASOL.

MARC BRANDY OIL. See FUSEL OIL.

MARCHIES. See MARGINES.

MARCS. The name given to the residue from wine factories, consisting of the stems and skins of grapes. It is used for making verdigris.

MAREEPA. Kernels of the fruits of the cokerite palm of British Guiana.

MARETIN. *m*-Tolyl-semi-carbazide, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2$. Said to be a good febrifuge.

MARGARIN. A term used for beef suet free from stearine.

MARGARINE (Butter, artificial, Butterine, Dutch Butter, Butter Surrogate). A butter substitute. Oleo oil, neutral lard, coco-nut oil, earth-nut oil, sesame oil, and cottonseed oil are all used in various grades of margarine. Soured milk is churned up with the fats. The

higher grades contain 10 per cent. oil, 70 per cent. oleo oil, and 20 per cent. coco-nut oil, whilst in inferior qualities, cottonseed oil is used. Margarine is coloured with butyro-flavine (dimethyl-amino-azo-benzene), and a little cholesterol is added to the milk to give the same odour, whilst frying, as butter. In some countries no milk is used, the margarine being flavoured with strong cheese. Also see CUNEROL and BUTTIROL.

MARGARINE CHEESE. In this material a cheaper fat is substituted for the valuable butter fat extracted from the milk from which the cheese is made.

MARGARITE (Diphanite, Emerylite). A mineral, $\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MARGARON. A white, odourless, tasteless ointment base, obtained by distilling beef suet with lime.

MARGINES (Marchies). The residues obtained from the manufacture of olive oil. Used as a manure, but is also recommended as an insecticide.

MARGOL. A mixture of volatile fatty acids, used as a flavouring material for margarine, to give it the taste of butter.

MARGOSA BARK. Indian azadirach.

MARIALITE. A mineral, $2\text{NaCl} \cdot 3\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 18\text{SiO}_2$.

MARICOL. Magnesium ricinoleate, $(\text{HO} \cdot \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33} \cdot \text{CO}_2)_2\text{Mg}$.

MARIGNAC'S SALT. Potassium-stannosulphate.

MARINE ACID. Hydrochloric acid, HCl .

MARINE BLUE (New Methylene Blue NX). Mixtures of Methylene blue 2B with Methyl violet. Also see SOLUBLE BLUE.

MARINE BLUE B. See BAVARIAN BLUE DSF.

MARINE GLUE. Various mixtures are known by this name, but it usually consists of 1 part rubber dissolved in 12 parts turpentine or paraffin, to which is added 2 parts asphalt or shellac. A waterproof adhesive.

MARINE OIL. A mixture of blown rape oil and a mineral oil. Used for marine engines.

MARINE SOAP. A soap made from coconut oil, which is soluble in fresh and sea water.

MARKASOL (Marcasol). Bismuth borophenate. Used as a substitute for iodoform.

MARKING INKS. The juices obtained from *Coriaria thymifolia*, *Anacardium orientale*, and *Anacardium occidentale* are natural products. Chemical marking inks usually contain silver nitrate, which is reduced on the fibre to a black deposit.

MARLS. Natural mixtures of clay and chalk (aluminium silicate and calcium carbonate). Used in the manufacture of cements. The term is also applied to friable earths which are devoid of chalk, such as those of Staffordshire.

- MARME'S REAGENT.** Consists of 10 parts cadmium iodide, CaI_2 , and 20 parts potassium iodide, KI , dissolved in 80 parts water. Used for testing for alkaloids.
- MARMITE.** A yeast extract. It is a food preparation resembling meat extract.
- MARMO BARDIGLIO DI BERGAMO.** Vulpinite, a variety of anhydrite, mixed with silica. Used for ornamental purposes.
- MARMOLITE.** Serpentine (*q.v.*) with a lamellae structure.
- MAROON.** See MAGENTA.
- MAROON S** (Grenat S, Acid Cerise, Cardinal Red S, Acid Maroon). Impure qualities of Acid Magenta (*q.v.*).
- MARQUIS'S REAGENT.** A solution of formalin in sulphuric acid. An alkaloidal reagent.
- MARSALA.** A liqueur wine. It is manufactured from Trapani wine with 13 per cent. alcohol, to which is added the must of mature white grapes, concentrating, and then adding the must from ripe white grapes.
- MARS BROWN.** See BURNT SIENNA.
- MARSEILLES SOAP.** Olive oil soap.
- MARSH GAS** (Light Carburetted Hydrogen). Methane, CH_4 .
- MARS ORANGE.** A pigment obtained by the calcination of an artificial ochre, such as Mars Yellow (*q.v.*).
- MARS PURPLE.** A pigment produced by the calcination of an artificial ochre.
- MARS RED** (Rouge de Mars). A pigment. It is an artificial iron ochre, prepared by calcining an artificial ochre such as Mars yellow. The term is also applied to an acid red dye. See AZORUBINE S.
- MARS VIOLET** (Purple Ochre). A pigment. It is prepared by calcining an artificial ochre such as Mars yellow.
- MARS YELLOW.** A pigment. It is an artificial preparation of Yellow Ochre (*q.v.*). It is obtained by dissolving ferrous sulphate in water, warming, and introducing strips of zinc. The bright yellow precipitate produced is Mars yellow.
- MARTENSITE.** A solid solution of carbon in iron, and is a characteristic constituent of steel which has been tempered at a temperature a little above the transformation point.
- MARTIN'S CEMENT.** A similar cement to Keene's, except that potassium carbonate solution is used instead of alumina.
- MARTIN STEEL** (Open Hearth Steel). Steel obtained in the Martin process by melting from 75 per cent. of cast iron in a reverberatory furnace with the necessary quantity of wrought iron to obtain the required amount of carbon.
- MARTITE.** See HÆMATITE.
- MARTIUS YELLOW** (Naphthol Yellow, Naphthylamine Yellow, Gold Yellow, Primrose, Jaune D'Or, Manchester Yellow, Naphthalene Yellow, Naphthaline Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the ammonium, sodium, or calcium salt of dinitro-*a*-naphthol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$, or $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Na}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{Ca}$. Dyes wool golden yellow from an acid bath.
- MARZIPAN MASSE.** Consists of cane sugar with crushed almonds.
- MASCAGNINE.** A mineral $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.
- MASONITE.** See CHLORITOID.
- MASSECUITE.** The boiled mass of beet sugar. It contains from 3.5-7 per cent. water.
- MASSICOT.** See LITHARGE.
- MASTIC.** A mixture of asphalt rock and Trinidad pitch. Used for paving.
- MASUT.** See MAZUT.
- MATAZIETTE.** An explosive, containing nitro-glycerin, sand, and chalk.
- MATCHES, SAFETY.** See SAFETY MATCHES.
- MATÉ** (Jesuit's Tea, St. Bartholomew's Tea). Paraguay tea, the dried leaves and shoots of an evergreen, *Ilex paraguayensis*.
- MATEZITE.** A saccharine substance obtained from Madagascar caoutchouc.
- MATLOCKITE.** A mineral. It is an oxychloride of lead, $\text{PbCl}_2\cdot\text{PbO}$.
- MATTE.** See COARSE METAL.
- MATTHIEU - PLESSY GREEN.** See CHROMIUM GREEN.
- MATURA DIAMOND.** See HYACINTH.
- MATZOOON.** See MADZONN.
- MAURITIUS ELEM.** Elemi from *Cana-rum mauritianum*.
- MAUVE.** See MAUVEINE.
- MAUVE DYE.** See MAUVEINE.
- MAUVEINE** (Mauve, Mauve Dye, Chrome Violet, Aniline Violet, Aniline Mauve, Aniline Purple, Perkin's Violet, Perkin's Purple, Violine, Violeine, Rosolane, Indisin, Anileine, Phenamin, Phenamine Purpurin, Rosein, Tyraline, Lydin). A dyestuff prepared by the oxidation of a mixture of aniline and toluidine by potassium chromate. It is phenylphenosafranine, $\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NN}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{Cl})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. Dyes silk reddish-violet. It is also employed for colouring postage stamps. Many of the above names are now obsolete.
- MAWELE.** A millet of East Africa.
- MAW SEEDS.** Black poppy seeds.
- MAXIM-SCHUPPHAUS POWDER.** An explosive containing 80 per cent. of insoluble nitro-cellulose, 19.5 per cent. of soluble nitro-cellulose, and 0.5 per cent. of urea.
- MAXIM'S POWDER.** An explosive containing soluble and insoluble nitro-cellulose, nitro-glycerin, and castor oil.
- MAXITE.** See LEADHILLITE.
- MAXYNTAN.** A synthetic tannin of a similar character to Neradol (*q.v.*).
- MAYER'S SOLUTION.** Mercuric iodide dissolved in aqueous potassium iodide. An alkaloidal reagent.
- MAY GREEN** (Mignonette Green). Pigments. They are mixtures of Chrome yellow and Paris blue, with yellow predominating. Also see CHROME GREEN.
- MAYTEE.** Fœnugreek seeds.
- MAZAM.** A dextrin of high molecular weight.

MAZARINE BLUE. See **WILLOW BLUE.**
MAZUM. An alcoholic liquid prepared from fermented milk. It is made in Armenia from the milk of sheep, goats, or buffalo.

MAZUT (Astatki, Ostatki). Crude Russian petroleum deprived of its volatile constituents by exposure to air or distillation up to 280°C . It has a sp. gr. above 0.880, and is used as a fuel, and in the manufacture of oils. The Tartar name is Masut or Mazut, and the Russian terms Astatki or Ostatki.

M.B. POWDER No. 1. Modified black powder No. 1. A black gunpowder in which part of the potassium nitrate is replaced by potassium chlorate.

M.B. POWDER No. 2. An explosive powder consisting of a mixture of ammonium perchlorate, sodium, potassium, or barium nitrate, charcoal, and sulphur.

MEAD. An alcoholic liquor prepared from honey by fermentation.

MEADOW GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN.**

MEADOW ORE. Bog Iron Ore (*q.v.*).

MEADOWSWEET. Salicylic aldehyde, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH}).\text{CHO}$.

MEAL, ALUM. See **ALUM MEAL.**

MEAL, BONE. See **BONE MEAL.**

MEAL, CASSAVA. See **CASSAVA MEAL.**

MEAL, CASTOR OIL. See **CASTOR OIL MEAL.**

MEAL, COTTONSEED. See **COTTONSEED MEAL.**

MEAL, HOOF. See **HORN MEAL.**

MEAL, HORN. See **HORN MEAL.**

MEAL, LEATHER. See **LEATHER MEAL.**

MEAL, LINSEED. See **LINSEED MEAL.**

MEAL, MEAT. See **FLESH MANURE.**

MEAL, MOLASSINE. See **MOLASSINE MEAL.**

MEAL, NETTÉ. See **NETTÉ MEAL.**

MEAL, RAPESEED. See **RAPESEED MEAL.**

MEAL, ROCK. See **ROCK MEAL.**

MEAL, SKIN. See **SKIN and LEATHER MEALS.**

MEAL, THOMAS. See **THOMAS MEAL.**

MEAL, WHALE. See **WHALE MEAL.**

MEAT FLOUR. A powder made from the waste products in the manufacture of meat extracts. Used as a feeding stuff for animals.

MEAT MEAL. See **FLESH MANURE.**

MEAT PRESERVE CRYSTALS. See **HAWKE'S ANTI-FERMENT.**

MECONIUM. Opium.

MEDINA CEMENT. A variety of Roman cement, made from a stone found in the Isle of Wight.

MEDINAL. See **VERONAL SODIUM.**

MEDIUM OILS. See **HEAVY OILS.**

MEDOL. A combination of cresols and iodine. Recommended as an antiparasitic in skin troubles.

MEDUSA. A waterproofing compound mixed with cement.

MEERSCHAUM (Sepiolite). A mineral. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, $\text{Mg}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MEGABROMITE. A mineral. It is a mixture of silver bromide and chloride.

MEGADYNE. A Belgian explosive consisting of a mixture of ammonium perchlorate, aluminium powder, and paraffin wax.

MÉGANITE. An explosive containing nitro-glycerin, and dinitro-cellulose, to which has been added a nitro mixture to ensure complete combustion.

MEGASS. See **BEGASSE.**

MEGILP. A mixture of linseed oil and mastic varnish. Used in artist's oil paints.

MEJONITE. A mineral, $4\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2$.

MEKONG YELLOW G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-phenyl-tetrakisazo-dioxy-diphenyl-methane-bi-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow from a soap bath.

MEKONG YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of bi-tolyl-tetrakisazo-dioxy-diphenyl-methane-bi-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_8\text{O}_8\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton yellow.

MELACONITE (Black Copper). A mineral. It is copper oxide, CuO .

MELAMINE, NORMAL. Normal cyanuramide, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3\text{N}_3$.

MELAMPYRITE. Dulcite, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})(\text{CH}(\text{OH})_4).\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

MELANCHROITE (Melanochroite). Native lead chromate, PbCrO_4 .

MELANILINE. Diphenyl-guanidine, $\text{NH} : \text{C}(\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$.

MELANITE. A lime alumina garnet, $6\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$.

MELANOCERITE. A mineral. It consists mainly of cerium and yttrium fluosilicates.

MELANOCHROITE. See **MELANCHROITE.**

MELANOGEN BLACK. See **SULPHUR BLACK T.**

MELANOSIDERITE. A mineral, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

MELANTERITE. Native ferrous sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MELANTHRENE B. An anthracene dyestuff obtained by heating diamino-anthraquinone with caustic potash. Dyes cotton grey.

MELDOLA'S BLUE (New Blue; Naphthylene Blue R, in Crystals; Fast Blue R, 2R, 3R, for Cotton, in Crystals; Cotton Blue R; Fast Navy Blue R, RM, MM; Naphthol Blue R, D; Cotton Fast Blue 2B; β -naphthol Violet; New Fast Blue, for Cotton; New Fast Blue R Crystals, for Cotton; New Blue R; Fast Marine Blue; Phenylene Blue). A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of dimethyl-amino-naphtho-phenoxazonium-chloride, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{OCl}$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic indigo blue. Used as a substitute for indigo.

MELIBIASE. An enzyme which splits melibiose into *d*-glucose and *d*-galactose.

MELILITE (Humboldtite). A mineral, $6(\text{Ca} \cdot \text{Mg} \cdot \text{Na})_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{Al} \cdot \text{Fe})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{SiO}_2$.

MELILOT. *p*-Methyl-acetophenone, $C_6H_4(CH_3).CO.CH_3$. It imparts the honey-like fragrance of sweet clover, and is used for perfuming soap.

MELILOT, METHYL. See METHYL MELILOT.

MELINITE. The French name for Lyddite (*q.v.*). It consists of 70 per cent. picric acid and 30 per cent. collodion cotton.

MELINOPHANE. See MELIPHANITE.

MELIOFORM. A ruby-red liquid containing 25 per cent. formaldehyde and 15 per cent. aluminium acetate. Used as a disinfectant for the hands, and for wounds.

MELIPHANITE (Melinophane). A mineral, $2(Mg.Fe)O.SiO_2$, with some beryllium.

MELKBOSCH. A fibre obtained from *Asclepias fruticosa* of South Africa.

MELLING POWDER. An explosive containing from 51–55 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 11–13 per cent. sodium nitrate, 5–7 per cent. trinitro-toluene, 3–5 per cent. wood meal, 4–6 per cent. nitroglycerin, and 18–20 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

MELLITE (Artificial Amber, Honey Stone). A mineral which consists chiefly of the aluminium salt of mellitic acid.

MELOGENE BLUE BH (Diamine Beta Black). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-*p*-xylene-azo-bis-amino - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{40}H_{28}N_8O_{14}S_4Na_4$. Dyes cotton black-blue.

MELON ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF MELON.

MELONITE. A mineral. $NiTe$.

MELUBRIN (Sulphantipyrin). Sodium-l-phenyl-2 : 3-dimethyl-pyrazolone-4-amino-methane-sulphonate, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2NH.CH_2.SO_3Na$. Used in medicine.

MENACCANITE. A variety of titaniferous magnetic oxide of iron, found in Cornwall.

MENDIPITE (Kerasin). A mineral. It is an oxychloride of lead, $PbCl_2.2PbO$, found in Somerset.

MENDOZITE. Sodium alum, $Na_2SO_4.A_2O_3(SO_4)_3.24H_2O$, found in South America.

MENEGHNITE. A mineral, $4PbS.Sb_2S_3$.

MENHADEN OIL. An oil prepared from the heads and intestines of fish, especially of the menhaden. Used in the leather, paint, and rope trades.

MENILITE (Liver-opal). A mineral. It is a brown opaque variety of opal.

MENSALIN. Diphenyl-dioxy-carbonate of dimethyl - pyrazolon - hexahydro-cymol-valerate. A nervine.

MENTHODOL. A substance prepared by heating 4 parts of menthol, and adding 1 part of iodol. Used as a local application for neuralgia.

MENTHIVAL. See VALIDOL.

MENTHOPHENOL. A mixture of 1 part phenol and 3 parts menthol.

MENTHOROL. A mixture of *p*-chlorophenol and menthol. Used in 5–15 per cent. solution in the treatment of ulceration of the throat.

MENTHOSPIRIN. Menthol-acetyl-salicylate. Used in the treatment of colds and catarrh.

MENYANTHIN. See HELENIN.

MEPHITIC AIR. Nitrogen, so-called by Rutherford and Priestley.

MERCAMIN. See SUBLAMINE.

MERCAPTAN. Ethyl sulphhydrate, C_2H_5HS .

MERCARSAN. A combination of arsenic and mercury, $C_{17}H_{17}O_3As_2Hg$. Used for the treatment of syphilis.

MERCERISED COTTON. Cotton which has been immersed in a solution of sodium hydrate, (30–35° Bé.). It has a lustrous appearance.

MERCER'S LIQUOR. A solution containing potassium ferricyanide. Used for etching.

MERCOTAN. See MERGAL.

MERCURAMINE. Mercury-ethylene-diamine-citrate. It has bactericidal properties.

MERCURAMMONIUM CHLORIDE (Fusible White Precipitate, Ammonio-mercuric-chloride). Mercuri-diammonium chloride, $N_2H_6Hg.Cl_2$.

MERCURIALINE. The name given by Reichardt to methylamine found in *Mercurialis annua* and *M. perensis*.

MERCURIAL LOTION, YELLOW. See YELLOW WASH.

MERCURIAL OIL. A substance containing 90 per cent. mercury in the form of an amalgam, the vehicle being lanoline and almond oil.

MERCURICHROME. Dibromo-oxy-mercuric-fluoresceine. A bactericide.

MERCURICIDE. Lithio-mercuric-iodide, $3LiI + HgI_2$. A germicide.

MERCURIC IODIDE, RED. See RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE. See MAYER'S SOLUTION.

MERCURIOCOLEOLS. A double stearate of cholesterol and mercury.

MERCURITOL. See AFRIDOL.

MERCUROCHROME. The sodium salt of dibromo-oxy-mercury-fluoresceine. It is used as an antiseptic for the genito-urinary tract.

MERCURUL. A compound of nuclein and mercury. Used internally and locally as a substitute for corrosive sublimate.

MERCUROPHEN. Sodium-oxy-mercuric-o-nitro-phenoxide. An antiseptic.

MERCUROSAL. Disodium - mercuri-salicyl-acetate. An antisiphilitic.

MERCURY, ALKALISED. See GREY POWDER.

MERCURY, AMMONIATED. See WHITE PRECIPITATE.

MERCURY BLENDE. See CINNABAR.

MERCURY, CALCINED. See CALCINED MERCURY.

MERCURY, COSMETIC. See WHITE PRECIPITATE.

MERCURY, HAHNMANN'S. See HAHNMANN'S MERCURY.

MERCURY IODIDE, GREEN. See GREEN IODIDE OF MERCURY.

MERCURY OINTMENT (Blue Ointment,

Grey Ointment). *Unguentum hydrargyri B.P.*

MERCURY OXIDE, RED. See RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.

MERCURY PILL (Blue Pill). *Pilula hydrargyri B.P.*

MERCURY PYOKTANNIN. See PYOKTANNIN MERCURY.

MERCURY RESORBIN. Consists of 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of resorbin.

MERGAL (Mercotan). A combination of mercury cholate, $(C_{24}H_{39}O_5)_2Hg$, and albumin tannate. Has been used in the treatment of syphilis.

MERGOL. Mercury cholate, $(C_{24}H_{39}O_5)_2Hg$. Prescribed in capsules with tannin and egg albumin for syphilis.

MÉRIMEE'S YELLOW. See ANTIMONY YELLOW.

MERIODINE. See MERJODIN.

MERJODIN (Meriodine). Mercury-diiodo-phenol-*p*-sulphonate (mercury sozoidol), $(HO.C_6H_4I_2.SO_3)_2Hg$. Prescribed for syphilis.

MERLUSAN. A mercury compound of tyrosine, $C_9H_9O_3.N.Hg$.

MEROCHINOL. Mercury-hydroxy-quinoline-sulphonate, $(HO.C_6H_4.N.SO_3)_2Hg$.

MEROXENE. A mineral, $(KH)_2O.(Fe.Al)_2O_3.2(Fe.Mg)O.3SiO_2$.

MESCAL (Tequila). Distilled liquors produced from a species of *agave* in Mexico.

MESCAL BUTTONS. The seeds of *Anhalonium lewinii*.

MESICERIN. Tri-*o*-oxy-mesitylene, $C_6H_3(CH_2OH)_3$.

MESITINE SPAR. A mineral, $Mg.Fe(CO_3)$.

MESOLITE. A mineral, $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.2H_2O.Ca(OH)_2.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.2H_2O$.

MESOTAN (Ericin, Ulmarine, Methosal). The methyl-oxy-methyl ester of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH).COOCH_2O.CH_3$. Mixed with olive oil, it is used as an ointment in rheumatic diseases.

MESOTARTARIC ACID. Inactive tartaric acid, $CO_2H.CH(OH).CH(OH).CO_2H$.

MESOTHORIUM. The name applied to the first product of the disintegration of thorium. It has similar therapeutic properties to radium.

MESOTYPE. See NATROLITE.

METABISULPHITE. Sodium metabisulphite, $Na_2S_2O_5$.

METACETONE. The name given by Frémy to an oil which occurs among the products of the distillation of sugar, starch, or gum, with quicklime. It consists of propionic aldehyde, dimethylfurfuran, and hydrocarbons.

META CHROME BROWN B. A dyestuff prepared from picramic acid and methylolene-diamine.

META CHROME MORDANT. The name given to a mixture of potassium bichromate and ammonium acetate. Used as a mordant.

METACINNABARITE. A mineral having the same composition as cinnabar, but black in colour.

METAETHYL. A mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides. An anæsthetic.

METAFERRIN. An iron albumin compound containing 10 per cent. iron. Used in the treatment of anæmia.

METAKALINE. A solid disinfectant. It is a cresol soap preparation containing 80 per cent. of a crystallised double compound of potassium *m*-cresolate, and 3 molecules of *m*-cresol, with 20 per cent. of soap.

METAL, AICH. See AICH METAL.

METAL, ANTI-FRICTION. See ANTI-FRICTION METAL.

METAL ARGENTUM. An alloy consisting of $85\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tin and $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. antimony.

METAL, ASHBERRY. See ASHBERRY METAL.

METAL, ASHBURY. See ASHBERRY METAL.

METAL, AUER. See AUER METAL.

METAL, BABBIT'S. See BABBIT'S METAL.

METAL, BATH. See BATH METAL.

METAL, BELL. See BELL METAL.

METAL, BORCHER'S. See BORCHER'S METAL.

METAL, BRITANNIA. See BRITANNIA METAL.

METAL, BULLET. See SHOT METAL.

METAL, COARSE. See COARSE METAL.

METAL, COCK. See COCK METAL.

METAL, DELTA. See DELTA METAL.

METAL, DIPPING. See DIPPING METAL.

METAL, DURANA. See DURANA METAL.

METAL, DURANCE'S. See DURANCE'S METAL.

METAL, DUTCH. See DUTCH METAL.

METAL, ENGLISH. See ENGLISH METAL.

METAL, FENTON'S. See FENTON'S METAL.

METAL, FRICK'S. See FRICK'S METAL.

METAL, FUSIBLE. See FUSIBLE ALLOY.

METAL, GAUGING. See GAUGING METAL.

METAL, GEDGE'S. See AICH METAL.

METAL, GILDING. See GILDING METAL.

METAL, GRAPHITE. See GRAPHITE METAL.

METAL, GUN. See GUN METAL.

METAL, HARD. See HARD METAL.

METAL, HERCULES. See HERCULES METAL.

METAL, HOMBERG'S. See HOMBERG'S METAL.

METAL, HOYLE'S. See HOYLE'S METALS.

METAL, KRAFT'S. See KRAFT'S METAL.

METAL, KUNHEIM. See KUNHEIM METAL.

METALLIC CARBON. See RETORT CARBON.

METALLINE. An alloy consisting of 35 per cent. cobalt, 30 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. iron, and 25 per cent. aluminium. Used in jeweller's work.

METAL, LINOTYPE. See LINOTYPE METAL.

METAL, MAGNOLIA. See MAGNOLIA METAL.

METAL, MISCH. See MISCH METAL.

METAL, MONEL. See MONEL METAL.

METAL, MUNTZ. See MUNTZ METAL.

METAL POLISHES. These preparations generally contain abrasives and a detergent. Most of them contain soap, oil, whiting, chalk, or fine silica, and a colouring agent.

METAL, PRINCE RUPERT'S. See PRINCE'S METAL.

METAL, PRINCE'S. See PRINCE'S METAL.

METAL, QUEEN'S. See QUEEN'S METAL.

METAL, RED. See RED METAL.

METAL, RIVET. See RIVET METAL.

METAL, ROSE'S. See ROSE'S METAL.

METAL, SHOT. See SHOT METAL.

METAL SOAPS. Salts of the heavy metals with fatty acids.

METAL, SPECULUM. See SPECULUM METAL.

METAL, STEREOTYPE. See STEREOTYPE PLATE.

METAL, STERRO. See AICH METAL.

METAL, SUPERBASIQUE. See SUPERBASIQUE METAL.

METAL, SUPERNEUTRAL. See SUPERNEUTRAL METAL.

METAL, TULA. See TULA METAL.

METAL, TYPE. See TYPE METAL.

METAL, VICTOR. See VICTOR METAL.

METAL, WHITE. See WHITE METAL.

METAL, YELLOW. See MUNTZ METAL.

METAMINE BLUE B and G. See NEW BLUE B or G.

METANILINE GREY. See NEW GREY.

METANIL ORANGE I, II. Dyestuffs prepared by the action of diazotised *m*-amino-benzene-sulphonic acid upon α - and β -naphthol respectively. They are acid dyes.

METANIL YELLOW (Orange MN, Tropæoline G, Yellow GA, Victoria Yellow, Extra Conc.). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-sulpho-benzene-azodiphenyl-amine, $C_{18}H_{14}N_3O_3SNa$. Dyes deep orange-yellow from an acid bath. Used in paper-staining, carpet printing, and for colouring varnishes. It is poisonous.

METANIL YELLOW S (Acid Yellow 2G). The sulphonated product of Metanil Yellow (*q.v.*).

METAPHENYLENE BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-tolyl-diamino-tolyl-phenazonium chloride, $C_{28}H_{27}N_4Cl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin indigo blue.

METAPHLORONE. See PHLORONE.

METASOL. *m*-Cresol-anytol: (Anytols are solutions of phenol in ichthyol.)

METEOR OIL. A fraction of Russian petroleum distillation, having a sp. gr. of 0.806-0.810. A burning oil.

METEOR SILK. See GLANZSTOFF.

METEOR YARN. See GLANZSTOFF.

METHACETIN. Methoxy - acetamino - phenol, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)NH.COCH_3$. An antipyretic.

METHANAL. See METHYLALDEHYDE.

METHANOL (Carbinol, Wood Spirit, Methyl Hydrate, Wood Alcohol, Wood Naphtha, Pyroxylic Spirit, Pyroligneous Spirit). Methyl alcohol, CH_3OH .

METHONAL. Dimethyl - sulphone - dimethyl-methane, $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$. A hypnotic,

METHOPHAN. 8-Methoxy-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid. Used in medicine.

METHOSAL. See MESOTAN.

METHOXETIN. See KRYOFINE.

METHOZIN (Phenylon). Antipyrine (phenyl - dimethyl - pyrazolone), $C_6H_5.N(CO.CH)(N.(CH_3).C.CH_3)$.

METHUTIN. See TRIGEMINE.

METHYL ACETONE. A liquid containing about 70-80 per cent. of acetone, and methyl acetate. Used as a rubber solvent. Methyl-ethyl-ketone, $CH_3.CO.CH_2.CH_3$, is also known by this name.

METHYLAL (Formal). Methylene-dimethyl ester $CH_2(O.CH_3)_2$. Used medicinally, externally as an ointment, internally as a hypnotic, and inhaled as an anæsthetic.

METHYLALDEHYDE (Methanal). Formaldehyde, $H.CHO$.

METHYL ALIZARIN. Dioxymethyl-anthraquinone, $C_6H_4 : C_2O_2 : C_6HCH_3(OH)_2$, 1 : 6 : 4 : 3 : 2.

METHYL ALKALI BLUE (Alkaline, Alkali Blue D, Alkali Blue 6B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of triphenyl-parosulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{30}N_3SO_4Na$. Dyes wool from an acid bath.

METHYL ANILINE GREEN. See METHYL GREEN.

METHYL ANILINE VIOLET. See METHYL VIOLET B.

METHYL ASPIRIN. See METHYL RHO-DIN.

METHYLATED CHLOROFORM. Chloroform made from methylated spirit.

METHYLATED ETHER. See ETHER, METHYLATED.

METHYLATED SPIRIT. See ALCOHOL, DENATURED.

METHYLATED SPIRIT, INDUSTRIAL. See ALCOHOL, DENATURED.

METHYLATED SPIRIT, MINERALISED. See ALCOHOL, DENATURED.

METHYL ATROPINE. Two salts are on the market under this name. Methyl-atropine-bromide, $C_{16}H_{20}O_3N(CH_3)_2Br$, and methyl-atropine-nitrate or Eumydrine, $C_{16}H_{20}O_3N(CH_3)_2NO_3$. They are used in the place of atropine.

METHYL BENZENE (Retinaphtha, Phenyl-Methane). Toluene, $C_6H_5CH_3$.

METHYL BLUE (Brilliant Cotton Blue, greenish, XL Soluble Blue, Diphenylamine Blue, Bavarian Blue DBF, Soluble Blue 8B, 10B, Helvetia Blue, Methyl Blue for Cotton, Light Blue, Pararosanine Blue, Paris Blue, Night Blue). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of triphenyl-pararosanine-trisulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{26}N_3O_9S_3Na_3$. Dyes silk and mordanted cotton blue.

METHYL BLUE FOR COTTON. See METHYL BLUE.

METHYL BLUE FOR SILK MLB. See BAVARIAN BLUE DSF.

METHYL BLUE M. A dyestuff, which consists chiefly of the sodium salt of triphenyl - pararosanine - trisulphonic acid (Methyl blue).

METHYL BLUE, WATER SOLUBLE.

See BAVARIAN BLUE DSF.

METHYL CARBINOL. Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH .

METHYL CATECHOL. Guaiacol, $C_6H_4(OH)(OCH_3)$, 1 : 2, the chief constituent of beech-wood creosote.

METHYL-DAMBOSE. Bornesite, $C_7H_{14}O_8$, a volatile substance which occurs in the caoutchouc of Borneo.

METHYLENE-AZURE. Methyl-iodide of trimethyl-amino-imino-imino-diphenyl-sulphone, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SO_3I$.

METHYLENE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the methyl-chloride of trimethyl-amino-imino-imino-diphenyl-sulphide, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$. Used in dyeing, calico printing, and as a staining material in bacteriological work. It is used in medicine for malaria and neuralgia.

METHYLENE BLUE A EXTRA. See METHYLENE BLUE B and BG.

METHYLENE BLUE B and BG (Methylene Blue BB in Powder Extra D, Methylene Blue A Extra). Dyestuffs. The chloride (Methylene blue BG, BB in powder extra D, printing blue), or zinc double chloride (Methylene blue B, BB in powder extra, dyeing blue), of tetramethyl-diamino-phenazthionium. Chloride, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3S_2Cl$; zinc double chloride, $(C_{16}H_{18}N_3S_2Cl)_2 + ZnCl_2 + H_2O$. They dye cotton mordanted with tannin blue.

METHYLENE BLUE BB IN POWDER EXTRA. See METHYLENE BLUE B and BG.

METHYLENE BLUE BB IN POWDER EXTRA D. See METHYLENE BLUE B and BG.

METHYLENE BLUE, NEW. See NEW METHYLENE BLUE.

METHYLENE BLUE N, NEW. See NEW METHYLENE BLUE N.

METHYLENE GREEN. A mono-nitro derivative of methylene blue. It dyes unmordanted cotton bluish-green shades.

METHYLENE GREEN G CONC., EXTRA YELLOW SHADE. Nitro-methylene blue $C_{16}H_{17}N_4O_2S_2Cl$. Dyes cotton bluish-green.

METHYLENE GREY. See NEW GREY.

METHYLENE RED. The methyl-chloride of dimethyl-amino-imino-phenyl-disulphide, $(C_6H_5N_2S_2Cl)_2$. A by-product in the manufacture of methylene blue, found in the mother liquor.

METHYLENE VIOLET. A dyestuff. It is oxy-imino-dimethyl-amino-diphenylene-sulphide, $C_{14}H_{12}N_2SO$. Dyes silk and cotton.

METHYLENE VIOLET 2RA, 3RA (Fuchsia, Safranine MN, Clemantine, Giroflé). A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-diaminophenyl-phenazonium chloride, $C_{20}H_{18}N_4Cl$. It is employed in printing reddish-violet.

METHYL EOSIN. Berlin Aniline Co. See EOSIN BN. Société Chimique des Usines du Rhône. Société pour l'Industrie Chimique. See ERYTHRIN.

METHYL-ERYTHRINE. The methyl

ester of tetrabromo-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_7CH_3Br_4O_5$.

METHYL-GLYCOCOLL (Sarcosine). Methyl-amino-acetic acid, $CH_3.NH.CH_2.CO_2H$. It is a derivative of creatine, and is used in rheumatism.

METHYL GREEN (Paris Green, Light Green, Double Green SF, Green Powder, Methyl Aniline Green). A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of heptamethyl-pararosanine chloride, $C_{26}H_{32}N_3Cl_4Zn$. Dyes silk green from a soap bath. Also see ETHYL GREEN.

METHYL HEXALIN. A synthetic alcohol, heptyl alcohol. A solvent and emulsifying agent in the manufacture of soaps, water soluble oils, and floor polishes. It also dissolves fats and resins.

METHYL HYDRATE. See METHANOL.

METHYLIA. A name formerly used for methylamine.

METHYL INDIGO B. A dyestuff. It is o-methyl-indigotin, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. Dyes cotton greenish-blue from a reduced vat.

METHYL INDIGO R. A dyestuff. It is p-methyl-indigotin, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-blue from a reduced vat.

METHYLINDONE. A dyestuff. It is an indole blue prepared with aminonaphthol.

METHYL MELILOT. Dimethyl-acetophenone, $C_6H_5(CH_3)_2CO.CH_3$. It has a similar odour to Melilot (*q.v.*).

METHYL MORPHINE. Codeine, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, an alkaloid.

METHYL MUSTARD OIL. Methyl isothiocyanate, $CH_3.NCS$.

METHYL ORANGE. See ORANGE III.

METHYL PHLOXIN (Cyanosin). A dyestuff obtained by the alkylation of phloxin.

METHYL PULVATE. Vulpic acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_5$.

METHYL RHODIN (Methyl Aspirin). Methyl-acetyl-salicylate, $C_9H_9O_4.C_6H_4COOCH_3$. Used in medicine in the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgia.

METHYL SALOL. The phenyl ester of p-cresotinic acid, $CH_3.C_6H_3(OH)COOC_6H_5$. Used for the relief of muscular pain.

METHYL SULPHONAL. See TRIONAL.

METHYLSULPHONATUM. Diethylsulpho-methyl-ethyl-methane.

METHYL VIOLET B (Paris Violet, Methyl Aniline Violet, Direct Violet, Dahlia, Pyoktannin, Violet 3B Extra). A dyestuff. It consists chiefly of the hydrochlorides of penta- and hexa-methyl-pararosanine, $C_{21}H_{24}N_3Cl$. Dyes silk and wool violet, and cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic.

METHYL VIOLET 5B. See BENZYL VIOLET.

METHYL VIOLET 6B. See BENZYL VIOLET.

METHYL VIOLET 6B EXTRA. See BENZYL VIOLET.

METHYL WATER BLUE. See BAVARIAN BLUE DSF.

METILLURE. An acid-resisting alloy consisting of 17 per cent. silicon, 81 per

- cent. iron, 0.9 per cent. manganese, 0.25 per cent. aluminium, 0.6 per cent. carbon, and 0.17 per cent. phosphorus.
- METOL.** Mono-ethyl-*p*-amino-*m*-cresol-sulphate, $(C_6H_3(OH)CH_3(NH)CH_3)_2H_2SO_4$. A developing agent used in photography.
- METOLHYDROQUINONE** (Metol - quinone). A photographic developer. It contains Metol (*q.v.*), hydroquinone, sodium phosphate, sodium sulphite, and potassium carbonate.
- METOL-QUINONE.** See METOLHYDRO-QUINONE.
- METRAMINE.** See HEXAMINE.
- METRO-NITE.** A refined natural mineral composed of calcium carbonate, and carbonates and silicates of magnesium. Used in the paint industry as a pigment.
- METROTONIN.** A mixture stated to contain sparteine and acetyl-choline. Used in medicine.
- METTERNICH GREEN.** See IODINE GREEN.
- MEXICAN BLUE.** The colouring matter of *Sericographis mohite*. Dyes wool and cotton purplish-blue direct.
- MEXICAN ELEMI.** Elemi from *Amyris elemifera*.
- MEXICAN WHISK.** See RAZ DE ZACATON.
- MEXICO SEEDS.** Castor oil seeds.
- MEYER'S SOLUTION.** Mercury-potassium iodide solution, obtained by dissolving 13.35 grams mercuric chloride and 49.8 grams potassium iodide separately in water, mixing the solutions and diluting to 1 litre.
- MEZCALINE.** 3:4:5-Trimethoxyphenyl-methylamine. Used in medicine.
- MIARGYRITE.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- MICA** (Laminated Talc). This material consists mainly of a double silicate of aluminium, and sodium or potassium. It also contains magnesium and iron silicates. Used for making fireproof window-panes and lamp-chimneys, also as an electrical insulating material.
- MICA, AMBER.** See AMBER MICA.
- MICACEOUS IRON ORE.** A mineral. It consists of thin plates or scales of hematite. See HEMATITE.
- MICA, COPPER.** See TAMARITE.
- MICA, IRON.** See LEPIDOMELANE.
- MICANITE.** A mica material built up of small plates of mica with an insulating material such as shellac, or on a foundation of paper or cloth. Used as an electrical insulating material.
- MICA, LITHIA.** See LEPIDOLITE.
- MICA, LITHIFEROUS.** See LEPIDOLITE.
- MICA, LITHIUM.** See LEPIDOLITE.
- MICA, MAGNESIUM.** See MAGNESIUM MICA.
- MICA, POTASH.** See MUSCOVITE.
- MICA POWDER.** An explosive consisting of ground mica and nitro-glycerin.
- MICA SCHIST.** A foliated rock consisting of quartz and mica.
- MICA, SODA.** See PARAGONITE.
- MICA, URANIUM.** See AUTUNITE.
- MICA, VANADIUM.** See ROSCOELITE.
- MICHLER'S KETONE.** Tetramethyl-dia-
- mino-benzophenone, $((CH_3)_2N.C_6H_4)_2CO$. Used for making dyestuffs.
- MICIURATU.** A fermented milk product of Sardinia, prepared by boiling milk (cow's, ewe's, or goat's, or a mixture of the three) for about 6 minutes, then cooling it to 37° C., and introducing a ferment. After 7 hours, the milk forms a doughy mass, and is ready for consumption.
- MICROBROMITE.** A mineral, a mixture of silver bromide and chloride.
- MICROCIDIN** (Beta-Naphthol Sodium). Varying compounds of sodium naphtholate with other naphtholates and phenates. Surgical antiseptics.
- MICROCLINE.** See FELSPAR.
- MICROCOSMIC SALT** (Phosphorus Salt, Fusible Salt of Urine, Fusible Salt, Essential Salt of Urine). Sodium-ammonium-hydrogen phosphate, $Na(NH_4)H_2PO_4.4H_2O$.
- MICROLITE.** A mineral, $2(Ca.Mn.Fe.Mg)O.(Ta.Nb)_2O_5$.
- MICROSOL.** A soluble disinfectant for stables and drains, consisting of 75 per cent. copper sulphate, and sulphocarbonate. It contains some free sulphur dioxide.
- MIDDLE OILS** (Carbolic Oils). That fraction of coal tar distilling at 170-230° C. Approximately 20 gallons are obtained from 1 ton of tar. It is usually split up into (1) carbolic oil, with a sp. gr. up to 1.000; (2) naphthalene oil, sp. gr. 1.000-1.025; and (3) heavy oil, the residue.
- MIDDLINGS.** See BRAN.
- MIDROL.** The iodo-methylate of phenyl-pyrazolone.
- MIDZUAME.** Glucose prepared in Japan by the diastase conversion of the starch of millet and rice.
- MIEMITE.** A mineral, $CaCO_3.MgCO_3$.
- MIGNONETTE-GERANIUM OIL.** An oil obtained by distilling geraniol over mignonette flowers.
- MIGNONETTE GREEN.** See MAY GREEN.
- MIGRALGINE.** A mixture of 88 per cent. antipyrine, 9 per cent. caffeine, and 3 per cent. salicylic acid, fused together.
- MIGRAINEINE.** A mixture of caffeine citrate and antipyrine. An antipyretic and antineuralgic.
- MIGRANEOL.** A clear brown liquid used externally for headache. It is a 10 per cent. solution of menthol in acetic ester, to which camphor and essential oils have been added.
- MIGROL.** A compound of pyrocatechin and pyramidone.
- MIGROPHENE.** A mixture of lecithin and quinine. Prescribed for headaches.
- MIKADO BROWN B, 3GO, M.** A dye-stuff obtained by the action of alkalis upon *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid, in the presence of an oxidising substance. Dyes cotton brown.
- MIKADO GOLD YELLOW 2G, 4G, 6G, 8G.** See MIKADO YELLOW.
- MIKADO ORANGE G, 4R** (Direct Orange 2R, Direct Orange G, Chloramine

- Orange). A dyestuff obtained by the action of alkaline reducing agents upon Direct yellow. Dyes cotton yellow-orange to reddish-orange.
- MIKADO YELLOW** (Mikado Gold Yellow 2G, 4G, 6G, 8G; Direct Yellow 2G, 4G). A dyestuff obtained by the treatment of the condensation product of *p*-nitrotoluene-sulphonic acid and sodium hydroxide with oxidising agents. Dyes cotton yellow from a salt bath.
- MIKRONAL**. Menthol-formalin combined with tetra-pyridine-carbonate. A 1 per cent. solution is used for inhalation in the treatment of catarrh and nasal affections.
- MILD ALKALI**. Sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 .
- MILD LIME**. Calcium carbonate (chalk), CaCO_3 , is known in agriculture as mild lime.
- MILFOIL or YARROW**. The flowering plant of *Achillea millefolium*.
- MILK ALBUMIN, RIEGEL'S**. See RIEGEL'S MILK ALBUMIN.
- MILK, COCO - NUT**. See COCO - NUT BUTTER.
- MILK OF ALMONDS**. *Mistura amygdalæ B.P.*
- MILK OF LIME**. Slaked lime and water in a thin cream.
- MILK OF MAGNESIA**. A solution of magnesium hydroxide, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$.
- MILK OF SUPLHUR**. A soluble amorphous sulphur obtained by the action of acids upon solutions of polysulphides. Employed medicinally.
- MILK POWDER**. The name given to dried milk, or artificial mixtures such as casein, butter, milk sugar, and salts. Often skim milk is dried *in vacuo*, and powdered. This contains no fat, therefore does not become rancid, and if a little calcium saccharate is added, it dissolves in water to give skim milk.
- MILK, ROCK**. See ROCK MILK.
- MILK SOMATOSE**. See SOMATOSE.
- MILK SUGAR**. Lactose, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- MILK SUGAR RENNET**. See PEGNIN.
- MILK TREE WAX**. Cow tree wax.
- MILK, WOOL**. See WOOL MILK.
- MILLERITE** (Hair Pyrites, Capillary Pyrites, Nickel Blende, Nickel Pyrites, Beyrichite). A mineral. It is nickel sulphide, NiS .
- MILLING BLUE**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of diphenyl-diamino-phenyl-naphthazonium chloride. Dyes chromed wool blue.
- MILLING GREEN**. An acid dyestuff, giving bluish-green shades on wool.
- MILLING GREEN S**. A quinone-oxime dyestuff. The iron salt of Gambine B is probably present in the dye.
- MILLING ORANGE**. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-benzene-azo-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_4\text{SO}_4\text{Na}_2$. Dyes chromed wool orange-red from an acid bath.
- MILLING RED B, FFG, G, FR, R**. Acid mordant dyestuffs. They dye direct from an acid bath, or on chrome mordanted wool.
- MILLING YELLOW** (Chrome Yellow D, Anthracene Yellow BN, Mordant Yellow O, Chrome Fast Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{SNa}_2$. Dyes wool yellow from an acid bath.
- MILLON'S BASE**. Hydroxy-dimercuro-ammonium hydroxide, $\text{OH.Hg}_2\text{NH}_4\text{O}$. Used medicinally, for colouring porcelain, and for coating or varnishing the keels of vessels, to prevent shell-fish and marine plants from adhering to them.
- MILLON'S REAGENT**. Mercury dissolved in an equal weight of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.41), and the solution diluted to twice its volume. After standing, the liquid is decanted from the precipitate. Used as a test for albumin.
- MILORI BLUE**. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.
- MILORI GREEN**. See CHROME GREENS.
- MILORY GREEN**. See CHROME GREENS.
- MILTON**. A proprietary disinfectant, the active principle of which is sodium hypochlorite.
- MIMETISITE** (Kampylite, Hedyphane, Mimetite). A mineral. It is lead arseniate, $3\text{Pb}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2\text{PbCl}_2$.
- MIMETITE**. See MIMETISITE.
- MIMOSA**. See CLAYTON YELLOW.
- MINARGENT**. An alloy of copper, nickel, and aluminium.
- MINARGENTUM**. A very hard alloy of 70 parts nickel, 100 parts copper, 5 parts tungsten, and 1 part aluminium.
- MINASRAGRITE**. A mineral. It is a hydrated acid vanadyl sulphate, $\text{V}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{SO}_3 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- MINDERUS SPIRIT**. A solution of ammonium acetate (*Liquor ammonii acetatis B.P.*).
- MINERAL ALKALI**. Sodium hydroxide, NaOH .
- MINERAL BLACK**. A pigment. It is usually a slate, coloured with oxide of iron.
- MINERAL BLUE**. See MOUNTAIN BLUE, PRUSSIAN BLUE, and VERDITER BLUE.
- MINERAL BURNING OILS** (Belmontine Oil, Cazeline Oil, Colzarine Oil, Mineral Colza Oil, Mineral Seal Oil, Mineral Sperm Oil, Pyronaphtha). Burning oils obtained from petroleum.
- MINERAL BUTTERS**. A term formerly used for several of the metallic chlorides, such as those of antimony, arsenic, bismuth, and zinc.
- MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC**. See ELATERITE.
- MINERAL CARBON**. Anthracite.
- MINERAL CHAMELEON**. Potassium manganate, K_2MnO_4 , which is decomposed by water, the green solution becoming violet through the formation of potassium permanganate. Sodium manganate behaves similarly, and is also known by this name.
- MINERAL COLZA OIL**. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- MINERAL COTTON**. See SLAG WOOL.
- MINERAL FAT**. See VASELINE.

MINERAL GREEN. See MALACHITE, SCHEEL'S GREEN, VERDITER BLUE, and GREEN VERMILION.

MINERAL GREY. The ash from lapis-lazuli after the extraction of ultramarine. Also see SLATE GREY.

MINERAL INDIGO. The blue oxide of molybdenum is known by this name.

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT. See ALCOHOL, DENATURED.

MINERAL JELLY. See VASELINE.

MINERAL KERMES. See KERMES MINERAL.

MINERAL KHAKI. A mineral colour produced on the fibre by impregnating cotton with a mixture of ferrous and chromic acetates, drying, and then steaming. Mixtures of basis ferric and chromic acetates are formed on the material, which are fixed by passing the fibre through solutions of sodium carbonate and sodium hydroxide.

MINERAL LAKE. A basic chromate of tin, prepared by adding potassium chromate solution to stannous chloride solution. Used for colouring paper, and in oil painting.

MINERAL OIL. See EARTH OIL.

MINERAL OILS. Natural oils of the petroleum series.

MINERAL, ORANGE. See ORANGE LEAD.

MINERAL PITCH. See BITUMEN.

MINERAL, PRINCE'S. See PRINCE'S MINERAL.

MINERAL PULP. See AGALITE.

MINERAL PURPLE. See INDIAN RED. Purple of Cassius is also sometimes called by this name.

MINERAL ROUGE. See INDIAN RED and JEWELLER'S ROUGE.

MINERAL SEAL OIL. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.

MINERAL SPERM OIL. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.

MINERAL SUPERPHOSPHATE. See SUPERPHOSPHATE.

MINERAL SYRUP. Liquid paraffin.

MINERAL TALLOW. See BITUMEN.

MINERAL, TURBITH. See TURPETH MINERAL.

MINERAL, TURPETH. See TURPETH MINERAL.

MINERAL UMBER. See UMBER.

MINERAL VIOLET. See MANGANESE VIOLET.

MINERAL WAX. See OZOKERITE.

MINERAL WHITE. See GYPSUM and BARIUM WHITE.

MINERAL YELLOW. See TURNER'S YELLOW and YELLOW OCHRE.

MINER'S FRIEND. An explosive similar in composition to Giant powder.

MINERVITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated phosphate of alkalis and aluminium, $2\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot (\text{K} \cdot \text{NH}_4 \cdot \text{H})_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MINE TIN. See BLOCK TIN.

MINITE. A similar explosive to Kohlen-carbonite (*q.v.*), without barium nitrate.

MINIUM. See RED LEAD.

MINIUM, CRYSTAL. See CRYSTAL MINIUM.

MINIUM, IRON. See INDIAN RED.

MINOFER. A jeweller's alloy consisting of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. copper, $67\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tin, 17 per cent. antimony, and 9 per cent. zinc.

MINOLITE ANTIGRISOUTEUSE. A Belgian explosive containing 72 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 23 per cent. sodium nitrate, 3 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 2 per cent. trinitro-naphthalene.

MINTITE. A patent finish for rubber surfaces. It consists of powdered mica.

MIRABILITE. See GLAUBER'S SALT.

MIRBANE ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF MIRBANE.

MIRBANE OIL. See ESSENCE OF MIRBANE.

MIRROR BRONZE. A copper and tin alloy, containing 28-35 per cent. tin. It sometimes contains a little nickel.

MISCH METAL. A pyrophoric alloy containing 35 per cent. iron and 65 per cent. cerium earth metals. The cerium earth metals are obtained from the cerium earths, which contain about 45 per cent. cerium sesquioxide, 25 per cent. lanthanum oxide, 15 per cent. neodymium oxide, and some yttrium and samarium oxides. It is a by-product in the manufacture of thorium nitrate for incandescent mantles. Used in the production of pyrophoric alloys such as Auer metal.

MISCIBLE WOOD NAPHTHA. Wood naphtha recovered from the brown acetate of lime, prepared from the destructive distillation of wood.

MISENITE. A mineral. It is potassium hydrogen sulphate, KHSO_4 .

MISPICKEL (Arsenical Pyrites, Arsenical Iron Ore, White Mundie, Arsenopyrite). A mineral. It is a sulpharsenide of iron, FeAsS .

MITIGATED CAUSTIC (*Argenti nitras mitigatus B.P.*). It is a fused mixture of 1 part silver nitrate with 2 parts potassium nitrate.

MITINE. A base for ointments prepared from an emulsion which is superfatted with a non-emulsifying fat. Wool fat is used as the fat, and milk as the serum-like liquid to the extent of 50 per cent.

MITIS GREEN. See EMERALD GREEN.

MITSCHLICH'S AMMONIACAL SALT. Probably a double compound of mercurioxy-ammonium nitrate, and mercuriammonium nitrate, $(\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{Hg}_2\text{O})\text{NO}_3 \cdot (\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{Hg})\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MITTLER'S GREEN. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

MIXED ACID (Nitrating Acid). Any mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids used for nitrating. Usually it consists of 37 per cent. nitric acid and 63 per cent. sulphuric acid. Used for nitrating dyes and explosives.

MIXED GAS. See DOWSON GAS.

MIXED VITRIOL (Salzburg Vitriol). Cupric-ferrous sulphate, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 28\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MIXITE. A mineral, $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, with some Bi_2O_3 .

MIXTURE, CHARCOAL. See CHARCOAL MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, GREY. See GREY MIXTURE.
MIXTURE, GRIFFITH'S. See GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, LAMING. See LAMING MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, LUX. See LUX MIXTURE.
MIXTURE, MAGNESIA. See MAGNESIA MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, MAGNESIA-CITRATE. See MAGNESIA-CITRATE MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, PEACH BORDEAUX. See PEACH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

MIXTURE, VIENNA. See VIENNA MIXTURE.

MN POWDER (Maxim-Nordenfelt Powder). An American guncotton powder gelatinised with ethyl acetate.

MOCAYA OIL. The oil from the kernels of the gru-gru palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, of the West Indies and South America.

MOCHA-STONE. Agates of white or brown chalcedony from India, with markings due to oxides of iron and manganese.

MOCK GOLD. See MOSAIC GOLD.

MOCK TURKEY RED. Barwood red on cotton.

MODDITE. An explosive. It is a variety of Cordite MD, but is made with a nitro-cellulose partially soluble in ether alcohol.

MODERN BLUE. See MODERN VIOLET.

MODERN BLUE CVI (Modern Cyanines). Dyestuffs. They are derivatives of gallocyanine.

MODERN HELIOTROPE PH. A dyestuff obtained by condensing nitroso-mono-ethyl-*o*-toluidine, with gallamide, and reducing.

MODERN VIOLET (1900 Blue). Dyestuffs. They are leuco derivatives of gallocyanines.

MODERNVIOLET N. A dyestuff. It is the leuco compound of a pyrogallo-cyanine.

MOELLON. See DÉGRAS. ARTIFICIAL.

MOGADOR GUM. See MOROCCO GUM.

MOHAIR. A material made from the hair of the Angora goat.

MOHR'S SALT. Ferrous ammonium sulphate, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in volumetric analysis for the standardisation of permanganate solution.

MOHWRAH BUTTER. See BASSIO TALLOW.

MOISSANITE. A mineral. It is carbon silicide, CSi , and is identical with carborundum.

MOLASCUIT. A cattle food. It is the fine fibre of the sugar-cane or bagasse, with cane molasses absorbed by it.

MOLASOCARB. A decolorising black made from molasses.

MOLASSES. The non-crystallisable residue from sugar. Cane molasses contain 55 per cent. sugar, 20 per cent. water, and 9 per cent. ash, whilst beet molasses consist of 50 per cent. sugar, 10 per cent. salts, 20 per cent. water, 10 per cent. nitrogenous matter, and 10 per cent. non-nitrogenous matter. Used as a cattle food.

MOLASSES, BLOOD. See BLOOD MOLASSES.

MOLASSES, LACTOSE. See LACTOSE MOLASSES.

MOLASSINE MEAL. A mixture of molasses and peat moss. A cattle food.

MOLCOSE. A food preparation containing 22.7 per cent. proteids, obtained from milk. Recommended for debility in children, and for convalescents.

MOLERA. A heat insulator obtained by mixing fine clay with cork dust, and firing.

MOLLIN. A base for ointments. It is a soft soap containing 17 per cent. of uncombined fat.

MOLYBDENITE (Molybdenum Glance). A mineral. It is molybdenum disulphide, MoS_2 .

MOLYBDENUM BLUE. A blue pigment, $4\text{MoO}_3 + \text{MoO}_2$, a product of the reduction of molybdic acid.

MOLYBDENUM, CHROMIUM. See CHROMIUM MOLYBDENUM.

MOLYBDENUM GLANCE. See MOLYBDENITE.

MOLYBDENUM NICKEL. An alloy of 75 per cent. molybdenum and 25 per cent. nickel. Used in the manufacture of saws.

MOLYBDENUM OCHRE. See MOLYBDIC OCHRE.

MOLYBDENUM STEEL. An alloy of steel with molybdenum. Used for cranks, transmitters, and boiler plates.

MOLYBDIC OCHRE (Molybdine, Molybdite). A mineral, MoO_3 .

MOLYBDINE. See MOLYBDIC OCHRE.

MOLYBDITE. See MOLYBDIC OCHRE.

MOLYBDOFERRITE. A mineral, Fe MoO_4 .

MOLYBDURANE. A mineral, $\text{UO}_2 \cdot \text{UO}_3 \cdot 2\text{MoO}_4$.

MOMORDICINE. Elaterin, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_5$.

MONACHIT. An explosive containing 12 per cent. trinitro-xylene, 1 per cent. charcoal, and 1 per cent. collodion cotton.

MONAMATH. A saline earth used as a manure in India.

MONARSONE. Sodium-dimethyl-arsenate. A substitute for salvarsan.

MONAZITE. A mineral composed essentially of phosphates of the cerium and lanthanum earths, together with a small and variable proportion of thorium. Also see THORITE.

MOND GAS. A combustible gas produced by passing air and steam over heated coal or peat. It consists of a mixture of carbon monoxide, hydrogen and nitrogen.

MONEL METAL. An alloy. It contains 70 per cent. nickel, the remainder being chiefly copper, with small amounts of iron. Used in the manufacture of chemical plant.

MONESIA. A South American vegetable extract, said to be obtained from the bark of *Lucuma glycyphleba*. An astringent used in diarrhoea.

- MONESIN.** A saponin-like substance extracted from the bark of the South African plant, *Chrysophyllum viridifolium*.
- MONOBEL** (A 2 Monobel). A smokeless powder. It is a mixture of 9-11 parts nitro-glycerin, 57-61 parts ammonium nitrate, 8-10 parts wood meal, 0.5-1.5 parts magnesium carbonate, and 18.5-21.5 parts potassium chloride.
- MONOFORMIN.** The formyl derivative of glycerin, $C_3H_5(OH)_2(OCHO)$.
- MONOL.** Calcium permanganate, $Ca(MnO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$. Used in the textile industry.
- MONOLITE RED R.** See LITHOL RED B.
- MONOMETHYL METHYLENE BLUE.** Phenyl-trimethyl-thionine.
- MONOPOL OIL.** See TURKEY RED OILS.
- MONOPYRATE.** See EUGALLOL and GALLOLS.
- MONORESATE.** See EURESOL.
- MONOTAH.** A name for guaiacol-methylglycollate.
- MONOTAL.** Guaiacol - methyl - glycollate, $CH_2(OCH_3) \cdot COOC_6H_4 \cdot OCH_3$. Used in cases of neuralgia, and as a local anæsthetic.
- MONOX.** A product containing mainly silicon monoxide, with some silicon, silicon dioxide, and small quantities of silicon carbide. It is obtained by heating sand with silicon, carborundum, or coke, in the electric furnace. A good thermal and electrical insulator. It decomposes water with the evolution of hydrogen.
- MONSELL'S SALT.** Basic ferric sulphate, $Fe_2O(SO_4)_5$. Used in medicine.
- MONTANINE.** A liquid containing 31 per cent. hydrofluosilicic acid. Recommended as a disinfectant for the walls of breweries and distilleries. It is obtained from by-products in the pottery industry.
- MONTAN WAX.** A wax obtained by distilling in steam the bitumen prepared by extracting sulphurous brown coal with benzine. It melts at $80^\circ C.$, and is used as a substitute for ceresin in the candle industry. Also used as a substitute for carnauba wax in polishes, and as an insulating material.
- MONTICELLITE.** A mineral, $2(Ca.Mg)O \cdot SiO_2$.
- MONTMORILLONITE.** A mineral, $Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$.
- MONTPELIER YELLOW.** See TURNER'S YELLOW.
- MONTRONITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated ferric silicate.
- MONTROZDITE.** A mineral, HgO .
- MOOGROL.** A mixture of the acids of the chaumoogric series. Used as a therapeutic agent in leprosy.
- MOON-STONE.** A mineral. It is an opalescent variety of orthoclase (*q.v.*).
- MOORE'S OINTMENT.** Resin ointment.
- MORDANT, CHAMOIS.** See CHAMOIS MORDANT.
- MORDANT COLOURS.** See ADJECTIVE DYE STUFFS.
- MORDANT, GREEN.** See GREEN MORDANT.
- MORDANT, RED.** See RED LIQUOR.
- MORDANT ROUGE.** See RED LIQUOR.
- MORDANT YELLOW O.** See MILLING YELLOW.
- MOREAU MARBLE.** A marble prepared by immersing soft amorphous limestone in a bath of zinc sulphate, and drying.
- MORENOSITE** (Nickel Vitriol). A mineral. It is nickel sulphate, $NiSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.
- MORIN.** A product obtained by extracting rasped fustic with boiling water containing 2 per cent. sodium carbonate, and concentrating the solution to 1.041 sp. gr.
- MORINTANNIC ACID.** Maclurin (*q.v.*).
- MOROCCO GUM** (Mogador Gum, Brown Barberry Gum). A variety of gum acacia in the form of tears.
- MORPHACETIN.** Acetomorphine. See HEROIN.
- MORPHIA.** Morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.
- MORPHINE, METHYL.** See METHYL MORPHINE.
- MORPHOSAN.** Morphine-methyl-bromide, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot CH_3Br \cdot H_2O$. Suggested as a substitute for morphine.
- MORTAR.** Ordinary mortars consist of a mixture of lime and sand, sometimes with the additions of small quantities of other materials. Cement mortars are made with Portland, natural, or slag cement.
- MORTAR, CEMENT.** See CEMENT MORTAR and MORTAR.
- MORTAR, HYDRAULIC.** See HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
- MORTAR, LIME.** See LIME MORTAR and MORTAR.
- MORUBILINE.** An extract of the fresh liver of the cod.
- MOSAIC GOLD** (Mock Gold, Cat's Gold, Bronzing Powder, Tin Bronze). A flaky yellow form of bisulphide of tin, SnS_2 . It was formerly used for gilding and imitating bronze. A substance also called Mosaic gold is made from an amalgam of tin and mercury, with ammonium chloride and sulphur. Used as a bronzing material for plastics.
- MOSAIC GOLD** (Ormolu). An alloy of equal parts of zinc and copper.
- MOSANDRITE.** A mineral, $3(CaO \cdot SiO_2 \cdot TiO_2)$ (*Ce.La.Di*) $_4O_3 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot TiO_2$.
- MOSS AGATE.** An agate consisting of chalcedony enclosing twisted filaments, usually green, but sometimes red or brown.
- MOSS GREEN.** See OIL GREEN.
- MOTA.** Tablets of metaldehyde.
- MOTHER OF COAL.** Charcoal.
- MOTHER OF VINEGAR.** See VINEGAR PLANT.
- MOTOR ALCOHOL.** Motor spirits obtained by fermentation of carbohydrates, or distillation, and mainly consisting of alcohols.
- MOTOR BENZOL.** Motor spirit derived from coal gas, or its condensation products,

MOTOR SPIRIT. The saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons of American oil, the polymethylenes from Baku oil, or the unsaturated hydrocarbons derived from shale oil, as well as benzene, C_6H_6 , and alcohol, C_2H_5OH , are employed in internal combustion engines. They usually have a boiling-point below $120^\circ C$.

MOTOR SPIRIT, COAL. See COAL MOTOR SPIRIT.

MOTOR SPIRIT, CRACKED. See CRACKED MOTOR SPIRIT.

MOTOR SPIRIT, SHALE. See SHALE SPIRIT.

MOTS. See SAKÉ.

MOTTLED SOAPS. Soaps to which have been added insoluble colouring matters, such as ferrous sulphate, Venetian red, ferric oxide, or ultramarine.

MOTTRAMITE. A mineral. It is a vanadate of lead and copper, $(Pb.Cu)_3(VO_4)_2 + 2PbCu(OH)_2$.

MOU-ÏÉOU (Pi-yu). Chinese vegetable tallow.

MOUNTAIN BLUE (Azure Blue, Mineral Blue, Copper Blue, Hamburg Blue, English Blue). These names have been transferred from the mineral azurite to the artificial product, which is prepared from cupric chloride. This substance is treated with lime paste, which produces green copper oxychloride, and the latter is then converted into the blue colour by adding potassium carbonate and milk of lime. It is a basic copper carbonate. A pigment used by painters.

MOUNTAIN CORK (Elastic Asbestos). An asbestos which floats on water.

MOUNTAIN FLAX. See AMIANTHUS.

MOUNTAIN GREEN. A pigment prepared by precipitating a boiling solution of alum and copper sulphate with a hot solution of sodium or potassium sulphate. Varieties of mountain green blended with white clay, or heavy spar, are known under the names of Alexander green, Glance green, Napoleon's green, and Neuwieder green. The mineral malachite was formerly mined under the name of mountain green, but modern mountain greens are the artificial copper pigments.

MOUNTAIN LEATHER (Mountain Paper). Thin, tough types of asbestos.

MOUNTAIN PAPER. See MOUNTAIN LEATHER.

MOUNTAIN SOAP. See STEATITE.

MOUNTAIN TALLOW. See BITUMEN.

MOUNTAIN WOOD. A variety of asbestos.

MOUNTFORD'S PAINT. A waterproof paint. It consists of asbestos, ground in water, potassium or sodium aluminate, and potassium or sodium silicate sometimes with oil, and zinc white.

MOUTH GLUE. Bone glue, scented with lemon essence, and sweetened with sugar.

MUKOGEN (Mukogen). Dimethyl-phenyl- p - ammonium - β - oxy - naphthox-

azine - chloride, $C_{18}H_{15}N_2O_2Cl$. Prescribed for the removal of mucus in the intestines.

MUCILAGE. Mucilage of acacia.

MUCILAGE OIL. See OIL OF MUCILAGES.

MUDAR. See MADAR.

MUD, CYANOGEN. See CYANOGEN MUD.

MUD, DENVER. See KAOLIN CATAPLASM.

MUGA SILK. The product of the caterpillar, *Antheraca assama*, of Assam.

MUHLHAUS WHITE. A pigment. It is lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$.

MUKOGEN. See MUCOGEN.

MULBERRY ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF MULBERRY.

MULENE. See AMBRINE.

MULLER'S FLUID. A solution of phosphoric acid in alcohol. A soldering fluid for copper and brass.

MULLER'S GLASS. See HYALITE.

MUMMY. A bituminous product mixed with animal remains. It is used in oil as a brown pigment.

MUNDIC. See IRON PYRITES.

MUNDIC, WHITE. See MISPICKEL.

MUNJEET. The root of *Rubia munjista*. It contains purpurin, and is an important Indian dyestuff.

MUNJISTIN (Purpuroxanthic Acid). Dioxo - anthraquinone - carboxylic acid, $C_{14}H_6O_6$.

MUNTZ METAL. A brass containing 60 per cent. copper and 40 per cent. zinc. It was originally used for sheathing ships, but is now used under the name of Yellow metal for the cheaper varieties of brass tube, wire, and sheet.

MUREXAN. See DIALURAMIDE.

MUREXIDE (Naples Red). An obsolete red basic dyestuff, obtained by the action of nitric acid upon guano, and subsequently treating the product with ammonia.

MURIACITE. See ANHYDRITE.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA. See SAL-AMMONIAC.

MURIATE OF POTASH. Potassium chloride, KCl .

MURIATE OF SODA. Sodium chloride, $NaCl$.

MURIATIC ACID GAS, DEPHLOGISTICATED. See DEPHLOGISTICATED MURIATIC ACID GAS.

MURIATIC ACID. Hydrochloric acid, HCl .

MURIATIC ETHER. Hydrochloric Ether (*q.v.*).

MUSCARINE (Campanuline). A dyestuff. It is the dihydroxy derivative of Meldola's blue, and is dimethyl-amino-oxy-naphtho-phenoxazonium-chloride, $C_{14}H_{13}N_2O_2Cl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic blue. Employed for calico printing.

MUSCLE SUGAR. Inositol, $C_6H_4(OH)_4$.

MUSCOVITE (Muscovy Glass, Potash Mica). A potassium aluminium silicate, $K_2O.3Al_2O_3.4SiO_2$. A source of potassium.

MUSCOVY GLASS. Clear sheets of the mineral muscovite. See MUSCOVITE.

MUSCULIN. Syntonin, an albuminoid.

MUSHROOM SUGAR. Mannite.

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL (Musk Baur).

Trinitro - butyl - toluene, $C_6H(CH_3)(NO_2)_3$. Used for soap and toilet purposes, also as an antispasmodic, and nerveine.

MUSK BAUR. See MUSK, ARTIFICIAL.

MUSSANIN. An extract from *Albizia anthelmintica*. A vermifuge.

MUST. Grape juice.

MUSTARD. (*Sinapis B.P.*) A powdered mixture of reddish-brown mustard seeds from *Brassica nigra*, and white mustard seeds from *B. alba*.

MUSTARD BRAN. Mustard seed husks ground with a small proportion of the seeds.

MUSTARD GAS. Dichloro - diethyl - sulphide.

MUSTARD OIL. Ethyl - isothiocyanate, C_2H_5NCS . Also see OIL OF MUSTARD.

MUSTARD OIL, METHYL. See METHYL MUSTARD OIL.

MUTHMANN'S LIQUID. Acetylene - tetrabromide, $CHBr_2$. A solvent.

M'VARAVARA. The roots of *Securidaca longipedunculata*. Employed medicinally.

MYCODERMA ACETI (Mycoderma Vini). Names given to the acetic acid bacteria. It is now called Bacteria aceti.

MYCODERMA VINI. See MYCODERMA ACETI.

MYCODERMINE. A yeast preparation used in medicine.

MYCOSE. Trehalose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$, a sugar.

MYDRIASINE. Atropine - methyl - bromide, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot CH_3Br$.

MYDROL. Iodo-methyl-phenyl-pyrazolone, a mydriatic.

MYOGEN. A food preparation, consisting of pure albumin obtained from blood serum of cattle. It contains 13 per cent. nitrogenous matter, corresponding to 83 per cent. albumin.

MYRCIA SPIRIT. See BAY RUM.

MYRISTICA. Nutmeg.

MYROBALANS. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula*. It contains 30-40 per cent. tannin, and is used in tanning.

MYROSINASE. The ferment of black mustard seed.

MYRRH. A gum resin.

MYRTLE GREEN. See DINITROSO-RESORCIN.

MYSTERY GOLD. An alloy of 1 part platinum and 2 parts copper, with a little silver.

N

NACARAT. See AZO RUBINE S.

NADORITE. A mineral, $PbO \cdot SbOCl$.

NAGA RED. An azo dyestuff obtained from benzidine. Used as a trypanocide in the treatment of nagana.

NAGELI'S SOLUTION. A solution containing a mixture of zinc chloride and iodide. A disinfectant.

NAGYAGITE. A mineral, $10PbS \cdot Sb_2S_3 \cdot 2AuTe_2$ or $2AuS$.

NAIL-HEAD SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of calcite, $CaCO_3$.

NAKRITE. A mineral, $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$.

NALICINE. A mixture containing 1 per cent. nitro-glycerin solution, thymol, water, sodium chloride, alcohol, formaldehyde, phenol, and 1 gram of cocaine to every 100 grams of the mixture. A local anaesthetic used in dentistry.

NANKIN. See PHOSPHINE.

NANKIN YELLOW. See IRON BUFF and PHOSPHINE.

NANTUSI. A compound used in rubber mixings.

NAPHALANE. A crude naphtha product containing soap. It is similar to Naphthalene (*q.v.*).

NAPHOXYTOL. See EPICARIN.

NAPHTALIN. See TAR CAMPHOR.

NAPHTHA (Petroleum Naphtha). The less volatile portion obtained in redistilling Benzene (*q.v.*), boiling from about 95-100° C. The term is loosely applied, and is synonymous with mineral naphtha. Solvent naphtha is not a petroleum product. Danforth's oil, B.P. 80-110° C., is a similar material. Used as a solvent, and for burning. Also see B-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA, EARTH OIL, and BENZOLINE.

NAPHTHA, A-PETROLEUM. See A-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, B-PETROLEUM. See B-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, "C." See "C" NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, C-PETROLEUM. See C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, CRUDE. See LIGHT OIL.

NAPHTHA, GREEN. See GREEN NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, HASTING'S. See HASTING'S NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHALAMINE. See NAPHTHALIDAM.

NAPHTHALANE (Naftalan). A greasy mass prepared from the high boiling constituents and residues of the distillation of a naphtha from certain Caucasian naphtha wells. The naphtha is treated with 3-4 per cent. anhydrous soap. Used for skin diseases and burns. Also see NAPHALANE.

NAPHTHALENE ACID BLACK. A dye-stuff obtained by coupling diazotised metanilic acid with α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acids, (1 : 6 and 1 : 7), diazotising, and coupling with α -naphthylamine.

NAPHTHALENE BLUE B. An acid dye for wool.

NAPHTHALENE GREEN CONC. See NAPHTHALENE GREEN V.

NAPHTHALENE GREEN V (Naphthalene Green Conc). A diphenyl-naphthylmethane dyestuff, prepared by condensing naphthalene-disulphonic acid with tetramethyl-diamino-benzhydrol, and oxidising the leuco compound. Dyes wool from an acid bath.

NAPHTHALENE RED. See MAGDALA RED.

NAPHTHALENE ROSE. See MAGDALA RED.

NAPHTHALENE SCARLET. See MAGDALA RED.

NAPHTHALENE YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW.

NAPHTHALIDAM (Naphthalidine). α -Naphthylamine, $C_{10}H_7.NH_2$.

NAPHTHALIDINE. See NAPHTHALIDAM.

NAPHTHALIN. Naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$. See TAR CAMPHOR.

NAPHTHALINE RED. See MAGDALA RED.

NAPHTHALINE YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW.

NAPHTHALOL. Naphthol salicylate.

NAPHTHAMINE. See HEXAMINE.

NAPHTHA, MISCIBLE WOOD. See MISCIBLE WOOD NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, PETROLEUM. See PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHASE. α - β -Naphthazine, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2$.

NAPHTHA, SHALE. See SHALE SPIRIT.

NAPHTHA, SOLVENT. See SOLVENT NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA, VINEGAR. See ACETIC ESTER.

NAPHTHA, WOOD. See METHANOL.

NAPHTHAZARIN. Dioxy-naphthoquinone, $C_{10}H_4(OH)_2O_2$.

NAPHTHAZARIN S. See ALIZARIN BLACK S.

NAPHTHAZINE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of dimethyl- β -naphthyl-diamino- β -naphthyl-phenazonium, $C_{34}H_{25}N_4O_6S_2Na$. Dyes wool blue from an acid bath.

NAPHTHAZURIN B, 2B, R. Basic dyes, giving navy blue shades on tanned cotton.

NAPHTHINDONE. See INDOINE BLUE R.

NAPHTHINDONE BLUE BB. See INDOINE BLUE R.

NAPHTHINDONE RED. See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE V.

NAPHTHINE BROWN- α . See SULPHAMINE BROWN α .

NAPHTHINE BROWN- β . See SULPHAMINE BROWN β .

NAPHTHIONIC RED (Archil Substitute). A dyestuff. It is nitro-benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine- α -sulphonic acid, $NO_2.C_6H_4.N_2.C_{10}H_5.NH_2.HSO_3$.

NAPHTHITE. Trinitro-naphthalene. Employed in explosives.

NAPHTHOCYANINE. An obsolete blue cotton dyestuff.

NAPHTHOFORMOL. A product of α -naphthol and formaldehyde. Used as a dusting-powder.

NAPHTHOL AS. β -Oxy-naphthoic-acid-anilide, $C_{17}H_{13}NO_2$. Used in the manufacture of dyestuffs.

NAPHTHOL ARISTOL. Iodo-naphthol, $C_{10}H_6I_2O_2$. Used as an antiseptic.

NAPHTHOL BLACK. See BLUE-BLACK B.

NAPHTHOL BLACK B (Brilliant Black B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho- β -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthalene - azo - β - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{30}H_{16}N_4S_4O_{13}Na_4$. Dyes wool blue-black from an acid bath.

NAPHTHOL BLACK 6B (Acid Black 6B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho - naphthalene - azo - α - naphthalene - azo - β - naphthol - disulphonic acid R, $C_{30}H_{16}N_4S_4O_{13}Na_4$. Dyes wool blue-black from an acid bath.

NAPHTHOL BLACK 12B. See NAPHTHOL BLUE-BLACK.

NAPHTHOL BLUE B. See NEW BLUE B or G.

NAPHTHOL BLUE G, R. Acid dyes giving navy blue shades on wool.

NAPHTHOL BLUE-BLACK (Naphthol Black 12B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-nitro-benzene-azo-disulpho - amino - naphthol-azo-benzene $C_{22}H_{14}N_6O_9S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool black from an alkaline bath.

NAPHTHOL BLUE R and D. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

NAPHTHOL GREEN B. A dyestuff. It is the ferrous sodium salt of nitroso- β -naphthol- β -mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{10}N_2O_10S_2FeNa_2$. Dyes wool from an acid bath containing an iron salt.

NAPHTHOL ORANGE. See ORANGE I and II.

NAPHTHOL RED O. See FAST RED D.

NAPHTHOL RED S. See FAST RED D.

NAPHTHOLSALOL. See BETOL.

NAPHTHOL SCARLET 3R. An acid dyestuff.

NAPHTHOL VIOLET. See MELDOLA'S BLUE.

NAPHTHOL YELLOW. See MARTIUS YELLOW and NAPHTHOL YELLOW S.

NAPHTHOL YELLOW RS. See BRILLIANT YELLOW.

NAPHTHOL YELLOW S (Naphthol Yellow, Sulphur Yellow S, Citronine A, Acid Yellow S). A dyestuff. It is the calcium, ammonium, sodium, or potassium salt of dinitro- α -naphthol- β -mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_4N_2O_9SNa_2$. Dyes wool and silk yellow from an acid bath.

NAPHTHORUBINE. See PALATINE RED. It is isomeric with Buffalo rubine.

NAPHTHOSALOL. See BETOL.

NAPHTHOSULTONE. The anhydride of 1:1'-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_6(SO_2)O$.

NAPHTHOTHIAM BLUE. A dyestuff obtained by warming a solution of 1:8-nitro-naphthalene-sulphonic acid with zinc dust and potassium sulphite. A vat dye.

NAPHTHYLAMINE BLACK 4B. A dyestuff similar to Naphthylamine black D.

NAPHTHYLAMINE BLACK 6B. A dyestuff similar to Naphthylamine black D.

- NAPHTHYLAMINE BLACK D.** A dye-stuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-naphthalene - azo - α - naphthalene-azo- α - naphthylamine, $C_{30}H_{19}N_5O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk black from an acid bath, or from a neutral bath containing salt.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE BORDEAUX.** See CARMINAPH GARNET.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE BROWN.** See FAST BROWN N.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE PINK.** See MAGDALA RED.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE RED.** See MAGDALA RED.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE VIOLET.** A dyestuff obtained from α -naphthylamine-hydrochloride by oxidation with potassium chlorate.
- NAPHTHYLAMINE YELLOW.** See MARTIUS YELLOW.
- NAPHTHYL BLUE.** A sulphonated milling blue. It dyes silk violet-blue with red fluorescence.
- NAPHTHYL BLUE 2B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dicarboxy-diphenyl-disazo - bi - benzoyl - amino - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{48}H_{24}N_6S_2O_{14}Na_4$. Dyes cotton blue from a salt bath.
- NAPHTHYL BLUE BLACK N.** An acid dyestuff, giving navy blueshades on wool.
- NAPHTHYLENE BLUE.** See MELDOLA'S BLUE.
- NAPHTHYLENE BLUE R IN CRYSTALS.** See MELDOLA'S BLUE.
- NAPHTHYLENE RED.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of naphthalene-disazo-bi-naphthionic acid, $C_{30}H_{20}N_6O_2S_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton red from a boiling alkaline bath.
- NAPHTHYLENE VIOLET** (Diamine Cutch). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-naphthalene-disazo-bi- α -naphthylamine, $C_{30}H_{20}N_6S_2O_6Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk direct. It is used to produce diamine cutch (cutch brown), by treatment on the fibre with nitrous acid, and heating.
- NAPLES RED.** See MUREXIDE.
- NAPLES YELLOW** (Paris Yellow). A pigment. It is an antimonate of lead, $PbO.Sb_2O_5$. A mixture of this body with carbonate and chromate of lead is also sold under this name. Cadmium sulphide, CdS , and a pale yellow ochre have been called by this term.
- NAPOLEON'S GREEN.** See MOUNTAIN GREEN.
- NARCEINE.** The sodium bisulphite compound of p -sulpho-benzene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Used in calico printing.
- NARCOFORM.** See SOMNOFORM.
- NARCOPHIN.** A double salt of morphine and narcotine, $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N.C_{17}H_{19}O_3N.C_7H_7O_2 + H_2O$.
- NARCOTIL.** A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides. Used as an anæsthetic. Methylene chloride, CH_2Cl_2 , used as a local anæsthetic, is also known by this name.
- NARCYL.** Ethyl-narceine hydrochloride, $C_{23}H_{26}(C_2H_5)NO_8.HCl$. Used in medicine to relieve coughing.
- NARGENTOL.** A protein compound of silver, containing 24 per cent. silver.
- NARGOL.** The silver salt of nucleic acid. It contains 10 per cent. silver, and is used in medicine as a substitute for silver nitrate for local application.
- NARKI.** An acid-resisting silicon-iron alloy.
- NARTINE.** Nartic acid, $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_6$.
- NASROL.** Sodium - caffeine - sulphonate, $C_8H_9N_3O_2SO_3Na$. A diuretic.
- NATALITE.** A substitute for petrol, manufactured from fermented molasses. It is a mixture of alcohol and ether.
- NATALOIN.** The aloin from Natal aloes.
- NATIVE GUANO.** A manure prepared by pressing the sludge from sewage, and forming cakes of the product.
- NATIVE PARAFFIN.** Ozokerite (*q.v.*).
- NATIVE ULTRAMARINE.** A blue pigment. It is lapis-lazuli. Also see ULTRAMARINE, GENUINE.
- NATRIUM.** Sodium, Na.
- NATROALUNITE.** A mineral. A sodium variety of Alunite (*q.v.*).
- NATROCALCITE.** See GAYLUSSITE.
- NATROLITE** (Mesotype). A zeolite mineral, $Na_2O.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2.2H_2O$.
- NATRON.** See TRONA.
- NATRUM.** See TRONA.
- NATURAL ASPHALT.** See BITUMEN.
- NATURAL GAS.** A mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons found in nature, usually associated with petroleum deposits. Used as a fuel, and for the manufacture of carbon black.
- NATURAL VARNISHES.** Two plants, belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*, yield a sap which is used in the East as a natural varnish or lacquer. *Rhus* for Japanese or Chinese lacquer, and *Melanorrhœa*, which yields black Burmese lacquer.
- NAUMANNITE.** A mineral. It is a selenide of silver and lead, $(Ag_2Pb)Se$.
- NAVAL BRASS.** An alloy of 62 per cent. copper, 37 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. tin.
- NAVY BLUE.** See SOLUBLE BLUE.
- NAVY BLUE B.** See BAVARIAN BLUE DSF.
- NAVY GREEN PAINT.** A mixture of barium sulphate, lead chromate, and an organic blue.
- N. C. T.** Nitro-cellulose tutular, a pyrocollodion powder, made from a gelatinised nitro-cellulose, pressed in the form of rods.
- NEALPON.** See PANTOPON.
- NEAPOLITAN OINTMENT.** Mercury ointment.
- NEATSFOOT OIL.** A fixed oil obtained by boiling ox or cow's feet in water. It is also the name for a mixture of 1 part lard and 3 parts colza oil.
- NEBLAH.** See BABLAH.
- NECTANDRA BARK.** Bebeera bark.
- NECTRIANIN.** A French product from the *Nectria ditissima* of apple and pear trees.

NEEDLE IRON ORE (Gothite, Lepidokrokit, Pyrrhosiderite). An ore of iron. It is an oxyhydride, $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$.

NEEDLE ORE. See **ACICULITE**.

NEEDLE SPAR. A variety of arragonite (*q.v.*).

NEEDLE STONE. Natrolite (*q.v.*).

NEEM BAR $\angle$. Indian azadirach.

NEGRO-HEADS. A mineral. It is a tourmaline from the island of Elba. The name is also applied to a variety of rubber.

NEGROLIN. Creoline (*q.v.*).

NEGRO POWDER (Nigger Powder). An explosive consisting of 86-91 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 9-11 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 1-3 per cent. graphite.

NEMALITE. See **BRUCITE**.

NEOARSAMINOL. Salvarsan (*q.v.*).

NEOARSPHENAMINE. Salvarsan (*q.v.*).

NEOCIANITE. A mineral, $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.

NEODERMIN. A 5 per cent. ointment of fluor-pseudo-cumul. Used as a local application in cases of sciatica.

NEODIARSENOL. Salvarsan (*q.v.*).

NEOFORM. The bismuth compound of tri-iodo-phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$. Suggested as a dusting-powder for ulcers and wounds.

NEOGEN. An alloy containing copper, zinc, nickel, tin, aluminium, and bismuth. It resembles silver.

NEOHEXAL (Neosalphexine). Secondary hexamethylene - salicyl - sulphonate. Used in medicine.

NEOKHARSIVAN. See **NEOSALVARSAN**.

NEOLEPTOL. Triformyl - trimethylene - triamine.

NEOLITE. A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

NEOLYSOL. Lysol made with chloro-cresol. An antiseptic.

NEONAL. An explosive. It contains potassium perchlorate, nitro-glycerin, wood meal, ammonium oxalate, and a little nitro-toluene.

NEONITE. A 33-grain sporting rifle powder. It contains 10 per cent. barium or potassium nitrate, 6 per cent. vaseline, and insoluble nitro-cellulose.

NEOPINE. Hydroxy-codeine, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_3$ (OH).

NEOPYRIN (Valinopyrin). Valeryl - amino-antipyrine. An antipyretic.

NEOQUINOPHAN. 6-Methyl-2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic ethyl ester. Used in medicine.

NEOSACCHARINE. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

NEOSALVARSAN (Ehrlich 914, 914, Neokharsivan, Novarsenobenzol, Novarsenobillon). A yellow powder soluble in water. It is sodium-3 : 3'-diamino-4 : 4'-dihydroxy-arseno-benzene-formaldehyde - sulphoxylate $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{As} \cdot \text{As} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. One of the most efficient remedies for the treatment of syphilis.

NEOSIODE. Iodo-catechin, $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{I}$. Used for the administration of iodine.

NEOSOTE. The phenoloids of blast fur-

nace tar. It contains a small quantity of phenol, and a large amount of cresols.

NEOTYPE. A mineral. See **ALSTONITE**.

NEPHELINE (Elæolite). A mineral, $3(\text{Na}_2\text{K})\text{O} \cdot 4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 9\text{SiO}_2$.

NEPHRIDINE. Adrenaline (*q.v.*).

NEPHRITE. A mineral. It is a variety of amphibole.

N. E. POWDER. A 36-grain powder, containing metallic nitrates, and nitro-hydrocarbons.

NEPTUNE GREEN S. An acid dyestuff, giving bluish-green shades on wool.

NERADOL (Synthetic Tannin, Paradol, Cresyтан, Syntan). A synthetic tannin prepared by the action of formaldehyde on phenolic bodies, under conditions that only water-soluble products are obtained.

NERADOL D. A condensed sulphonated cresol. A synthetic tannin.

NERADOL N. A synthetic tannin made from sulphonated naphthalene.

NERALTEIN. See **NEURALTEIN**.

NEROGENE D. A developer for Zambesi black.

NEROL BLACKS B, BB. Dyestuffs prepared from *p*-amino-diphenyl-amino-sulphonic acid, α -naphthylamine, and α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, and β -naphthol-3 : 6-disulphonic acid respectively. Both brands contain an admixture of a reddish-brown dye. Used for dyeing wool from a bath containing sodium sulphate and acetic acid.

NEROLIN (Yara - yara). β - Naphthol - methyl ester, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. β -Naphthol-ethyl ester is also known under this name.

NEROLI OIL. See **OIL OF ORANGE FLOWERS**.

NERVE OIL. Neatsfoot oil (*q.v.*).

NERVIN. An extract of meat.

NERVOCIDINE. A yellow powder which is said to be an alkaloid obtained from an East Indian plant, *Gasu Basu*. A local anæsthetic.

NESFIELD'S TRIPLE TABLETS. A water steriliser. It consists of (1) a tablet containing an iodide and an iodate; (2) a tablet containing citric or tartaric acid; and (3) a tablet containing sodium sulphite. The addition of (1) to (2) liberates iodine from the iodate, and (3) removes free iodine.

NESSLER'S REAGENT. An alkaline solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide. Employed as a delicate test for ammonia.

NETTÉ MEAL. A product from the fruit of *Parkia biglobosa*. Valued as a food by the natives of Africa.

NEUEUGUFORM. A 50 per cent. solution of Euguform (*q.v.*), in acetone.

NEURALTEIN (Neraltein). Sodium-*p*-ethoxy - phenyl - amino - methane - sulphonate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. It has analgesic properties, and is used in cases of rheumatism.

NEURINE. The methyl-hydroxide of dimethyl - vinyl - amine, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2 \cdot (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{OH}$.

NEURODINE (Acetoxane). Acetyl - *p* - phenyl - urethane, $C_6H_4(CO_2.CH_3)NH.CO_2.C_2H_5$. Used as an antineuralgic and antipyretic.

NEUROLECITHIN. A trade name for lecithin prepared from the brain and spinal cord of animals.

NEURONAL. Diethyl-bromo-acetamide, $(C_2H_5)_2CBr.CO.NH_2$. Used in cases of insomnia, headache, and epilepsy.

NEUROTROPINE. See **HELMITOL**.

NEUSIDONAL. A preparation asserted to be the inner anhydride of quinic acid, but consists of quinine and quinic acid. Used in the treatment of gout.

NEU-SILVER. See **GERMAN SILVER**.

NEUTRAL ALUM. A neutral basic alum obtained by the addition of sodium hydroxide to a solution of alum, until the precipitate produced is just redissolved.

NEUTRAL BLUE. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl - amino - phenyl - phenonaphthazonium chloride, $C_{24}H_{26}N_3Cl$. Dyes tanned cotton blue.

NEUTRAL OILS. The name given to the lightest lubricating oils from American petroleum. The term is also applied to refined coal tar oils.

NEUTRALON. An aluminium silicate recommended for use in the treatment of gastric ulcers.

NEUTRAL ORANGE (Pentley's Neutral Orange). A pigment. It is a compound of Cadmium yellow and Venetian red.

NEUTRAL QUININE SULPHATE. See **QUININE SULPHATE, SOLUBLE**.

NEUTRAL RED (Toluylene Red). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of dimethyl - diamino - toluphenazine, $C_{15}H_{17}N_4Cl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, bluish-red.

NEUTRAL TARTAR. Potassium tartrate.

NEUTRAL VIOLET. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of dimethyl-diaminophenazine, $C_{14}H_{15}N_4Cl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, reddish-violet.

NEUWESTFALIT. An explosive consisting of 70 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 11 per cent. dinitro-toluene, 2 per cent. flour, and 17 per cent. sodium chloride.

NEUWIED BLUE. See **LIME BLUE**.

NEUWIEDER GREEN. See **MOUNTAIN GREEN**.

NEVADA SILVER. See **GERMAN SILVER**.

NEVILLE AND WINTHER'S ACID. α -Naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, (1 : 4).

NEVRALTEIN. A name for sodium-*p*-phenetidine-methane-sulphonate.

NEVROSTHENINE. An alkaline solution of the glycerophosphates of sodium, potassium, and magnesium.

NEW BLUE. See **ULTRAMARINE, PRUSSIAN BLUE**, and **MELDOLA'S BLUE**.

NEW BLUE B or G (Fast Blue 2B for Cotton; Fast Cotton Blue B; Fast Navy Blue G, BM, GM; Naphthol Blue B; Fast Marine Blue G, BM, BG). A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-amino-dimethyl-

amino - anilido - naphtho - phenoxazonium chloride, $C_{26}H_{25}N_4OCl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, blue.

NEW BLUE R. Meldola's blue (*q.v.*).

NEW BORNIVALL. See **BORNIVALL, NEW**.

NEW BRUNSWICK GREENS. See **CHROME GREENS**.

NEW CACODYL. See **ARRHENAL**.

NEW COCCINE (Brilliant Ponceau, Brilliant Ponceau 4R, Scarlet F, Brilliant Scarlet, Cochineal Red A, Croceine Scarlet 4BX). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo - β - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{11}N_2O_{10}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

NEW COCCINE R. See **CRYSTAL SCARLET 6R**.

NEW FAST BLUE F and H. A navy blue dyestuff for tanned cotton.

NEW FAST BLUE FOR COTTON. See **MELDOLA'S BLUE**.

NEW FAST BLUE R CRYSTALS FOR COTTON. See **MELDOLA'S BLUE**.

NEW FAST GREEN 3B. See **VICTORIA GREEN 3B**.

NEW FAST GREY. A basic dyestuff giving reddish-grey shades on tanned cotton.

NEW FUCHSINE. See **NEW MAGENTA**.

NEW GOLD. A Bohme dyestuff. It contains quercitron extract, and a chrome mordant.

NEW GREEN. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl - diamino - naphthyl - diphenyl - carbinol-hydrochloride. Used in calico-printing. Also see **MALACHITE GREEN** and **EMERALD GREEN**.

NEW GREY (Nigrisine, Methylene Grey, New Methylene Grey, Malta Grey, Alsaee Grey, Direct Grey, Nigramine, Metaniline Grey, Special Grey R). A dyestuff obtained by boiling nitroso-dimethyl-aniline hydrochloride with water and alcohol, or by the oxidation of dimethyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin silver-grey or blackish-grey.

NEWKIRKITE. See **VARVICITE**.

NEW MAGENTA (New Fuchsine, Isorubine). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of triamino-tritolyl-carbinol, $C_{23}H_{24}N_3Cl$. Dyes wool, silk, leather, and tanned cotton, red.

NEW METHYLENE BLUE. A greenish-blue dyestuff used for dyeing mordanted cotton and silk. It is obtained by condensing Meldola's blue with diphenylamine.

NEW METHYLENE BLUE GG. A dyestuff. It is tetramethyl-diamino-naphtho-phenoxazonium chloride, $C_{26}H_{26}N_4OCl$. Dyes tanned cotton greenish-blue. It dyes silk from a killed soap bath.

NEW METHYLENE BLUE N. A dyestuff. It is diethyl-diamino-toluphenazonium chloride, $C_{18}H_{22}N_3SCl$. Dyes tanned cotton blue.

NEW METHYLENE BLUE NX. See **MARINE BLUE**.

NEW METHYLENE GREY. See **NEW GREY.**

NEW ORTHOFORM. See **ORTHOFORM NEW.**

NEW PATENT BLUE B, 4B. See **PATENT BLUE V, N.**

NEW PHOSPHINE G. A dyestuff. It is *exo*-dimethyl-amino-toluene-azo-resorcin, $C_{15}H_{17}N_3O_2$. Dyes leather and tanned cotton, yellow.

NEW PINK. See **PHLOXINE P.**

NEW PRINTING BLACK SS, NR, NGR. Logwood extracts, which have an odour of acetic acid, mixed with sodium chlorate. Employed directly for printing cotton.

NEW RED. See **BIEBRICH SCARLET.**

NEW RED L. See **BIEBRICH SCARLET.**

NEW SIDONAL. See **SIDONAL, NEW.**

NEW SOLID GREEN. (New Victoria Green Extra). A dyestuff. It is analogous in composition to Malachite green, but is prepared with dichlor-benzaldehyde, instead of benzaldehyde. See **MALACHITE GREEN** and **BRILLIANT GREEN.**

NEW SOLID GREEN BB and 3B. Victoria green 3B (*q.v.*).

NEWTON'S ALLOY. An alloy containing 8 parts bismuth, 5 parts lead, and 3 parts tin. It is a fusible alloy, and melts at $94.5^\circ C$.

NEW UROTROPINE. See **HELMITOL.**

NEW VICTORIA BLACK B. See **VICTORIA BLACK B.**

NEW VICTORIA BLACK BLUE. See **VICTORIA BLACK B.**

NEW VICTORIA BLUE R (Victoria Blue R). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride ethyl-tetramethyl-triamino- α -naphthyl-disphenyl-carbinol, $C_{29}H_{32}N_3Cl$. Dyes silk, wool, and tanned cotton, blue.

NEW VICTORIA GREEN EXTRA. See **NEW SOLID GREEN.**

NEW WHITE. See **BARIUM WHITE.**

NEW WHITE LEAD. A sulphate of lead.

NEW YELLOW. See **CHROME YELLOW** and **ORANGE IV.**

NEW YELLOW L. See **ACID YELLOW.**

NEW ZEALAND GREENSTONE. Nephrite (*q.v.*).

NIAOUL OIL. See **GORNEROL.**

NICARAGUA WOOD. See **REDWOODS.**

NICCOLITE (Nickeline, Nickelite, Arsenical Nickel, Speiss, Copper Nickel, Kupfernickel). A mineral. It is an arsenide of nickel, $NiAs$. The arsenic is largely replaced by antimony in many varieties.

NICHOLSONITE. A mineral. It is a variety of Arragonite, containing less than 10 per cent. zinc.

NICHOLSON'S BLUE. See **ALKALI BLUE.** Also a mixture of Alkali blue and Water blue.

NICHROME. A nickel-chromium alloy. It is used for electric resistances, and is also heat and acid resisting.

NICKEL, ALUMINIUM. See **ALUMINIUM NICKEL.**

NICKEL ALUMINIUM TITANIUM. See **ALUMINIUM-NICKEL-TITANIUM.**

NICKEL, ARSENICAL. See **NICCOLITE.**

NICKEL, BISMUTH. See **BISMUTH NICKEL.**

NICKEL BLENDE. See **MILLERITE.**

NICKEL BLOOM. See **ANNABERGITE.**

NICKEL, CHROMIUM. See **CHROMIUM NICKEL.**

NICKEL COPPER. See **NICCOLITE.**

NICKEL, CUPRO. See **CUPRO-NICKEL.**

NICKEL, EMERALD. See **EMERALD NICKEL.**

NICKEL GLANCE. A mineral, $Ni(AsS)_2$.

NICKEL GYMNITE. See **GENTHITE.**

NICKELINE. An alloy used for electrical resistances. It usually contains 54 per cent. copper, 26 per cent. nickel, and 20 per cent. zinc. Also see **NICCOLITE.**

NICKEL IRON. See **FERRO-NICKEL.**

NICKELITE. See **NICCOLITE.**

NICKEL, MOLYBDENUM. See **MOLYBDENUM NICKEL.**

NICKEL PYRITES. See **MILLERITE.**

NICKEL SILVER. See **GERMAN SILVER.**

NICKEL STEEL. An alloy of nickel with steel, usually containing from 3-5 per cent. nickel, but sometimes a larger amount. Used for armour plates, ships' screws, boiler plates, cable wires, and gun barrels.

NICKEL STIBINE. See **ULLMANITE.**

NICKEL VITRIOL. See **MORENOSITE.**

NICKEL, WHITE. See **CHLOANTITE.**

NICKEL YELLOW. A pigment obtained by treating nickel sulphate with sodium phosphate, and calcining the product.

NICU STEEL. A nickel steel containing 2.13 per cent. nickel, 0.2 per cent. copper, 0.51 per cent. manganese, 0.03 per cent. sulphur, 0.03 per cent. silicon, and 0.006 per cent. phosphorus.

NIGGER POWDER. See **NEGRO POWDER.**

NIGHT BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of *p*-tolyl-tetraethyl-triamino-diphenyl- α -naphthyl-carbinol, $C_{33}H_{42}N_3Cl$. Dyes silk and wool greenish-blue. Also see **METHYL BLUE.**

NIGHT BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *o*-chloro-*m*-nitro-diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{34}N_3ClS_2O_9Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-green from an acid bath.

NIGHT GREEN. See **IODINE GREEN.**

NIGHT GREEN 2B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of chloro-diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $C_{37}H_{35}N_3S_2O_7ClNa_2$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-green from an acid bath.

NIGRAMINE. See **NEW GREY.**

NIGRANILINE. Aniline black, $C_{30}H_{25}N_5$.

NIGRE. The impure soap remaining after the good soap has been removed by running out. It contains iron soaps, caustic soda, and sodium chloride.

NIGRISINE. See **NEW GREY.**

NIGRITE. A guttapercha substitute. It consists of rubber mixed with the residue from the distillation of ozokerite.

NIGROSALIN. See **DIRECT BLACK.**

NIGROSINE, SOLUBLE. See **INDULINE, SOLUBLE.**

- NIGROSINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.** See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- NIGROTIC ACID.** Dihydroxy-sulphonaphthoic acid, (2 : 8 : 3 : 6).
- NIHIL.** See NIL.
- NIL (Nihil).** Zinc oxide, ZnO .
- NILE BLUE A.** A dyestuff. It is diethyl-diamino - naphtho - phenoxazonium sulphate, $(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_3\text{O})_2\text{SO}_4$. Dyes tanned cotton blue.
- NILE BLUE 2B.** A dyestuff. It is diethylbenzyl - diamino - phenoxazonium chloride, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_3\text{OCl}$. Dyes tanned cotton greenish-blue.
- NILE BLUE R.** A dyestuff allied to Nile blue A and 2B, of a more reddish colour.
- NINHYDRIN (Triketol).** Tri-keto-hydrindene-hydrate. Employed to demonstrate the presence of albumin.
- NIOBE OIL.** See OIL OF NIOBE.
- NIOBITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Fe.Mn})\text{O}(\text{Nb.Ta})_2\text{O}_3$.
- NIOFORM.** See VIOFORM.
- NIRVANINE (Glycocaine).** The hydrochloride of the methyl ester of diethylglycoll-*p*-amino-*o*-oxybenzoic acid. A local anæsthetic.
- NIRVANOL.** Phenyl-ethyl-hydantoin. A hypnotic.
- NISSER POWDER.** An explosive containing 10.5 per cent. potassium perchlorate, 44.5 per cent. potassium nitrate, 2 per cent. potassium bichromate, 1.5 per cent. potassium ferrocyanide, 15.5 per cent. sulphur, 19.5 per cent. charcoal, and 6.5 per cent. vegetable substance.
- NITRAGIN.** A pure culture of bacteria which, when spread over the soil renders the ordinary fixation of nitrogen more active.
- NITRAL.** A trade name for moist nitrous oxide used as a bactericide.
- NITRANILINE N.** Nitraniline mixed with sufficient sodium nitrite necessary for its diazotisation.
- NITRANILINE RED.** It has the formula, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$, but is sold as nitraniline and β -naphthol to make it.
- NITRATED OILS.** Thick syrupy liquids obtained by treating castor oil or linseed oil with a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids. They form homogenous mixtures with nitrocellulose. Dissolved in acetone, these oils form varnishes, which are used for enamelling leather or similar material, and mixing paints.
- NITRATE OF TIN.** A mixture of stannous and stannic chlorides. Used by dyers.
- NITRATINE.** See CHILI SALTPETRE.
- NITRATING ACID.** See MIXED ACID.
- NITRAZINE YELLOW.** A dyestuff prepared from dioxy-tartaric acid and nitroxyl hydrazine-sulphonic acid. It is now out of use.
- NITRAZOL.** See PARANITRANILINE RED.
- NITRE.** See SALTPETRE.
- NITRE BALLS (Throat Balls).** Balls of fused potassium nitrate (sal prunella).
- NITRE CAKE.** The residue from the manufacture of nitric acid. It consists of a mixture of normal and acid sodium sulphate.
- NITRE, CHILI.** See CHILI SALTPETRE.
- NITRE, CUBIC.** See CHILI SALTPETRE.
- NITRE, FIXED.** See FIXED NITRE.
- NITRE, PRISMATIC.** See PRISMATIC NITRE.
- NITRE, SODA.** See CHILI SALTPETRE.
- NITRE SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF NITRE.
- NITRE, SWEET.** See SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE.
- NITRIC ACID, FUMING.** See FUMING NITRIC ACID.
- NITRIC ETHER.** Ethyl nitrate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3$.
- NITRIFIED BORAX.** See BORAX GLASS.
- NITROBARITE.** A mineral, $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.
- NITROBENZENE, HEAVY.** A mixture of nitro-benzene with the higher homologues.
- NITROBENZENE, LIGHT.** Almost pure nitro-benzene.
- NITROBENZENE, VERY HEAVY.** Commercial nitro-toluene is known under this name.
- NITROBENZIDE.** The name given to nitro-benzene by Mitscherlich.
- NITROBENZOL FOR RED.** A mixture of nitro-benzene with the two nitro-toluenes.
- NITROCALCITE.** Calcium nitrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.
- NITRO-CELLULOSE VARNISHES.** Varnishes used in the manufacture of artificial leather. They consist of nitro-celluloses dissolved in amyl acetate, and coloured. Used also for painting iron-work.
- NITRO-CHLOROFORM.** See CHLORO-PICRIN.
- NITRO-COPPER.** A compound formed when nitrogen peroxide, NO_2 , is passed over freshly reduced copper. It has the formula, Cu_2NO_2 .
- NITRO-COTTON.** See GUNCOTTON.
- NITRO-DEXTRIN.** A similar product to Nitro-starch. Used in explosives.
- NITROFERRITE.** An explosive. It contains 93 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 2 per cent. trinitro-naphthalene, 2 per cent. potassium ferricyanide, and 3 per cent. sugar.
- NITROFORM.** Tetranitro-methane.
- NITROGEN, LIME.** See NITROLIM.
- NITROGENOUS FERTILISER.** See SKIN and LEATHER MEALS.
- NITROGLYCERIN (Glonoine Oil, Pyroglycerin).** Glycerol nitrates, usually trinitro-glycerol, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{O.NO}_2)_3$.
- NITRO - KAIROLINE.** Nitro - methyl - quinoline - tetrahydride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N.CH}_3\text{CH}_3$.
- NITRO - LEUCO - MALACHITE GREEN.** Nitro - tetramethyl - di - *p* - amino - triphenyl - methane, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2)_2$.
- NITROLIGNIN.** Wood which has been nitrated.
- NITROLIM (Lime Nitrogen).** A fertiliser. Commercial nitrolim contains 57-63 per cent. calcium cyanamide, 20 per cent. lime, 14 per cent. graphite, and 7-8 per cent. silica, iron oxide, and alumina.

NITROMAGNESITE. A mineral, $Mg(NO_3)_2$.

NITROMAGNITE (Dynamagnite). An explosive made in a similar way to dynamite, using magnesia alba as the absorbent.

NITRO - MALACHITE GREEN. Nitro - tetramethyl - di - *p* - amino - triphenyl - carbinol, $C_6H_4(NO_2) \cdot C(OH)(C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2)_2$.

NITRO-MURIATE OF TIN. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. See **AQUA REGIA**.

NITRON. 1 : 4-Diphenyl-3 : 5-endanilodihydro - triazole, $CH_3N(C_6H_5) \cdot C : N(N \cdot C_6H_5)_2$. A base which forms a nitrate almost insoluble in water. It is used for the determination of nitric acid.

NITROPHENINE. The sodium salt of diazo - dehydro - thio - toluidine - sulphonic acid-*p*-nitraniline, $C_{10}H_{14}N_5O_3SNa$. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow.

NITROPHOSPHATE. A fertiliser sometimes wrongly called ammonium superphosphate. It is prepared by mixing calcium superphosphate with ammonium sulphate. Some mixtures contain ammonium phosphate and calcium sulphate.

NITRO-POWDER, SAFETY. See **SAFETY NITRO-POWDER**.

NITROPROPIOL. Sodium-*o*-nitro-phenyl-propionate.

NITROSAMINE RED. A dyestuff. It is diazotised nitraniline.

NITROSO BASE. *p*-Nitroso-dimethylaniline. An intermediate for dyes.

NITROSO BLUE. See **RESORCIN BLUE**.

NITRO-STARCH (Xyloidin). A nitric ester of starch, probably the octonitrate $C_{12}H_{12}(NO_2)_8O_{10}$. Used in America for blasting explosives, either alone, or by mixing 10 per cent. of it with a mixture of sodium nitrate and carbonaceous material.

NITROSULPHATE. Ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Sold as a mordant for dyeing.

NITROSYL SILVER. Silver hyponitrite, $Ag_2N_2O_2$.

NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID (Lead Chamber Crystals). Nitro-sulphonic acid, $NO_2(SO_3 \cdot OH)$.

NITROUS ETHER. Ethyl nitrite, $C_2H_5NO_2$.

NITROUS GAS or AIR. Nitrogen dioxide, NO_2 .

NITROUS SULPHURIC ACID. A solution of nitrosyl-sulphuric acid (Weber's acid), in sulphuric acid.

NIVAN. See **OIL WHITE**.

NIVENITE. A mineral. It is a variety of uraninite.

NIZIN. Zinc sulphanilate, $(NH_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot SO_3)_2Zn \cdot 4H_2O$. An astringent and antiseptic.

NIZOLYSOL. A lysol preparation, having a more agreeable odour than lysol.

NOBEL ARDEER POWDER. A dynamite containing 33 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 49 per cent. magnesium sul-

phate, 13 per cent. kieselguhr, and 5 per cent. potassium nitrate.

NOBEL POLARITE. An explosive. It is a mixture of potassium perchlorate and ammonium nitrate, with trinitrotoluene, a little starch, and wood meal.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVE OIL (Trinitrine), Nitro - glycerin (trinitro - glycerol), $C_3H_5(O \cdot NO_2)_3$.

NON-MORDANT COTTON BLUE. See **ALKALI BLUE XG**.

NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD (Patent White Lead). A pigment. It is lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$.

NON-SLIP STONE. A concrete made of crushed York stone chippings and Portland cement.

NONTRONITE. A mineral, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.

NOPALIN. See **EOSIN BN**.

NORDHAUSEN ACID. See **FUMING SULPHURIC ACID**.

NORIT. A decolorising carbon for sugar juices.

NORITE. A rock consisting of the minerals labradorite and hypersthene.

NORMAL POWDER. A gelatinised gun-cotton powder.

NORWEGIAN SALTPETRE. See **AIR SALTPETRE**.

NOSEAN. A mineral, $2Na_2O \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot Na_2SO_4$.

NOSOPHENE (Iodophen). Tetra-iodophenol-phthalein, $(C_6H_2I_2OH)_2C(C_6H_4)C(O \cdot O)$.

Three salts are on the market. (1) Antinosine, the sodium salt, $(C_6H_2I_2ONa)_2CO \cdot C_6H_4O$; (2) Eudoxine, the bismuth salt, $(C_6H_2I_2OBI)_2CO \cdot C_6H_4O$; and (3) Apallagin, the mercury salt. It is mercury tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein.

They are used medicinally, internally as intestinal astringents, and externally as antiseptics.

NOTTINGHAM WHITE. See **FLAKE WHITE**.

NOUMEITE. See **GARNIERITE**.

NOVACULITE. A quartz rock used as an abrasive.

NOVARGAN (Omorol). A protein preparation containing 10 per cent. silver. It is used as a germicide in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

NOVARSENOBENZOL. A French product. See **NEOSALVARSAN**.

NOVARSENOBILLON. See **NEOSALVARSAN**.

NOVASPIRIN. Methylene-citryl-salicylic acid. Used in medicine for rheumatism and neuralgia.

NOVATOPHAN. Ethyl - 6 - methyl - 2 - phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylate, $C_6H_5 \cdot C_6H_4N(CH_3)COOC_2H_5$. Paratophan is methyl atophan.

NOVIFORM (Betaform). The bismuth compound of tetrabromo-pyrocatechol. Used as a surgical dressing.

NOVOCAINE (Ethocaine). *p*-Amino-benzoyl-diethyl-amino-ethanol hydrochloride, $NH_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO \cdot O \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N(C_2H_5)_2 \cdot HCl$. A local anæsthetic. It is used as a substitute for cocaine.

NOVOCOL. Sodium-mono-guaiacol phosphate.

NOVOIODINE. Hexamethylene-tetramine di-iodide. A mixture of this substance with powdered talc, in equal proportions, is used as a dusting-powder for wounds.

NOVORENAL. A solution of novocaine and adrenalin. Sold as an anæsthetic.

NOVOSULPHEXINE. See NEOHEXAL.

NOVOZONE. A German registered name for a magnesium peroxide, MgO_2 , prepared for medical purposes. An antiseptic used internally, and externally as an ointment, for wounds and gatherings. Also see BIOGEN.

NUCIN. Oxy- α -naphtho-quinone.

NUCLEOGEN. A compound of iron with nuclein and arsenic. Used in medicine.

NUCLEOL. A pure nuclein obtained from yeast.

NUCOLINE. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

NULOMOLINE. A solution of partly inverted sugar. Used for some purposes as a substitute for glycerin.

NUREMBERG RED. See INDIAN RED.

NUREMBERG VIOLET. See MANGANESE VIOLET.

NUT, GALL. See GALLS.

NUT, GOOROO. See KOLA SEEDS.

NUT, GRAPE. See GRAPE-NUTS.

NUT, GROUND. See GROUND NUTS.

NUT, HURR. Myrobalans.

NUT, KOLA. See KOLA NUT.

NUT, MAHOGANY. See ACAJOU BAL-SAM.

NUTMEG BUTTER. Expressed oil of nutmeg.

NUT OIL. Arachis oil.

NUT, PONTIANAK ILLIPÉ. See BORNEO TALLOW.

NUT, PURGING. See PURGING NUTS.

NUTRIENT GELATIN. A gelatin prepared by adding specially made beef broth or bouillon (about 10 per cent.) to gelatin. Used for cultivating bacteria.

NUTRINCREOSOTE. See CREOSOTE ALBUMINATE.

NUTRIUM. A foodstuff prepared from casein, salt, and milk sugar.

NUTROSE (Plasmon, Caseon). The sodium compound of casein. The casein of fresh cow's milk is precipitated, and converted into nutrose by treatment with sodium carbonate. It contains 62 per cent. albuminous matter, 20 per cent. nitrogen-free matter, 4 per cent. mineral matter, and 10 per cent. water. It is asserted to be a highly nutritious food preparation.

N.W. ACID. See NEVILLE'S AND WINTHER'S ACID.

NYANZA BLACK B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of amino-benzene-azone-naphthalene - azo - γ - amino - naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{19}N_6SO_4Na$. Dyes wool and cotton direct from an acid bath.

O

OAKUM. Hemp fibre obtained by untwisting rope. It is usually impregnated with tar or pitch.

OBA OIL (Wild Mango Oil). Dika oil.

OBSIDIAN. See PUMICE STONE.

OBSIDIANITE. A proprietary brand of fireproof and acid-proof material, used in the construction of Glover and Gay-Lussac towers.

OCCIDENTAL TOPAZ. See CITRINE.

OCTAHEDRITE. See ANATASE.

OCHRE (Yellow Ochre, Oxide Yellow, Chinese Yellow). A natural pigment consisting of hydrated oxides of iron and manganese, mixed with clay and sand. The term is frequently restricted to a pale, yellowish-brown variety.

OCHRE, ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONY OCHRE.

OCHRE, ARTIFICIAL. See MARS YELLOW and SIDERINE YELLOW.

OCHRE, BISMUTH. See BISMUTH OCHRE.

OCHRE, BROWN. See YELLOW OCHRE.

OCHRE, BURNT. See INDIAN RED.

OCHRE, CHROME. See CHROME OCHRE.

OCHRE, GOLDEN. See YELLOW OCHRE.

OCHRE, LEAD. See LEAD OCHRE.

OCHRE, MOLYBDIC. See MOLYBDIC OCHRE.

OCHRE, ORANGE. Burnt Yellow ochre (*q.v.*).

OCHRE, PURPLE. See MARS VIOLET.

OCHRE, RED. See INDIAN RED.

OCHRE, ROMAN. See YELLOW OCHRE.

OCHRE, ROMAN BURNT. See BURNT ROMAN OCHRE.

OCHRE, SPANISH. See SPANISH OCHRE.

OCHRE, SPRUCE. Yellow ochre (*q.v.*).

OCHRE, TELLURIUM. See TELLURITE.

OCHRE, TRANSPARENT GOLD. See YELLOW OCHRE.

OCHRE, TUNGSTIC. See TUNGSTIC OCHRE.

OCHRE, URANIUM. See URANIUM OCHRE.

OCHRE, WOLFRAM. See WOLFRAMINE.

OCHRE, YELLOW. See YELLOW OCHRE.

OCRE DE RU. Brown ochre.

ODONTOLITE. See BONE TURQUOISE.

ODORINE. A volatile base found in bone oil. It is probably impure picoline.

ŒNANTHIN. See FAST RED D.

ŒNOLIN. The red colouring matter of wine, precipitated by lime or basic lead acetate.

OHIO OIL. See EARTH OIL.

OHMAL. A resistance alloy similar in composition to Manganin.

OIL, ACETONE. See ACETONE OILS.

OIL, ANANAS. See ANANAS OIL.

OIL AND HARTSHORN. (*Linimentum ammoniac B.P.*) It consists of olive oil mixed with ammonia and almond oil.

OIL, ANIMAL. See BONE OIL.

OIL, ARTIFICIAL PINEAPPLE. See PINEAPPLE OIL. ARTIFICIAL.

OIL, ARTIFICIAL PINE-NEEDLE. See PINE-NEEDLE OIL. ARTIFICIAL.

OIL, ARTIFICIAL ROSE. See ROSÉ OIL, ARTIFICIAL.

- OIL, BANANA.** See BANANA OIL.
OIL, BANKS. See BANKS OIL.
OIL, BLACK. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
OIL, BITTER ALMOND. See BITTER ALMOND OIL.
OIL, BLOWN. See BLOWN OILS.
OIL, BLUE. A pigment prepared by introducing copper filings into boiling sulphur, and after cooling, boiling the mass with sodium hydroxide to remove excess of sulphur. It is applicable as an oil colour only. Also see PRUSSIAN BLUE.
OIL, BLUE. See BLUE OIL.
OIL, BOILED. See BOILED OIL.
OIL, BOTTLE-NOSE. See BOTTLE-NOSE OIL.
OIL, BRAN. See BRAN OIL.
OIL, BUTTERINE. See BUTTERINE OIL.
OIL, CAKES. The residue obtained after pressing out the oil from oil-containing seeds. Used as a feeding stuff for animals.
OIL, CAMPHOR. See LIQUID CAMPHOR.
OIL, CAMPHORATED. See CAMPHORATED OIL.
OIL, CARBOLIC. See MIDDLE OILS.
OIL, CARRON. See CARRON OIL.
OIL, CATHETER. See LUND'S OIL.
OIL, CAZELINE. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
OIL, CHAUBERT'S. See CHAUBERT'S OIL.
OIL, CHINESE. Peru balsam.
OIL, CHINESE BEAN. See CHINESE BEAN OIL.
OIL, CLEANING. See CLEANING OIL.
OIL, CLOTH. Fabrics coated with linseed oil, whitening, and pigments, and painted in oil colours. Also see LINOLEUM.
OIL, CLOTH. See CLOTH OIL.
OIL, COAL. See KEROSENE.
OIL, COCO-NUT. See COCO-NUT BUTTER.
OIL, COLZA. See COLZA OIL.
OIL, COLZARINE. See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
OIL, COPAL. See COPAL OILS.
OIL, COPRAH. See COCO-NUT BUTTER.
OIL, CORBA. See CORBA OIL.
OIL, CORN. See CORN OIL.
OIL, CREOSOTE. See HEAVY OILS.
OIL, CUS-CUS. See CUS-CUS OIL.
OIL, CYLINDER. See CYLINDER OILS.
OIL-DAG. A colloidal suspension of pure deflocculated graphite in oil. Used for lubrication. See ACHESON'S DEFLOCCULATED GRAPHITE.
OIL, DAKIN'S. See DAKIN'S OIL.
OIL, DANFORTH'S. See NAPHTHA.
OIL, DEAD. See DEAD OIL.
OIL, DEODORISED. See DEODORISED OIL.
OIL, DIP. See DIP OIL.
OIL, DIPPEL'S. See BONE OIL.
OIL, DIPPING. See DIPPING OIL.
OIL, DISINFECTION. See SAPROL.
OIL, DUTCH. See HAARLEM OIL.
OIL, DUTY. See OIL OF RHODIUM.
OIL, EARTH. See EARTH OIL.
OIL, EARTH-NUT. See EARTH-NUT OIL.
OIL, EGG. See EGG OIL.
OIL, ESERIN. See ESERIN OIL.
OIL, FERMENTED. See FERMENTED OIL.
OIL, FILMARONE. See FILMARONE OIL.
OIL, FIR-WOOL. See FIR-WOOL OIL.
OIL, FLORENCE. See FLORENCE OIL.
OIL, FOR FUEL. See HEAVY OILS.
OIL, FOUSEL. Fasel oil (*q.v.*).
OIL, FUEL. See FUEL OIL.
OIL, FUSEL. See FUSEL OIL.
OIL, GABIAN. See GABIAN OIL.
OIL, GALLIPOLI. See GALLIPOLI OIL.
OIL, GARCINIA. See KOKUM BUTTER.
OIL, GAS (Pintsch Gas). A gas made by the destructive distillation of mineral oils, usually mineral seal oil, Scotch shale oil, and Russian solar oil. It is a mixture of methane, ethylene, acetylene, and benzene.
OIL, GAS. See GAS OIL.
OIL, GINGELLY. See GINGELLY OIL.
OIL, GINGER GRASS. See ROSÉ OIL.
OIL, GINGILI. See GINGELLY OIL.
OIL, GLONOINE. See NITROGLYCERIN.
OIL, GRAIN. See FUSEL OIL.
OIL, GREEN (Maple Green, Leaf Green, Moss Green, Emerald Green). Pigments. They are mixtures of Chrome yellow and Paris blue, containing more Paris blue, so that they have a blue shade. Also see CHROME GREEN.
OIL, GREEN. See GREEN OILS.
OIL, GREEN SULPHIDE. See GREEN SULPHIDE OIL.
OIL, GREY. See GREY OIL.
OIL, GURJUN. See GURJUN BALSAM.
OIL, HAARLEM. See HAARLEM OIL.
OIL, HARTSHORN. See BONE OIL.
OIL, HEAD-LIGHT. See HEAD-LIGHT OIL.
OIL, HEAVY. See HEAVY OILS.
OIL, HYACINTH-GERANIUM. See HYACINTH-GERANIUM OIL.
OIL, HYDROCARBON. See HYDRO-CARBON OIL.
OIL, IODISED. See IODISED OIL.
OIL, IODURETTED. See IODURETTED OIL.
OIL, JEPPEL'S. Bone oil (*q.v.*).
OIL, JUNIPER TAR. See JUNIPER TAR OIL.
OIL, KAPAZANG. See KAPAZANG OIL.
OIL, KARITE. See KARITE OIL.
OIL, KYAPOOTIC. See KYAPOOTIC OIL.
OIL, LACS. These are obtained by adding to almost boiling oil varnish, fused copal or other resin, and diluting with oil of turpentine when using.
OIL, LARD. See LARD OIL.
OIL, LIGHT. See LIGHT OIL.
OIL, LIMA. See EARTH OIL.
OIL, LINSEED. See LINSEED OIL.
ARTIST'S and LINSEED OIL REFINED.
OIL, LUCCA. See LUCCA OIL.
OIL, LUND'S. See LUND'S OIL.
OIL, MACHINE. See MACHINE OIL.
OIL, MAIZE. See CORN OIL.
OIL, MEDIUM. See HEAVY OILS.
OIL, MENHADEN. See MENHADEN OIL.
OIL, MERCURIAL. See MERCURIAL OIL.
OIL, METEOR. See METEOR OIL.
OIL, METHYL MUSTARD. See METHYL MUSTARD OIL.

- OIL, MIDDLE.** See MIDDLE OILS.
- OIL, MIGNONETTE-GERANIUM.** See MIGNONETTE-GERANIUM OIL.
- OIL, MINERAL.** See EARTH OIL.
- OIL, MINERAL BURNING.** See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- OIL, MINERAL COLZA.** See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- OIL, MINERAL SEAL.** See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- OIL, MINERAL SPERM.** See MINERAL BURNING OILS.
- OIL, MOCAYA.** See MOCAYA OIL.
- OIL, MONOPOL.** See TURKEY RED OILS.
- OIL, MUSTARD.** See MUSTARD OIL.
- OIL, NEATSFOOT.** See NEATSFOOT OIL.
- OIL, NEROLI.** See OIL OF ORANGE FLOWERS.
- OIL, NERVE.** Neatsfoot oil (*q.v.*).
- OIL, NEUTRAL.** See NEUTRAL OILS.
- OIL, NIAOUL.** See GORNEROL.
- OIL, NITRATED.** See NITRATED OILS.
- OIL, NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVE.** See NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVE OIL.
- OIL, NUT.** See NUT OIL.
- OIL, OBA.** See OBA OIL.
- OIL OF ACETONE.** Crude impure acetone. Also see ACETONE OILS.
- OIL OF ADDERS.** See OIL OF VIPERS.
- OIL OF AKEE.** A yellow non-drying butter-like fat from *Blighia sapida*.
- OIL OF ALLSPICE.** OIL OF PIMENTO.
- OIL OF ALOES.** The oil obtained from Socotrine aloes.
- OIL OF AMBER.** An oil distilled from amber. The oils obtained from copal or dammar are also called by this name.
- OIL OF ANANAS.** See ANANAS OIL.
- OIL OF ANTS.** Olive oil, in which ants have been digested.
- OIL OF ANTS, ARTIFICIAL.** Furfural, $C_4H_2(CHO)_2O$.
- OIL OF ASARABACCA.** An oil obtained from the roots of *Asarum europæum*.
- OIL OF ASPHALTUM.** The oil obtained from asphaltum.
- OIL OF BALM** (Oil of Lemon Balm). The volatile oil from *Melissa officinalis*. Used as a diaphoretic.
- OIL OF BAY.** A volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrcia acris*.
- OIL OF BAY BERRIES.** The oil expressed from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.
- OIL OF BEEN** (Oil of Behn, Oil of Ben). The oil expressed from the seeds of *Moringa aptera*.
- OIL OF BEHN.** See OIL OF BEEN.
- OIL OF BENJAMIN.** The oil obtained from benzoin, after the sublimation of benzoic acid.
- OIL OF BENNÉ.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- OIL OF BIRCH.** The volatile oil from *Betula lenta*, the sweet birch. It consists mainly of methyl salicylate. It is also the name for the oil from *Betula alba*, the white birch.
- OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.** The essential oil of bitter almonds. The name is also applied to benzaldehyde and nitrobenzene.
- OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS, VOLATILE.** See VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.
- OIL OF BONES.** See BONE OIL.
- OIL OF BOX.** The oil obtained from box-wood.
- OIL OF BRICKS.** The oil obtained by heating bricks to redness, and quenching in olive oil. The term is also applied to a mixture of 1 part turpentine and 4 parts linseed oil, coloured with alkanet or tar.
- OIL OF CABBAGE** (Oil of Elder). Olive oil in which elder leaves have been boiled.
- OIL OF CACAO.** See OIL OF COCOA.
- OIL OF CADE.** See JUNIPER TAR OIL.
- OIL OF CEDRAT.** The oil obtained from citron peel.
- OIL OF CINNAMON.** Cinnamic aldehyde, $C_6H_5CH : CH.CHO$.
- OIL OF CITRONELLA.** The oil obtained from *Andropogon nardus*. Its chief constituent is citronellal, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.
- OIL OF COCOA** (Oil of Cacao). Oil of theobroma (cacao butter, *q.v.*).
- OIL OF COGNAC.** A mixture of different esters. It consists partly of rectified wine fusel oil, and partly of an artificial grape juice. Artificial oil of cognac is made from coco-nut oil and alcohol, and from palargonium oil, and castor oil.
- OIL OF COLZA.** See COLZA OIL.
- OIL OF CUS-CUS.** See CUS-CUS OIL.
- OIL OF DUTY.** See OIL OF RHODIUM.
- OIL OF EARTH WORMS.** A mixture of olive oil and white wine, in which earth-worms have been boiled.
- OIL OF ELDER.** See OIL OF CABBAGE.
- OIL OF ERGOT.** The residue left when an ethereal solution of tincture of ergot is evaporated.
- OIL OF EXETER.** Oil of elder, mixed with euphorbium and mustard.
- OIL OF FOXGLOVE.** Olive oil, in which fresh leaves of the foxglove have been digested.
- OIL OF GARLIC.** Allyl sulphide, $(C_2H_5)_2S$.
- OIL OF GERANIUM.** See ROSÉ OIL.
- OIL OF GERANIUM, EAST INDIAN or TURKISH.** See ROSÉ OIL.
- OIL OF GINGELLI.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- OIL OF GINGER GRASS.** See ROSÉ OIL.
- OIL OF GRAIN.** See FUSEL OIL.
- OIL OF HARTSHORN.** See BONE OIL.
- OIL OF HEMLOCK.** The volatile oil from *Pinus canadensis*, the hemlock spruce. The term is also applied to olive oil in which fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum* have been digested.
- OIL OF INFERNAL REGIONS.** Very impure olive oil.
- OIL OF JUPITER.** Oil of juniper. It contains pinene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, cadinene, $C_{15}H_{24}$, and juniper camphor.
- OIL OF LEMON BALM.** See OIL OF BALM.
- OIL OF LEMON GRASS.** The oil obtained from *Andropogon citratus*.
- OIL OF LIQUID PITCH.** See OIL OF TAR.
- OIL OF MACE.** The name erroneously given to expressed oil of nutmeg.
- OIL OF MIRBANE.** See ESSENCE OF MIRBANE.

OIL OF MUCILAGES. Olive oil boiled with a decoction of marshmallow root, linseed, and fenugreek seeds.

OIL OF MUSTARD (Allyl Mustard Oil). Isoallyl-thio-carbimide, $C_3H_5N : CS$.

OIL OF NEROLI. See **OIL OF ORANGE FLOWERS.**

OIL OF NERVES. Neatsfoot oil (*q.v.*).

OIL OF NIOBE. The methyl ester of benzoic acid. Used in the soap industry.

OIL OF ORANGE FLOWER (Oil of Neroli). The oil distilled from the flowers of the bitter orange tree.

OIL OF ORIGANUM. Oil of thyme. Also oil from *Origanum* species.

OIL OF PALMA CHRISTI. Castor oil.

OIL OF PALMAROSA. See **ROSE OIL.**

OIL OF PAPER. The oil obtained by burning paper on a tin plate.

OIL OF PARTRIDGE BERRY. Oil of wintergreen.

OIL OF PELARGONIUM. See **ROSE OIL.**

OIL OF PENNYROYAL (Oil of Poley). Oil of pulegium. It consists chiefly of pulegone, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.

OIL OF PETER (Oil of Petre). Rock oil, or a mixture of 1 part of oil rosemary, 4 parts turpentine, and 4 parts of Barbadoes tar.

OIL OF PETITGRAIN. The oil obtained from the leaves of the bitter orange tree.

OIL OF PETRE. See **OIL OF PETER.**

OIL OF POLEY. See **OIL OF PENNYROYAL.**

OIL OF POMPILION. An ointment of poplar seeds, also green elder ointment.

OIL OF PORTUGAL. Oil of sweet orange peel.

OIL OF PTYCHOTIS. Oil of ajowan.

OIL OF RHODIUM (Oil of Duty). The oil obtained from the root of *Genista canariensis*. Also a mixture of sandalwood oil, and otto of rose, or oil of rose geranium.

OIL OF ROSE GERANIUM. See **ROSE OIL.**

OIL OF ST. JOHN WORT. The oil obtained by digesting the flowering tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in warm olive oil.

OIL OF SCORPIONS. Oil in which scorpions have been digested.

OIL OF SPIKE. The volatile oil from *Lavandula spica*. It is also the name for a mixture of lavender oil, and oil of turpentine, coloured with alkanet.

OIL OF TAR (Oil of Liquid Pitch). Creosote, the greenish liquid distilled from tar.

OIL OF TARTAR. Deliquescent potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 .

OIL OF TEA. The oil obtained from the seeds of *Camellia* species.

OIL OF THEOBROMA. Cacao butter. (*q.v.*).

OIL OF THREE INGREDIENTS. A mixture of the oils of turpentine, lavender, and brick, in equal parts.

OIL OF TURPENTINE (Spirits of Turpentine, Essence of Turpentine, Turps). Derived from the pine, *Pinus palustris*

and *P. Taeda*, and from the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*. The exudation from the bark is vacuum distilled in a current of steam, when the volatile turpentine oils distil over. The main constituent is pinene, $C_{10}H_{16}$. A solvent for resins and oils.

OIL OF VASELINE, GELATINISED. See **GELATINISED OIL OF VASELINE.**

OIL OF VERBENA. The oil obtained from *Verbena triphylla*. Also the name for oil of lemongrass.

OIL OF VETIVER. See **CUS-CUS OIL.**

OIL OF VIPERS (Oil of Adders). The fat or oil from *Peluis berus*, the viper or adder. An approximation is 3 parts lard oil and 1 part bone oil.

OIL OF VITRIOL (O.V., Vitriolic Acid). Ordinary concentrated sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

OIL OF VITRIOL, BROWN. See **BROWN ACID.**

OIL OF WAX. See **WAX BUTTER.**

OIL OF WHEAT. The oil obtained from bruised wheat.

OIL OF WINTERGREEN. Oil of gaultheria, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or from the bark of *Betula lenta*. The chief constituent is methyl salicylate, $C_6H_5(OH)COO.CH_3$.

OIL, OHIO. See **EARTH OIL.**

OIL, OXIDISED. See **BLOWN OILS.**

OIL, OXIDISED LINSEED. See **SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL.**

OIL, OXYGENATED. See **OXYGENATED OIL.**

OIL, PARAFFIN. See **KEROSENE.**

OIL, PEANUT. See **EARTH NUT OIL.**

OIL, PEAR. See **PEAR OIL.**

OIL, PENNALENE WHITE. See **PENNALENE WHITE OIL.**

OIL, PERFUMERY. See **PERFUMERY OIL.**

OIL, PERILLA. See **PERILLA OIL.**

OIL, PESCOLA. See **PESCOLA OIL.**

OIL, PHOSPHORATED. See **PHOSPHORATED OIL.**

OIL, PINE. See **PINE OILS.**

OIL, POCO. See **POCO OIL.**

OIL, POLISHING. See **POLISHING OIL.**

OIL, PONDICHERY. See **PONDICHERY OIL.**

OIL, PORTUGALLO. See **PORTUGALLO OIL.**

OIL, POTATO. See **POTATO OIL.**

OIL, PROvence. See **PROvence OIL.**

OIL, PTYCHOTIS. See **PTYCHOTIS OIL.**

OIL PULP (Fluid Gelatin). Compounds of aluminium with the higher fatty acids. Used for increasing the viscosity of mineral lubricating oils.

OIL, RED. See **RED OIL.**

OIL, REDUCED. See **REDUCED OILS.**

OIL, REFINED LINSEED. See **LINSEED OIL, REFINED.**

OIL, RESIN. See **RESIN OIL.**

OIL, ROCK. See **EARTH OIL.**

OIL, ROSE. See **ROSE OIL.**

OIL, ROSE - GERANIUM. See **ROSE - GERANIUM OIL.**

OIL, ROSHE. See **ROSE OIL.**

OIL, ROSIN. See **ROSIN OIL.**

OIL, SAFETY. See C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

OIL, SALAD. See SALAD OIL.

OIL, SANSE. See SANSE.

OIL, SANTAL. See SANTAL OIL.

OIL, SCARLET (Red B Oil, Soluble Extra Conc., Ponceau 3B). A dyestuff. It is toluene - azo - toluene - azo - β - naphthol, $C_{24}H_{26}N_4O$. Used for colouring oils and varnishes, also for cotton fibre.

OIL, SENECA. See SENECA OIL.

OIL, SHALE. See SHALE OIL.

OIL, SHANGHAI. See SHANGHAI OIL.

OIL, SHERWOOD. See PETROLEUM ETHER.

OIL, SICILY. See SICILY OIL.

OIL, SOD. See DÉGRAS.

OIL, SOLAR. See SOLAR OIL.

OIL, SOLIDIFIED LINSEED. See SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL.

OIL, SOLUBLE. See TURKEY RED OILS.

OIL, SOLUBLE CASTOR. See BLOWN OILS.

OIL, SPANISH. See SPANISH OIL.

OIL, SPINDLE. See CYLINDER OILS.

OIL, SPIRIT. See SPIRIT OIL.

OIL-STONE. See STINK-STONE.

OIL, SUBLIME OLIVE. See SUBLIME OLIVE OIL.

OIL, SUBLIME SALAD. See SUBLIME OLIVE OIL.

OIL, SULPHATED. See TURKEY RED OILS.

OIL, SULPHOCARBON. See SANSE.

OIL, SULPHONATED. See TURKEY RED OILS.

OIL, SULPHURATED. Balsam of sulphur (*q.v.*).

OIL, SUNNED. See SUNNED OILS.

OIL, SWEET. See COLZA OIL.

OIL, TEAL. See GINGELLY OIL.

OIL, TEEL. See GINGELLY OIL.

OIL, TESTIFAS. See TESTIFAS OIL.

OIL, THEOBROMA. See COCOA BUTTER.

OIL, THICKENED. See BLOWN OILS.

OIL, TIL. See GINGELLY OIL.

OIL, TRAIN. See TRAIN OIL.

OIL, TRANSFORMER. See TRANSFORMER OILS.

OIL, TROTTER. See TROTTER OIL.

OIL, TURKEY GERANIUM. See ROSÉ OIL.

OIL, TURKEY RED. See TURKEY RED OILS.

OIL VARNISHES. Solutions of resins in linseed oil.

OIL, VASELINE. See VASELINE OIL.

OIL, VETIVER. See CUS-CUS OIL.

OIL, VIRGIN. See VIRGIN OIL.

OIL, VOLTOL. See VOLTOL OILS.

OIL, VULCANISED. See THINOLINE.

OIL, WAX. See WAX BUTTER.

OIL, WEDEL'S. See WEDEL'S OIL.

OIL WHITE (Light White, Leukarion, Albanol, Diamond White, Edelweiss, Snow White, Anti-White Lead, Blenda, Condor, Fisopone, Nivan). White lead substitutes. They consist chiefly of lithopone mixed with white lead or zinc white, also with whiting, gypsum, magnesia, or silica.

OIL, WHITE POPPYSEED. See WHITE POPPYSEED OIL.

OIL, WHITE TUNG. See WHITE TUNG OIL.

OIL, WILD GINGER. See WILD GINGER OIL.

OIL, WILD MANGO. See OBA OIL.

OIL, WINTER. See WINTER OILS.

OIL, WOOD. See WOOD OIL.

OIL, WOOL. See WOOL OIL.

OIL, XYLITE. See XYLITE OIL.

OIL YELLOW. See BUTTER YELLOW.

OIL, YLANG-YLANG. See YLANG-YLANG OIL.

OINTMENT, GOLDEN. See EYE OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, GREY. See MERCURY OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, JARISCH'S. See JARISCHE'S OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, MERCURY. See MERCURY OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, MOORE'S. See MOORE'S OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, NEAPOLITAN. See NEAPOLITAN OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, ROMAN. See ROMAN OINTMENT.

OINTMENT, ZELLER'S. See ZELLER'S OINTMENT.

OKENITE. A mineral. It consists of calcium-tetrahydro-disilicate, $CaH_2Si_2O_7$.

OKOL. A disinfectant consisting of an emulsion containing phenols. It is miscible with water.

OLD BRUNSWICK GREEN. See BRUNSWICK GREEN, OLD.

OLD FUSTIC. See FUSTIC.

OLD SCARLET. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.

OLEANODYNE. A preparation containing oleic acid, aconitine, atropine, and veratrine.

OLEFIANT GAS (Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen, Dicarburated Hydrogen, Elayl, Ethene, Etherin). Ethylene, C_2H_4 .

OLEIN. The tri-oleyl derivative of glycerol, $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{33}O)_3$. The term is applied commercially to any liquid oil obtained from solid fats by pressure, to crude oleic acid, and to the potassium, sodium, or ammonium salt of the sulphionate of oleic acid. Elaine is another name given to commercial oleic acid. Also see TURKEY RED OILS.

OLEINE, DISTILLATION. See DISTILLATION OLEINE.

OLEIN OF SAPONIFICATION. Commercial oleic acid prepared by the saponification of pure fats, and the separation from stearine, by pressing.

OLEITE. Sodium-sulpho-ricinoleate.

OLEO (Premier Jus). The oil expressed from beef-fat. Used in margarine manufacture.

OLEOCREOSOTE. Creosote oleate. Used as an antiseptic in catarrhal condition of the respiratory organs, in the treatment of scrofula and phthisis.

OLEOGEN. See PAROGEN.

OLEOGUAIACOL. Guaiacol oleate, $CH_3O.C_6H_4.O.CO.C_{17}H_{23}$. Used as an antiseptic.

- OLEOMARGARINE.** The liquid fat obtained from tallow (the fat of oxen and sheep), after clarification and squeezing out the stearine. It consists of about 55 per cent. triolein, 35 per cent. tripalmitin, and 10-15 per cent. tristearin. Used in the manufacture of margarine (*q.v.*).
- OLEO-RESIN COPAIBA** (Balsam of Copaiba, Balsam of Copaiba, Balsam of Capivi). Copaiba, an oleo-resin.
- OLEO-RESINS.** Resins mixed with a volatile oil.
- OLEOSOL.** Oil-dag. See OIL-DAG and AQUA-DAG.
- OLEUM.** See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
- OLIBANUM, AMERICAN.** See AMERICAN OLIBANUM.
- OLIGOCLASE** (Soda Felspar, Sun Stone, Avanturine Felspar). A mineral. It is a felspar consisting of 6 parts albite, and 1 part anorthite, $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2(\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{CaO}) \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$.
- OLIVE GREEN.** See DE WINT'S GREEN.
- OLIVE GREEN OXIDE OF URANIUM.** Uranoso-uranic oxide, U_3O_8 .
- OLIVE LAKE.** A pigment. Originally it was prepared from green ebony, but is now exclusively a mixture.
- OLIVENITE.** A mineral, $4\text{CuO} \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5$.
- OLIVE OIL, SUBLIME.** See SUBLIME OLIVE OIL.
- OLIVINE** (Chrysolite, Peridot). A mineral. It is a silicate of iron and magnesium. A clear transparent variety is a precious stone. Also see ANDRADITE.
- OMAL.** Trichloro-phenol.
- OMEIRE.** A drink resembling Koumiss.
- OMNOPON.** See PANTOPON.
- OMOROL.** See NOVARGAN.
- ONAZOTE.** Rubber mixed with various waxes or resins, and with magnesium oxide, is heated under pressure with vulcanisers to discharge occluded gases, and to fill up the pores, so that it is expanded.
- ONOFRITE.** A mineral approaching the composition, $\text{HgSe} \cdot 4\text{HgS}$ (mercury selenosulphide).
- ONYX.** Consists chiefly of silica.
- ONYX OF TECALI.** A variety of alabaster. The colour varies from milk-white to pale yellow and pale green.
- OPAL** (Hydrophane, Hydrous Silica). A mineral. It consists of hydrated colloidal silica.
- OPAL BLUE.** See ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE, and FINE BLUE.
- OPAL BLUE 6B.** See ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- OPAL BLUE XL.** See DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- OPALESCENT GLASS.** Produced by the addition of arsenious oxide and calcium phosphate.
- OPAL JASPER.** It is silica, resembling jasper.
- OPAL, LIVER.** See MENILITE.
- OPAL, PITCH.** See PITCH OPAL.
- OPAL, SEMI-.** See SEMI-OPAL.
- OPAL VIOLET.** See SPIRIT PURPLE.
- OPAL, WATER.** See HYALITE.
- OPAL, WOOD.** See WOOD OPAL.
- OPAQUE OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.** A green pigment. It is sesquioxide of chromium.
- OPEN HEARTH STEEL.** See MARTIN STEEL.
- OPHIOLITE.** A mineral. It is serpentine mixed with limestone.
- OPHORITE.** An ignition powder for projectiles. It consists of magnesium powder and potassium chlorate.
- OPIUM.** The dried juice from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. It contains morphine, codeine, narcotine, narceine, thebaine, papaverine and meconin.
- OPODELDOC.** A solution of soap, camphor, and volatile oils in alcohol. Used externally for rheumatism.
- OPOPANAX.** The dried juice from the roots of *Pastinaca opopanax*.
- OPTOCHIN** (Optoquin). Ethyl hydrocupreine. Used in medicine.
- OPTOQUIN.** See OPTOCHIN.
- ORANGE I** (Tropæoline 000 No. 1, α -Naphthol Orange, Naphthol Orange, Orange B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-benzene-azo- α -naphthol, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool orange from an acid bath. It is now little used.
- ORANGE II** (Tropæoline 000 No. 2, Mandarin G, β -Naphthol Orange, Mandarin G Extra, Chrysaureine, Gold Orange, Orange Extra, Atlas Orange, Orange A, Acid Orange, Orange P). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho - benzene - azo - β - naphthol, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool and silk orange from an acid bath.
- ORANGE III** (Orange No. 3, Methyl Orange, Porrier's Orange III, Dimethylaniline Orange, Helianthin, Tropæoline D, Gold Orange, Mandarin Orange). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-benzene-azo-dimethylaniline, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. Dyes wool orange from an acid bath. Used as an indicator in alkalimetry.
- The sodium salt of *m*-nitro-benzene-azo - β - naphthol - disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$, is also called Orange III. It dyes wool orange from an acid bath.
- ORANGE No. 3.** See ORANGE III.
- ORANGE IV** (Diphenylamine Orange, Tropæoline 00, Orange M, Diphenylamine Yellow, Fast Yellow, Orange W, Orange GS, New Yellow, Diphenyl Orange, Helioxanthin, Gold Orange, Orange N, Acid Yellow D). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-benzene - azo - diphenylamine, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool orange-yellow from an acid bath.
- ORANGE A.** See ORANGE II.
- ORANGE B.** See ORANGE I.
- ORANGE ENL.** See PONCEAU 4GB.
- ORANGE EXTRA.** See ORANGE II.
- ORANGE G** (Orange GG, Orange Yellow, Patent Orange). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo- β -naphthol-

- disulphonic acid G, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2S_2O_7Na$. Dyes wool orange-yellow from an acid bath.
- ORANGE GG.** See ORANGE G.
- ORANGE GRX.** See PONCEAU 4GB.
- ORANGE GS.** See ORANGE IV.
- ORANGE GT** (Orange RN, Orange O, Orange N, Brilliant Orange O). A dye-stuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo - β - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool from an acid bath.
- ORANGE L.** See SCARLET GR.
- ORANGE M.** See ORANGE IV.
- ORANGE N.** The Badische Co. See ORANGE IV. Kalle & Co. See ORANGE GT. Also see FAST YELLOW N and SCARLET GR.
- ORANGE O.** See ORANGE GT.
- ORANGE P.** See ORANGE II.
- ORANGE R.** See PONCEAU 2G, ORANGE T, ORANGE RR, and ALIZARIN YELLOW R.
- ORANGE RL and RRL.** Identical with Resorcin yellow.
- ORANGE RN.** See ORANGE GT.
- ORANGE RR** (Orange R). A dye-stuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-xylene-azo - β - naphthol, $C_{18}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool orange from an acid bath.
- ORANGE T** (Mandarin GR, Orange R, Kermesin Orange). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-o-toluene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool orange from an acid bath.
- ORANGE TA.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- ORANGE W.** See ORANGE IV.
- ORANGE CHROME.** See CHROME RED.
- ORANGE ESSENCE.** Oil of orange.
- ORANGE FLOWER OIL.** See OIL OF ORANGE FLOWERS.
- ORANGITE.** See THORITE.
- ORANGE LAC.** See LEMON LAC.
- ORANGE LEAD** (Orange Mineral, Orange Red, Sandix, Saturn Red). A red lead obtained by calcining powdered white lead. It is a better red lead than crystal minium.
- ORANGE MINERAL.** See ORANGE LEAD.
- ORANGE OCHRE.** Burnt yellow ochre (*q.v.*).
- ORANGE RED.** See ORANGE LEAD.
- ORANGE RED I.** See BRILLIANT DOUBLE SCARLET G.
- ORANGE RUSSET.** Rubens madder.
- ORANGE SPIRIT.** See TIN SPIRITS.
- ORANGE VERMILION.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- ORANGE VERMILION, FIELD'S.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- ORANGE WINE.** A wine made by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which fresh bitter orange peel has been added.
- ORANGE YELLOW.** See ORANGE G.
- ORCELLIN.** See FOND ROUGE.
- ORCELLIN DEEP RED.** See FOND ROUGE.
- ORCHIDEE** (Sanfoin). The isoamyl ester of salicylic acid or o-oxy-benzoic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)COOC_3H_{11}$. Used in perfumery.
- ORCHIL.** See ARCHIL.
- ORCHIL EXTRACT G.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE G.
- ORCHIL EXTRACT N EXTRA.** See APOLLO RED.
- ORCHIL EXTRACT V.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE V.
- ORCHIL EXTRACT 3VN.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN.
- ORCHIL RED A** (Union Fast Claret). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo-xylene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.
- ORCHIL SUBSTITUTE G.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE G.
- ORCHIL SUBSTITUTE N EXTRA.** See APOLLO RED.
- ORCHIL SUBSTITUTE V.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE V and ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN.
- ORCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN.** See ARCHIL SUBSTITUTE 3VN.
- ORCHINDONE.** Isobutyl-salicylate. Used in perfumery.
- ORCIN.** Orcinol, $C_6H_3.CH_3(OH)_2$.
- β -**ORCIN.** Betorcinol, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$.
- ORDEAL BARK.** The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*.
- ORDEAL BEAN.** Calabar bean.
- ORDOVAL.** A synthetic tannin made from sulphonated anthracene.
- ORGANY.** Pennyroyal, also Origanum.
- ORE, BROWN.** See BROWN ORE.
- ORE, BURNT.** See BLUE BILLY.
- ORE, BUTTERMILK.** See BUTTERMILK ORE.
- ORE, FAHL.** See TETRAHEDRITE.
- ORE, FEATHER.** See ZINKENITE.
- ORE, FLINTY ZINC.** FLINTY CALAMINE.
- ORE, HORSEFLESH.** See PURPLE COPPER ORE.
- OREIDE.** A yellow alloy resembling gold, obtained by melting 100 parts copper, and adding 17 parts zinc, 6 parts manganese, 3.6 parts sal ammoniac, 1.8 parts lime, and 9 parts tartar, and then skimming.
- ORE, LAKE.** See BOG IRON ORE.
- ORE, LIVER.** See CINNABAR.
- ORE, MEADOW.** Bog iron ore (*q.v.*).
- ORE, NEEDLE.** See ACICULITE.
- OREOSELONE.** Oreoselin, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$.
- ORE, PENCIL.** See PENCIL ORE.
- ORE, POTTER'S.** See ALQUIFON.
- ORE, RED COPPER.** See CUPRITE.
- ORE, RED IRON.** See RED IRON ORE.
- ORE, RED SILVER.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- ORE, RED ZINC.** See RED ZINC ORE.
- ORE, RUBIO.** See RUBIO ORE.
- ORE, RUBY SILVER.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- ORE, SILICATE.** See SILICATE ORE.
- ORE, SPATHIC IRON.** See CHALYBITE.
- ORE, SPATHIC MANGANESE.** See RHODOCROSITE.
- ORE, SPATHIC ZINC.** See CALAMINE.
- ORE, SPATHOSE IRON.** See SPATHOSE IRON ORE.
- ORE, SPECULAR IRON.** See HEMATITE.
- ORE, TILE.** See TILE ORE.

ORE, TIN. See **TIN ORE.**

ORE, TITANIFEROUS. See **ILMENITE.**

ORE, WOLFRAM. See **WOLFRAMITE.**

OREXINE (Phenzoline, Cedrarine). The name formerly given to orexin-hydrochloride (phenyl-dihydro-quinazoline hydrochloride), $C_{14}H_{12}N_2(C_{11}H_{10}O_9)$. The tannic acid is now employed. An aperitive.

ORIENTAL ALABASTER. See **ALABASTER, ORIENTAL.**

ORIENTAL AMETHYST. See **AMETHYST, ORIENTAL.**

ORIENTAL EMERALD. A green variety of corundum (*q.v.*). It is a green sapphire.

ORIENTAL RUBY. A mineral, Al_2O_3 .

ORIENTAL TOPAZ. Aluminium oxide with metallic oxides. Also the name given to a yellow sapphire.

ORIGANUM OIL. See **OIL OF ORIGANUM.**

ORIGINAL GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN.**

ORIOLE YELLOW (Cotton Yellow R, Alkali Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-salicylic acid. Dyes cotton yellow from an alkaline bath.

ORLEAN. See **ANNATTO.**

ORLEANS VINEGAR. See **WINE VINEGAR.**

ORMULA. See **MOSAIC GOLD.**

ORNITHITE. A tricalcic phosphate, $Ca_3P_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$.

OROPON. A bate for leather. It is composed of the enzymes of pancreas absorbed in sawdust or kieselguhr, and intimately mixed with ammonium chloride or boric acid.

ORPHOLE. A bismuth-B-naphthol compound, $Bi_2O_2(OH)(C_{10}H_7O)$. Used internally as an intestinal antiseptic, and externally as a substitute for iodoform.

ORPIMENT (Yellow Sulphide of Arsenic). A mineral, As_2S_3 . Also see **KING'S YELLOW.**

ORPIMENT, RED. Realgar (*q.v.*).

ORRIS ROOT. The rhizome of *Iris florentina*.

ORR'S WHITE. See **LITHOPHONE.**

ORSEILLE. See **ARCHIL.**

ORSEILLINE BB. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-azo-toluene - azo - α - naphthol - p - sulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{15}N_4O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

ORSEILLINE No. 3. See **FAST RED.**

ORSEILLINE No. 4. See **FAST RED.**

ORSUDAN. Sodium-methyl-acetyl- p -amino-phenyl-arsenate, $C_2H_5O.NH.C_6H_3(CH_3).AsO(OH)(ONa)$. It contains 25.4 per cent. of arsenic, and is used in medicine in the treatment of syphilis.

ORTAMINE BROWN. A dyestuff. It is α -dianisidine.

ORTHIN. α -Hydrazine- p -oxy-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5(OH)(COOH)(NH.NH_2)$. It has a feeble antipyretic action.

ORTHITE. A mineral containing thorite.

ORTHOCAINE. Orthoform, new (*q.v.*).

ORTHOCHROME T. p -Toluquinidine p -

toluquinoline-ethyl-cyanine bromide. A red sensitiser for silver bromide plates.

ORTHOCLASE. See **FELSPAR.**

ORTHOCOLL. See **THIACOLL.**

ORTHOFORM (Mannin). The methyl ester of p -amino- m -hydroxy-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5(NH_2)(OH)COOCH_3$. A local anæsthetic.

ORTHOFORM, NEW. Methyl- m -amino- p -hydroxy-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5(NH_2)(OH)COOCH_3$. A local anæsthetic.

ORTIZON. See **HYPEROL.**

ORTOL. A photographic developer. Methyl- o -amino-phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)(NHCH_3)(2 \text{ mols})$, combined with hydroquinone (1 mol.), forms the basis of this developer.

OSAGE ORANGE. A material obtained from the bark of the Osage orange tree, containing 25 per cent. of tannin. Used as a dyestuff.

OSMIC ACID. The name formerly used for osmium tetroxide, OsO_4 .

OSMONDITE. The stage in the transformation of austenite, at which the solution in dilute sulphuric acid reaches its maximum rapidity.

OSSEIN. A variety of gelatin prepared from bones.

OS SEPIÆ (White Fish-Bone). The calcareous shell lying within the back of the cuttle fish. It consists mainly of calcium carbonate, and is used as a tooth powder.

OSTATKI. See **MAZUT.**

OSTEOLITE. A mineral. It is calcium orthophosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

OSTRANITE. See **ZIRCON.**

OSWEGO. See **INDIAN CORNFLOWER.**

OTAVITE. A mineral. It is a basic carbonate of cadmium.

OTOBA BUTTER. The fat obtained from the fruit of *Myristica oboia*.

OTTO. Essential oil.

OURALPATTI. See **VENTILAGO MADRASANTA.**

OURARI. Curare.

OUTREMER. Ultramarine, (*q.v.*).

OUVAROVITE. A mineral. It is a lime-chrome-garnet.

O.V. See **OIL OF VITRIOL.**

OVOFERRIN. Vitellin preparation containing iron.

OVOGALL. A combination of ox-gall and egg-albumin. It dissolves in the intestines, and increases secretion of bile.

VOLECITHIN. Lecithin (*q.v.*).

OXALANTIN. Leucoturic acid, $C_6H_5N_4O_4$.

OXALATE BLASTING POWDER. A safety explosive powder containing 71 per cent. nitre, 14 per cent. charcoal, and 15 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

OXALIC ETHER. Ethyl oxalate ($C_2H_5(COO)_2$).

OXALUMINA. An abrasive consisting of small crystals of alumina.

OXAMINE BLACK BR. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-phenylene-diamine-oxamic- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{24}N_4S_2O_9Na_2$. Dyes cotton black.

- OXAMINE BLACK MB.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-*m*-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{40}H_{26}N_9O_{11}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton black.
- OXAMINE BLACK MD.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{30}N_9O_{13}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton black.
- OXAMINE BLACK MT.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{29}N_9O_{11}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton black.
- OXAMINE BLUE B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthol-sulphonic-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_5S_2O_{10}Na_2$. Dyes cotton indigo blue.
- OXAMINE BLUE BB.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-amino-benzene-azo- β -naphthol- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{40}H_{30}N_7O_7SNa$. Dyes cotton blue from an alkaline salt bath.
- OXAMINE BLUE BT.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-*m*-phenylene-diamine- β -naphthol disulphonic acid, $3_8H_{26}N_9O_{12}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton dark reddish-blue from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE BLUE MD.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethoxy-diphenyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{26}N_7O_{10}S_4Na_5$. Dyes cotton blue from an alkaline bath.
- OXAMINE BLUE 3R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo- α -naphthol-sulphonic-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}O_5S_2O_8Na_2$.
- OXAMINE MAROON.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-1:5-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{29}H_{19}N_5SO_7Na_2$.
- OXAMINE ORANGE G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-phenol-*m*-tolylene-diamine-oxamic acid, $C_{27}H_{21}N_6O_4Na$. Dyes cotton orange from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE RED.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-salicylic acid-2:5-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid $C_{29}H_{19}N_5SO_7Na_2$. Dyes cotton dark red.
- OXAMINE RED B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid-*m*-phenylene-diamine-oxamic acid, $C_{30}H_{20}N_6SO_7Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red.
- OXAMINE RED MT.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi-resorcin, $C_{34}H_{26}N_7O_7Na$. Dyes cotton brownish-red from an alkaline salt bath.
- OXAMINE SCARLET B.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-naphthionic-*m*-phenylene-diamine-oxamic acid, $C_{30}H_{21}N_7SO_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton scarlet from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE VIOLET.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{22}N_6S_2O_8Na_3$. Dyes cotton reddish-violet.
- OXAMINE VIOLET BBR.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid- β -naphthol- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{26}N_9O_8SNa_3$. Dyes cotton violet from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE VIOLET GR.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-*m*-phenylene-diamine-oxamic acid- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{32}H_{24}N_6SO_7Na_2$. Dyes cotton dark reddish-violet.
- OXAMINE VIOLET GRF.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-*m*-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-phenylene-diamine- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid $C_{36}H_{24}N_9O_{10}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton reddish-violet from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE VIOLET MT.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{42}H_{26}N_7O_{17}S_4Na_5$. Dyes cotton violet from a salt bath.
- OXAMINE VIOLET 4R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-phenylene-oxamic acid-azo-bi- α -naphthol-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{40}H_{24}N_7O_{10}S_2Na_3$. Dyes cotton violet from a salt bath.
- OXAPHOR.** Oxycamphor, $C_9H_{15}CO_2H$, (*q.v.*), in 50 per cent. solution. Used internally for all kinds of respiratory diseases.
- OXFORD OCHRE.** See YELLOW OCHRE.
- OXFORD YELLOW.** See YELLOW OCHRE.
- OXIDATION BLACK.** Aniline black (*q.v.*).
- OXIDE OF CHROMIUM, RED.** See RED OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.
- OXIDE OF COPPER, RED.** See HEMIOXIDE OF COPPER.
- OXIDE OF IRON, DARK.** See INDIAN RED.
- OXIDE OF IRON, MAGNETIC.** See MAGNETIC IRON ORE.
- OXIDE OF IRON, PALE.** See INDIAN RED.
- OXIDE OF IRON, VIOLET.** See INDIAN RED.
- OXIDE OF LEAD, RED.** See RED LEAD.
- OXIDE OF MANGANESE, RED.** See HAUSMANNITE.
- OXIDE OF MERCURY, RED.** See RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.
- OXIDE, RED.** See INDIAN RED.
- OXIDE, RESORCINYL.** See RESORCINYL OXIDE.
- OXIDE, SPENT.** See SPENT OXIDE.
- OXIDE YELLOW.** See OCHRE.
- OXIDISED LINSEED OIL.** See SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL.
- OXIDISED OILS.** See BLOWN OILS.
- OXIDISED SILVER.** See SILVER, OXIDISED.
- OXI-TAN.** A proprietary tanning compound.
- OXONE.** Compressed sodium peroxide, Na_2O_2 . Used in washing powders.

OXONITE. An explosive. It is made from 54 per cent. of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.5), and 46 per cent. of picric acid.

OXYAMMONIA. Hydroxylamine, NH_2OH .

OXYCAMPHOR. Campholenic acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.

OXYCHLORIDE. A disinfectant. It is a solution of sodium hypochlorite, containing 10–12 per cent. available chlorine.

OXYCHLORIDE OF TIN. See TIN SALTS.

OXYDASE. An oxidising enzyme.

OXYDASINE. Consists mainly of a 0.05 per cent. solution of vanadic acid. An antiseptic recommended for wounds.

OXYDIAMINE BLACK N. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

OXYDIAMINE BLACK NR. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

OXYDIAMINE BLACK SOOO. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

OXYDIAMINE DEEP BLACK N. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

OXYDIAMINE ORANGE G and R. Polyazo dyestuffs. They are substantive cotton dyes, but can also be employed on wool and silk.

OXYDIMORPHINE. See DEHYDROMORPHINE.

OXYGEN, ACTIVE. Ozone, O_3 .

OXYGENATED OIL. Olive oil through which chlorine has been passed for several days.

OXYGENATED PARAFFIN. Parogen (*q.v.*).

OXYGENATED WATER. An old name for hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 .

OXYGEN CUBES. Made by mixing sodium peroxide and bleaching powder together and compressing into tablets. It contains 100 parts of bleaching powder (33–35 per cent. available chlorine), and 39 parts of sodium peroxide. On contact with water, oxygen is evolved.

OXYGEN POWDER. Sodium peroxide, Na_2O_2 .

OXYHÆMOGLOBIN. Hæmoglobin.

OXYLIQUIT. A blasting explosive. It is formed by rapidly mixing liquid air, rich in oxygen, with powdered charcoal, petroleum residues, or cotton wool.

OXYLITH. A compressed powder. It is a mixture of sodium peroxide and bleaching powder, which evolves oxygen on treatment with water. Also see OXYGEN CUBES.

OXYMEL. Clarified honey (80 per cent.), mixed with acetic acid (10 per cent.), and water (10 per cent.).

OXYMORPHINE. See DEHYDROMORPHINE.

OXYMURIATE. Chlorate.

OXYMURIATE OF TIN. See BUTTER OF TIN and TIN SPIRITS.

OXYNEURINE. Betaine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$.

OXYNTIN. A combination of albumin and 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid.

OXYPHENINE. See CHLORAMINE YELLOW.

OXYPHENINE GOLD. Similar to Chloramine yellow (*q.v.*).

OXYQUIN. See QUINOSOL.

OZIA GUM. Copal gum, derived from *Daniella ogea*.

OZOFORM. A formaldehyde soap obtained from sulpho-ricinoleic acid. A disinfectant.

OZOKERINE (Fossiline, Chrysine, Cosmoline, Saxoline, Geoline, Petrolina, Vaseline Tallow). Articles of the vaseline class.

OZOKERITE (Mineral Wax, Earth Wax, Cerasin, Cerosin, Cerin, Fossil Wax). The solid residue left when petroleum evaporates, which occurs mixed with earth in most oil-bearing districts. It consists of hydrocarbons of the olefine series, and is chiefly used for the preparation of ceresine.

OZONIC ETHER (Ethereal Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide). A solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , in ether. It contains 1.2 per cent. H_2O_2 , and has been used in scarlet fever and whooping cough.

P

PACHNOLITE. A mineral. It is a fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, $\text{NaF.CaF}_2.\text{AlF}_3.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PACIFIC BLUE. A dyestuff, $\text{C}_{58}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_6$. Dyes wool and cotton greenish-blue.

PACKFONG. See GERMAN SILVER.

PACKTONG. See GERMAN SILVER.

PACO (Pacos). A Peruvian term for a ferruginous earth containing small quantities of metallic silver.

PACOLOL. A preparation of the lysol class.

PACOS. See PACO.

PAEONINE (Coralline Red, Aurine Red, Rosophenoline, Aurine R, Coralline). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the reaction product of alcoholic ammonia upon aurine. Dyes silk and wool.

PAGODITE. See AGALMATOLITE.

PAINT, CASEIN. See CASEIN PAINTS.

PAINT, COPPER. See COPPER PAINTS.

PAINT, CORN. See CORN PAINT.

PAINT, MOUNTFORD'S. See MOUNTFORD'S PAINT.

PAINT, NAVY GREEN. See NAVY GREEN PAINT.

PAINT, WATER. See WATER PAINTS.

PAINT, WATERPROOF. See MOUNTFORD'S PAINT.

PAINT WHITE. See BISMUTH WHITE.

PAKFONG. See GERMAN SILVER.

PALATINE BLACK (Wool Black 4B and 6B, Toluylene Black G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-benzene-azo-disulpho-amino-naphthol-azo-naphthalene, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_5\text{S}_3\text{O}_{10}\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk black.

PALATINE CHROME BLUE (Eriochrome Blue-Black R). A dyestuff. It is obtained by combining diazotised l-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid with β -naphthol.

PALATINE CHROME BROWN. A dyestuff prepared from diazotised o-aminophenol-*p*-sulphonic acid, and *m*-phenylenediamine.

PALATINE ORANGE. A dyestuff. It is the ammonium salt of tetranitro- γ -diphenol. Dyes wool and silk from an acid bath.

PALATINE RED (Naphthorubine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol-di-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool bluish-red.

PALATINE SCARLET (Cochineal Scarlet PS, Brilliant Cochineal). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-xylene-azo-naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

PALE ACID. Nitric acid containing less than 0.1 per cent. nitrogen oxides.

PALE CATECHU. See CUTCH.

PALE CINCHONA. See CINCHONA, PALE.

PALE COBALT VIOLET. A pigment. It is cobalt arsenite.

PALE LEMON-YELLOW. A pigment. It is a chromate of barium.

PALE OXIDE OF IRON. See INDIAN RED.

PALE SMALT. See SMALT.

PALITE. Chloro-methyl-chloro-formate, $\text{COCl.OCH}_2\text{Cl}$. A military poison gas.

PALLADIUM RED. Ammonio-chloride of palladium. A red pigment.

PALLAMINE. A colloidal solution of palladium. Recommended in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

PALMA CHRISTI OIL. See OIL OF PALMA CHRISTI.

PALMAROSA OIL. See ROSÉ OIL.

PALM BUTTER. Palm oil.

PALMIACOL. See CETYLGUAIACYL.

PALMINE. See VEGETABLE BUTTER.

PALMITIN. Commercial palmitic acid is incorrectly called by this name.

PALM SPIRIT. Arrack (*q.v.*).

PALM WINE. The fermented juice of the sugar palm.

PANADONIN. A preparation of *Adonis davurica*, a Japanese herb. Advocated as a substitute for digitalis.

PANAMA BARK. Quillaia bark.

PANAMA CRIMSON. A colouring matter obtained from the leaves of a vine called "china." Employed for dyeing straw hats.

PANASE. A combination of digestive enzymes of the pancreas, derived from the pancreatic glands of the pig.

PANCLASTITE. Explosives. They are mixtures of liquid nitrogen tetroxide with carbon disulphide, ether, benzene, or nitro-benzene, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons. The name is also used for certain potassium chlorate mixtures.

PANCREAS DIASTASE. Amylopsin, an enzyme.

PANCREATOKINASE. A mixture of Eukinase (*q.v.*), and pancreatin.

PANCREOL. A trypsin preparation, used for bating skins.

PANCREON. A pancreatic preparation, in which the pancreatin is not destroyed by the pepsin of the stomach, because it is converted into a form insoluble in water and acids by treatment with tannic acid. It contains 8 per cent. tannic acid, and is said to have trypsilic, amyolytic, and emulsifying properties.

PANDERMITE. A mineral which is a source of borax. It has the formula, $\text{Ca}_2\text{O.2B}_2\text{O}_3.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and is used in ceramic frits.

PANKREON. See PANCREON.

PANNETIER GREEN. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

PAN SCALE. The calcium sulphate, containing some sodium chloride, which settles out during the crystallisation of salt from brine. It is sold as "salt lick" for cattle, also for manuring purposes.

PANTOPON (Omnopon, Nealpon). Mixtures of the soluble hydrochlorides of opium alkaloids.

PAPAIN. See PAPAYOTIN.

PAPAYOTIN (Papain, Papoid). Papain, a vegetable digestive ferment obtained from the unripe fruit of the papaw tree. Has been used for dyspepsia.

PAPER-CLAY. See BENTONITE.

PAPER-COAL. A synonym for dysodil (*q.v.*).

PAPER, MOUNTAIN. See MOUNTAIN LEATHER.

PAPER OIL. See OIL OF PAPER.

PAPER, PARCHMENT. See PARCHMENT PAPER.

PAPER SCARLET BLUE SHADE. See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.

PAPER-SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of calcite.

PAPER, TOUCH. See TOUCH PAPER.

PAPER, VULCANISED. See VULCANISED FIBRE.

PAPIER-MACHÉ. A material made from paper pulp and binding substances.

PAPOID. See PAPAYOTIN.

PAPRIKA. Cayenne pepper.

PAPYRINE. See PARCHMENT PAPER.

PARABISMUT. Bismuth paranucleinate.

PARA BLUE. A basic induline dyestuff, obtained by heating Spirit blue with *p*-phenylene-diamine. Dyes tanned cotton greyish-blue.

PARACOTO BARK. Coto bark.

PARADISE GRAINS. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

PARADOL. See NERADOL.

PARADRIN. See HOMORENON.

PARADYN. Antipyrine (2 : 3-dimethyl-1-phenyl-5-pyrazolon). Used in the treatment of fever, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

PARAFFIN, NATIVE. Ozokerite (*q.v.*).

PARAFFIN OIL. See KEROSENE.

PARAFFIN, OXYGENATED. Parogen (*q.v.*).

PARAFFIN SCALE. Crude paraffin wax.

PARAFFIN WAX. The wax obtained from petroleum, and from bituminous shales.

PARAFORM. See TRIFORMAL.

PARAFORMOL. See TRIFORMAL.

PARAFUCHSINE (Para-magenta). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of tri-amino - triphenyl - carbinol, $C_{19}H_{16}N_3ClO_4$. Dyes wool, silk, and leather red, and cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, red.

PARAGLOBIN. See GLOBULIN.

PARAGLOBULIN. See GLOBULIN.

PARAGONITE. A mineral. It is sodium-mica, and consists of snow-white scales.

PARAGUAY TEA. The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*.

PARALYSOL (Solid Cresol). A combination of cresol and potassium, $C_6H_4(CH_3)OK \cdot 3C_6H_4(CH_3)OH$. A bactericide.

PARAMAGENTA. See PARAFUCHSINE.

PARAMINE BROWN. A dyestuff. It consists of *p*-phenylene-diamine oxidised on the fibre.

PARANEPHRINE. Adrenaline (*q.v.*).

PARANITRANILINE RED (Azophor Red, Para Red, Nitrazol, Discharge Lake R and RR). A dyestuff. It is *p*-nitrobenzene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3$. Used for dyeing cotton, and in the preparation of lakes for paper-staining.

PARANTHINE. See SCAPOLITE.

PARAPHTHALEIN. A preparation of phenol-phthalein.

PARAPHENYLENE BLUE G, R, and B. Dyestuffs formed by heating *p*-phenylene-diamine with certain amino-azo compounds.

PARAPHENYLENE BLUE R (Fast New Blue for Cotton, Indophenine). A dyestuff obtained by the action of *p*-phenylene-diamine upon the hydrochloride of amino-azo-benzene. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, blue.

PARAPHENYLENE VIOLET. A dyestuff obtained by heating amino-azo-naphthalene or benzene-azo- α -naphthylamine with *p*-phenylene-diamine. Dyes tanned cotton violet.

PARA RED. See PARANITRANILINE RED.

PARAROSANILINE. Triamino-triphenyl-carbinol. Pararo-aniline chloride dyes wool and silk, purple-red, and cotton with mordants.

PARAROSANILINE BLUE. See METHYL BLUE.

PARAROSILIC ACID. Aurine (*q.v.*).

PARASULPHURINE S. Sulphanil yellow (*q.v.*).

PARATARTARIC ACID. Racemic tartaric acid, $C_4H_6O_6$.

PARATOPHAN. See NOVATOPHAN.

PARATOXIN. Asserted to be an extract of the gall substance, with subsequent distillation with benzene.

PARAXIN. Dimethyl - amino - 1 : 7 - dimethyl-xanthine, $(CH_3)_2N \cdot C(NC \cdot NH \cdot CO)N(CH_3)C \cdot CO \cdot N(CH_3)$. A diuretic.

PARCHMENT GLUE. See GLAZING GLUE.

PARCHMENT PAPER (Papyrine, Vegetable Parchment). Made by dipping white unsized paper for a few seconds into concentrated sulphuric acid, and washing free from acid in dilute ammonia. Used for jam and pickle jar covers.

PARAGORIC (Paregoric Elixir). Compound tincture of camphor (*Tinctura camphoræ composita B.P.*). It contains 50 c.c. tincture of opium, 5 grams benzoic acid, 3 grams camphor, 3 c.c. oil of anise, and sufficient alcohol (60 per cent.) to produce 1,000 c.c.

PARAGORIC ELIXIR. See PARAGORIC.

PARENOL. Consists of 65 per cent. soft paraffin, 15 per cent. wool fat, and 20 per cent. distilled water.

PARENOL, LIQUID. Consists of 70 per cent. liquid paraffin, 5 per cent. white beeswax, and 25 per cent. distilled water.

PARGASITE. A mineral. It is a pyroxene.

PARIAN CEMENT. A cement which is similar to Keene's cement, except that a solution of borax is used instead of alum.

PARIAN WARE. Unglazed porcelain, used for the production of statuary.

PARIS BLACK. Bone black (*q.v.*).

PARIS BLUE. Finest Prussian blue (*q.v.*). Also see METHYL BLUE. The term is generally applied to a mixture of Prussian blue, Turnbull's blue, and Willow blue.

PARIS CEMENT. Consists of 5 parts

gum arabic, 2 parts sugar candy, and white lead. Used for mending sea-shells.

PARIS GLUE (Hatter's Glue). Dark brown, soft varieties of glue, used in hat making.

PARIS GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN** and **METHYL GREEN**.

PARISITE. A mineral, $(\text{CeF}) (\text{CaF}_2) \text{CeCO}_3$, with lanthanum and didymium.

PARIS LAKE. Carmine lake (*q.v.*).

PARIS RED. See **RED LEAD**. A variety of rouge employed in polishing is also sold under this name.

PARIS SALTS. A disinfectant containing 50 parts zinc sulphate, 50 parts ammonia alum, 1 part potassium permanganate, and 1 part lime, perfumed with a little thymol.

PARIS VIOLET. See **METHYL VIOLET B**.

PARIS VIOLET 6B. See **BENZYL VIOLET**.

PARIS WHITE. See **CHALK**.

PARIS YELLOW. See **CHROME YELLOW**, **TURNER'S YELLOW**, and **NAPLES YELLOW**.

PARKER'S CEMENT. See **ROMAN CEMENT**.

PARKESINE. Celluloid (*q.v.*).

PARLODION. A shredded form of pure collodion.

PARMA. See **ANILINE BLUE**, **SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

PARME R. See **PRUNE, PURE**.

PARMENTINE. A mixture of glycerin, gelatin, dextrine, sodium sulphite, and zinc sulphate. Used for sizing and finishing cotton, wool, and silk.

PARODYNE. Antipyrine (*q.v.*).

PAROGEN (Oleogen, Oxygenated Paraffin, Vasogen). Consists of 2 parts liquid paraffin, 2 parts oleic acid, and 1 part ammoniated alcohol (5 per cent.).

PAROGEN, THICK. Consists of 6 parts hard paraffin, 24 parts liquid paraffin, 15 parts oleic acid, and 5 parts ammoniated alcohol (5 per cent.).

PAR-O-LAC. An impregnating compound.

PARPEVILINE. Dimethyl-ethyl-pyridine-hexahydride, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}$.

PARRAYNITE. A trade name for a rubber compound which is used by X-ray operators to protect them from injury by exposure to the rays.

PARRESINE. See **AMBRINE**.

PARROT COAL. Cannel coal.

PARROT GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN** and **ZINC GREENS**.

PARSLEY FRUIT. The fruit of *Carum petroselinum*.

PARTINIUM. An alloy of tungsten, aluminium, tin, copper, and magnesium. Used as the joining wire between filament leading-in wires of electric lamps. It has the same coefficient of expansion as glass.

PARTRIDGE BERRY OIL. See **OIL OF PARTRIDGE BERRY**.

PARVOLINE. Dimethyl-ethyl-pyridine, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{N}$.

PASSOW'S SLAG CEMENT. Prepared by blowing into liquid slag as it issues from the blast furnace, when it becomes granulated. It is then finely ground.

PASTE. See **STRASS**.

PASTE BLUE. See **PRUSSIAN BLUE**.

PASTE, SHOEMAKER'S. See **SHOEMAKER'S PASTE**.

PASTE, SOLDERING. See **SOLDERING PASTES**.

PASTE, STARCH. See **STARCH PASTE**.

PASTE, VIENNA. See **VIENNA PASTE**.

PASTE, WARD'S. See **WARD'S PASTE**.

PASTE, WHITE. See **WHITE PASTE**.

PATENT ALUM. See **ALUM CAKE**.

PATENT ATLAS RED. See **GERANINE**.

PATENT BARK. Commercial quercetin.

PATENT BLACK. An acid dyestuff. It is a substitute for logwood.

PATENT BLUE A. A dyestuff. It is the calcium salt of the disulphonic acid of *m*-oxy-diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol, $(\text{C}_{37}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{Ca}$. Dyes wool greenish-blue.

PATENT BLUE JOO. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Patent blue and violet.

PATENT BLUE V, N, SUPERFINE, AND EXTRA (New Patent Blue B and 4B). Dyestuffs. The calcium, magnesium, or sodium salt of the disulphonic acid of *m*-oxy-tetra-allyl-diamino-triphenyl-carbinol, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}$. Dyes wool greenish-blue.

PATENT CHROME GREEN. An azo dye-stuff obtained by coupling diazo-salicylic acid with α -naphthylamine, diazotising the product, then coupling with K-acid and aniline.

PATENT FUSTIN (Wool Yellow). Dyestuffs. They are condensation products of fustic extracts and diazo compounds. They dye wool and cotton. The brand K is only partially oxidised, and is recommended for use with oxidising mordants. The brand E is fully oxidised.

PATENT GLUE. A dark brown bone glue.

PATENT GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN**.

PATENT GREENS O and V. Dyestuffs. They are mixtures of Patent blue and Acid green.

PATENT MIXTURE. A mixture of ether and ammonia. (*Mistura atheris cum ammonia B.P.*)

PATENT NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD. A pigment. It consists of lead sulphate with 25 per cent. zinc oxide.

PATENT ORANGE. See **ORANGE G**.

PATENT PHOSPHINE. See **PHOSPHINE**.

PATENT RED. See **CINNABAR**.

PATENT ROCK SCARLET. See **St. DENNIS RED**.

PATENTS. The small portion of very white flour obtained from wheat. It is poor in proteins, and is used for fancy breads.

PATENT WHITE LEAD. See **NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD**.

PATENT YELLOW. See **TURNER'S YELLOW**.

PATENT ZINC WHITE. A pigment made by adding a soluble sulphide to a zinc chloride or zinc sulphate solution, filtering off the precipitate, drying it, and then calcining it. It has the composition, $5\text{ZnS} \cdot \text{ZnO}$.

PATERIATE. A mineral. It is a molybdate of cobalt.

PATERSONITE. See THURINGITE.

PATINA. The green film which forms on copper and bronze mouldings. It consists of basic copper carbonate.

PATINSON'S WHITE LEAD. A pigment. It is basic lead chloride, $\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$.

PATRINITE. See ACICULITE.

PATRONITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide of vanadium, and approximates to V_2S_9 .

PAUL VERONESE GREEN. See BREMEN.

PAVIN. Frasin, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{10}$. A substance which occurs in the bark of the common ash.

PEACH BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Consists of 3 lbs. copper sulphate, 9 lbs. lime, and 50 gallons water.

PEACH ESSENCE. A flavouring material. It contains 100 parts amyl isovalerate, 100 parts amyl butyrate, 20 parts amyl acetate, 10 parts benzaldehyde, and 770 parts alcohol.

PEACH WOOD. See REDWOODS.

PEACOCK BLUE. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Methyl violet and Malachite green.

PEACOCK COPPER ORE. An iridescent copper pyrites, produced by the partial decomposition of the yellow mineral, $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{S}_3$.

PEA IRON ORE. See BOG IRON ORE.

PEANUT OIL. See EARTHNUT OIL.

PEANUT ORE. A mineral. It is a variety of wolframite.

PEAR ESSENCE. A flavouring material. It consists of 200 parts amyl acetate, 100 parts ethyl nitrite, 50 parts ethyl acetate, and 645 parts alcohol.

PEARL. Consists of calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 .

PEARL ALUM. A specially prepared aluminium sulphate used in the paper industry.

PEARL ASH. A variety of potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 .

PEARL-HARDENING. Calcium sulphate, CaSO_4 , used as a loading for paper.

PEARLITE. Iron carbide eutectoid, consisting of alternate masses of ferrite and cementite.

PEARL SINTER. A variety of opal, SiO_2 , found in volcanoes.

PEARL SPAR. A double carbonate of magnesium and calcium, $\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.

PEARL STONE. A feldspathic mineral with a pearly lustre.

PEARL WHITE (Flake White). Bismuth oxychloride, BiOCl , used as a cosmetic, and in enamels (blanc de perle). A basic bismuth nitrate, $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2\text{NO}_3$, is also known as pearl white.

The term is sometimes used in connection with a white lead which has been tinted with Paris blue or indigo.

A preparation of mother of pearl is called by this name.

Also see BISMUTH WHITE and FLAKE WHITE.

PEAR OIL. Isoamyl acetate, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{COO} \cdot \text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}$. Used in the manufacture of

fruit essences for flavouring confectionery.

PEARSON'S CERATE. Consists of 4 parts lead plaster, 1 part beeswax, and 3 parts almond oil.

PEA-STONE. See PISOLITE.

PEAT. The partially decayed remains of plants. Used as fuel.

PEBBLES, SCOTCH. See SCOTCH PEBBLES.

PECTASE. A clotting enzyme, which produces vegetable jellies.

PECTINE. Sodium-benzene-sulphonyl-p-arsanilate. Used in sleeping-sickness.

PECTOLITE (Ratholite). A mineral, $4\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 6\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PEGAMOID. A leather substitute prepared from nitro-cellulose and camphor, with some solvent. It is also the name for a brand of aluminium paint.

PEGANITE. See VARISCITE.

PEGMATITE. A feldspathic rock, similar to Cornish stone.

PEGMATOLITE. A mineral. It is feldspar (*q.v.*).

PEGNIN. A preparation of lactose and rennet, which yields a finely divided curd from cow's milk. Used in infant food.

PEGU. See CATCH.

PEGU BROWN. A direct cotton dyestuff.

PEGU CATECHU. See CATCH.

PELAGITE. A mineral, $\text{MnO}_2 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

PELAGIONUM OIL. See ROSÉ OIL.

PELICAN BLUE. An induline dyestuff. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

PELLETS, POTASH. See POTASH PELLETS.

PELLIDOL. Diacetyl-amino-azo-toluene. Used in surgery.

PELLITORY ROOT. Pyrethrum root.

PELOSINE. Berberine.

PELOUZE'S GREEN (Prussian Green). Ferroso - ferric - ferri-cyanide, $\text{Fe}_3\text{Fe}_4(\text{FeCy}_6)_6$.

PEMBRITE. Cologne rottweil (*q.v.*).

PENCIL ORE. A mineral. It is a variety of hæmatite.

PENCILS FOR GLASS. Usually obtained by stirring Prussian blue with a mixture of 8 parts white wax and 2 parts tallow, and when nearly cold, rolling into a pencil.

PENCIL-STONE. See PYROPHYLLITE.

PENETROL. A compound used as a textile detergent.

PENNALENE WHITE OIL. A colourless, odourless oil, used for medical purposes.

PENNETTIER'S GREEN. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

PENNINE (Penninite). A mineral, $3\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{Al} \cdot \text{Fe})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Fe})\text{O} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$.

PENNYROYAL OIL. See OIL OF PENNYROYAL.

PENTAL. Trimethyl-ethylene, C_5H_{12} .

PENTLANDITE. A mineral. It is a sulphide of nickel and iron, usually corresponding to the formula $(\text{Fe} \cdot \text{Ni})\text{S}$.

PENTLEY'S NEUTRAL ORANGE. See NEUTRAL ORANGE.

PENTLY. Amyl, C_5H_{11} .

PEONINE. See PÆONINE.

PEONOL. The aqueous distillate from the root of the Japanese *Paeonia moutan*. It is a ketone, and is said to have the formula, $C_9H_{10}O_3$.

PEPO. Melon pumpkin seeds.

PEPPER BARK (Winter's Bark). The bark of *Drimys winteri*.

PEPPERMINT CAMPHOR. Menthol, $C_{10}H_{18}OH$. Used in medicine.

PEPPERMINT WATER. (*Aqua menthae piperitae B.P.*) It consists of 1 c.c. oil of peppermint and 1,500 c.c. water, distilled to give 1,000 c.c.

PEPSALIN. A preparation of pepsin and sodium chloride.

PEPSIN. A proteolytic enzyme of the mucous membrane of the stomach. It decomposes albuminous bodies into peptone.

PEPTONEIGONE. See EIGONES.

PEPTONE PASTE. Beef peptone.

PEPTONISING TABLETS. Pancreatic tablets.

PERBORAX. Sodium perborate, $NaBO_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, a washing and bleaching agent.

PERBORIN. Sodium perborate, $NaBO_3$, a constituent of washing powders.

PERBORIN M. A mixture of soap, soda and sodium perborate. A dry soap.

PERBOROL. Perborax (*q.v.*).

PERCRESAN. A mixture of cresols, soap, and water. Used as a disinfectant in 1-2 per cent. solution.

PERDYNAMINE. A compound of albumin and hæmoglobin.

PEREZOL (Perezone). A 0.5 per cent. alcoholic solution of pipitzahoic acid, $C_{15}H_{20}O_3$. It is a compound obtained from the Mexican plant, *Perezia adnata*, and is used as an indicator.

PEREZONE. See PEREZOL.

PERFUMED FORMOSYLS. Saponaceous solutions of origanum and other oils. They are antiseptic, and are used in medicine.

PERFUMERY OIL. Refined Russian petroleum, of sp. gr. 0.880-0.885. Used in perfumery.

PERGAMENT. Consists of calf-skins and the flesh splits of sheep-skins, well rubbed with pumice stone and chalk paste, and dried in a stretched condition.

PERGAMIN (Pergamyn). A grease-proof paper made from cellulose pulp.

PERGAMYN. See PERGAMIN.

PERGLYCEROL. An aqueous solution of sodium lactate. Used as a substitute for glycerol for medical and cosmetic purposes.

PERHYDRATE. See HYPEROL.

PERHYDRIT. See HYPEROL.

PERHYDROL. Hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , one volume of 30 per cent. hydrogen peroxide giving 100 volumes of oxygen. Used for bleaching, also as a disinfectant.

PERHYDROL OF MAGNESIA. See BROGEN.

PERI ACID. 1-Naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.

PERICLASE. A mineral, MgO .

PERICLINE. See ALBITE.

PERIDOT. A mineral. It is a variety of olivine (*q.v.*), used as a gem stone.

PERIKOL. A sensitiser for silver bromide plates, prepared by treating the addition product of toluquinaldine and the ethyl ester of toluene-sulphonic acid with alcoholic potassium hydroxide.

PERILLA OIL. An oil obtained from the seed of the Asiatic mint, *Perilla ocymoides*. It is made in Japan, and used as a drying oil in substitution for linseed oil.

PERISTALTIN. A glucoside obtained from cascara sagrada. A purgative.

PERISTERIE. Albite (*q.v.*), with quartz.

PERKAGLYCEROL. An aqueous solution of potassium lactate. Used as a substitute for glycerol for medical and cosmetic purposes.

PERKIN'S PURPLE. See MAUVEINE.

PERKIN'S VIOLET. See MAUVEINE.

PERLATE SALT. See SALT PERLATE.

PERLITE. An eutectic product resulting from an alloy of ferrite and cementite in steel.

PERMALLOY. An alloy of 80 per cent. of nickel and 20 per cent. of iron. It has a high permeability.

PERMANENT BLUE. See ULTRAMARINE.

PERMANENT GREEN. See CHROMIUM GREEN.

PERMANENT RED 4B. See LITHOL RUBINE B.

PERMANENT VERMILION. A pigment. It is usually Orange mineral (*q.v.*), tinted with *p*-nitraniline.

PERMANENT WHITE. See BARIUM WHITE and ZINC WHITE.

PERMANENT YEAST. See ZYMIN.

PERMANENT YELLOW. See BARIUM YELLOW.

PERMIDAN. Dimethyl-amino-pyrazolone, $C_5H_6N_3O$.

PERMITE. An explosive containing ammonium perchlorate, zinc dust, vaseline, potassium chlorate, pitch, and sulphur.

PERMONITE. An explosive used in mines. It is a mixture of potassium perchlorate and ammonium nitrate, with trinitro-toluene, a little starch, and wood meal.

PERMUTITE. An artificially made zeolite, prepared by igniting together china clay (aluminium silicates), and (sometimes) quartz or sand, with alkali carbonates. Used for removing calcium and magnesium salts, sodium and potassium salts, and manganese and iron, from water.

PERMUTITE, SODIUM. See SODIUM PERMUTITE.

PERNAMBUCO WOOD. See REDWOODS.

PEROCIDE. A fungicide. It consists essentially of the sulphates of the cerite earths (cerium, lanthanum, and neodymium), and is a by-product in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles. It contains from 43-47 per cent. of cerite earth oxides.

PEROFKSKITE. A mineral ($\text{Ca.Fe})\text{TiO}_3$.

PERONINE. Benzyl - morphine - hydro - chloride, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2.\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_5.\text{CH}_2.\text{HCl}$. Used as a substitute for morphine and codeine, to alleviate coughs.

PEROWSKITE. A mineral. It is calcium titanite, CaTiO_3 .

PEROXOL (Pyrozone, Glycozone). Disinfectants. They are solutions containing hydrogen peroxide, sometimes mixed with other disinfectants.

PERSEO. See FRENCH PURPLE.

PERSIAN BALSAM. Compound tincture of benzoïn.

PERSIAN BERRIES (Yellow Berries, Rhamnine). A natural dyestuff obtained from the dried unripe fruits of various species of *Rhamnus*. The dyeing principles are rhamnetin, or quercetin-mono-ethyl ether, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_7$, rhamnazin or quercetin-dimethyl-ether, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$, and quercetin, all as glucosides. Used for cotton printing with tin, chrome, or aluminium mordants, giving yellow to orange shades.

PERSIAN BERRY CARMINE (Dutch Yellow). A pigment consisting of the aluminium and calcium lakes of the Persian berry colouring matters.

PERSIAN POWDER. Insect powder (*q.v.*).

PERSIAN RED. See INDIAN RED and CHROME RED.

PERSIAN YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is nitro - toluene - axo - nitro - salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_7$. Dyes chromed wool yellow. Also used in cotton printing giving yellow shades with chromium acetate. Also see CHINESE YELLOW.

PERSIL. A mixture of soap, soda, sodium silicate, and sodium perborate. A washing powder.

PERSIO. See ARCHIL and FRENCH PURPLE.

PERSIONIN. An acetone extract of cudbear.

PERSODINE. A mixture of ammonium and potassium persulphates. Used in medicine as an aperitive and eupeptic.

PERSOZ'S REAGENT. Zinc Oxide (2 grams), is added to a solution of zinc chloride (10 grams), in 10 c.c. water. It dissolves silk, and detects silk in the presence of wool.

PERSULPHOCYANOGEN YELLOW. See CANARIN.

PERTITE. An Italian explosive. The main constituent is picric acid. See LYDDITE.

PERTONAL. *p* - Acetyl - amino - ethoxybenzene. An antipyretic.

PERUGEN. A synthetic imitation of Peru balsam, obtained by solution of aromatic gum resins in aromatic esters.

PERUOL. A 25 per cent. solution of Peruscabin (*q.v.*), in castor oil. Prescribed externally for itch, as a preventative against animal parasites, and as an odourless substitute for Peru balsam.

PERU SALTPETRE. See CHILI SALT-PETRE.

PERUSCABIN. Benzyl benzoate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5.\text{CO}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. It is the active constituent of Peru balsam, and is used in the same manner, and for the same purposes as Peruol.

PERU SILVER. See CHINESE SILVER.

PERUVIAN BARK. Cinchona bark.

PESCOLA OIL. An oil used in the tanning industry.

PETALITE. A mineral. It is a silicate of sodium, lithium, and aluminium. A source of lithium.

PETERAITE. A mineral, $\text{FeCoMo}_2\text{O}_8$.

PETER OIL. See OIL OF PETER.

PETITGRAIN OIL. See OIL OF PETITGRAIN.

PETRACIN A and B. Dyestuffs obtained from petroleum by treatment with sulphuric acid, then with halogens in the presence of oxidising agents. Upon neutralising, the solution gives a precipitate of Petracin B, the solution containing Petracin A. A dyes silk and wool; B when heated with nitric acid, then treated with alkalis, dyes silk, cotton, and wool.

PETRALOL. Liquid paraffin.

PETRE. Potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , used in pyrotechny.

PETRE OIL. See OIL OF PETER.

PETRO. Liquid paraffin.

PETROCLASTITE (Petroklastite, Holoklastite). An explosive. It contains potassium nitrate, sulphur, coal tar pitch, and potassium bichromate.

PETROFRACTEUR. An explosive resembling Kinetite in composition, but differing in that it contains no gunpowder. It consists of 10 per cent. nitro-benzene, 67 per cent. potassium chlorate, 20 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 3 per cent. antimony pentasulphide.

PETROGENS (Petroxolins). Similar to Vasogen (*q.v.*).

PETROKLASTITE. See PETROCLASTITE.

PETROL. A product of the distillation of petroleum. The term is synonymous with gasoline and petroleum spirit. Other names for the same product are naphtha, petroleum naphtha or mineral naphtha, benzoline, benzine, and carburene.

PETROLATUM. Vaseline obtained from American petroleum.

PETROLENES (Malthenes). Constituents of bitumens which are soluble in hexane.

PETROLEUM BENZINE. See C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA.

PETROLEUM ETHER (Gasoline, Solene). A distillate from petroleum oil, of boiling point $40-70^\circ\text{C}$., and sp. gr. 0.64-0.65. It consists essentially of pentane and hexane, and is a solvent for resins. Petroleum oil of boiling point $70-90^\circ\text{C}$. (Sheswood oil), is called petroleum ether, also that fraction of boiling point $120-140^\circ\text{C}$.

PETROLEUM JELLY. Soft paraffin. See VASELINE.

PETROLEUM NAPHTHA. A term very loosely applied. It often denotes the first fraction of boiling point up to 150°C ., obtained from the distillation of crude petroleum oil, but is sometimes applied to any low boiling petroleum product. See **BENZINE**.

A-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA (Cleaning Oil). That fraction of petroleum distilling at $120\text{--}150^{\circ}\text{C}$.

B-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA (Ligroine, Naphtha, Cleaning Oil). That fraction of petroleum distilling at $100\text{--}120^{\circ}\text{C}$., of sp. gr. $0.707\text{--}0.772$.

C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA (Petroleum Benzine, Safety Oil). That fraction of petroleum distilling at $80\text{--}100^{\circ}\text{C}$., of sp. gr. $0.667\text{--}0.707$.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT (Light Petroleum). Both benzoline and naphtha are sold under this name. They are used as motor spirits, and for dry-cleaning clothes. See **BENZINE**, **BENZOLINE**, and **NAPHTHA**, with all of which the terms are synonymous.

PETROLEUM, STOCKHOLM. Stockholm tar.

PETROLINA. See **OZOKERINE**.

PETROLINE. A fraction of petroleum distillation of boiling point $120\text{--}150^{\circ}\text{C}$., of sp. gr. $0.722\text{--}0.737$. Used for defatting, or cleaning. The term is also used for a volatile oil yielded by asphalt, when it is distilled with water.

PETROLITE. A Hungarian explosive. It is a mixture of nitre, wood pulp, coke-dust, and sulphur.

PETROSAPOL. A brown ointment-like compound of soap and the by-products of petroleum. Used as a vehicle for ointments.

PETROSULFUL. See **THIOL**.

PETROXOLINS. See **PETROGENS**.

PETZITE. A mineral ($\text{Ag}_2\text{Te} + \text{Au}_2\text{Te}$), containing 3.2–25.6 per cent. Au, and 40.8–46.8 per cent. Ag.

PEUCEDANIN. Imperatorin, $\text{CH}_3\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O.CH}_3\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_3$. It occurs in the root of masterwort.

PEWTER. An alloy of 7 per cent. antimony, 88 per cent. tin, 1 per cent. zinc, and 3 per cent. copper. A harder variety consists of 3 parts tin, and 1 part lead.

PEYRON'S CHLORIDE. Platino-semidiamine-chloride, $\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3\text{NH}_2\text{Cl})\text{Cl}$.

PEYTON POWDER. An explosive. It is a nitro-cellulose and nitro-glycerin powder, containing 20 per cent. ammonium picrate.

PHACOLITE. See **CHABAZITE**.

PHARMACOLITE. A mineral. It is dicalcium arsenate, $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PHARMACOSIDERITE. See **TYROLITE**.

PHARAOH'S SERPENT EGGS. Made by preparing pills of mercuric thiocyanate, $(\text{NC.S})_2\text{Hg}$, and gum. They swell up when heated.

PHASEOMANNITE. Inosite, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.

PHECINE. Sulpho-*m*-dihydro-oxy-benzene. Recommended as a dermal antiseptic.

PHENACAINE. Holocaine (*q.v.*).

PHENACETIN. Acetyl-*p*-phenetidine (Ethoxy-acetamino-phenol), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{NH.CO.CH}_3$.

PHENACITE. A mineral. It is beryllium silicate, BeSiO_4 .

PHENALGIN. See **AMMONAL**.

PHENAMEIN. See **MAUVEINE**.

PHENAMIN. See **MAUVEINE**.

PHENAMINE. Amino-acet-*p*-phenetidine hydrochloride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH.CO.CH}_3.\text{NH}_2.\text{HCl}$.

PHENANTHRAQUINONE RED. A dye-stuff. It is sodium-phenanthraquinonedi-*a*-naphthyl-osazonedisulphonate $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

PHENASEPTIN. See **ASPIROPHEN**.

PHENAZONE. Antipyrine (*q.v.*).

PHENAZOPIRIN. See **ACOPYRIN**.

PHENCHIZINE. Phenyl-dihydro-quinazoline.

PHENEGOL. The mercury-potassium salt of nitro-*p*-phenol-sulphonic acid. A bactericide.

PHENETHYL MUSTARD OIL. *p*-Ethylphenyl-thiocarbimide, $\text{SCN.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.(C}_2\text{H}_5)$.

PHENETIDINE. Ethoxy-amino-phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{NH}_2$. Antipyretic.

PHENETIDINE RED. An azo dyestuff obtained from nitro-phenetidine and β -naphthol.

PHENETOLE RED (Coccin). An azo dyestuff, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.N}_2\text{.C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$. OH. It is homologous with Anisole red.

PHENGITE. Muscovite (*q.v.*).

PHENIC ACID (Phenic Alcohol). Phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$.

PHENIC ALCOHOL. See **PHENIC ACID**.

PHENICIENNE. See **PHENYL BROWN**.

PHENICINE. See **PHENYL BROWN**.

PHENOCAINE. See **HOLOCAINE**.

PHENOCITRIN. See **CITROPHEN**.

PHENOCOL. Said to be a mixture of coal tar creosote and higher phenol homologues, suspended in a soap solution. An antiseptic.

PHENOCOLL. Amino-acet-phenetidine (*a*-amino-phenacetine), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH.CO.CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, prepared by the introduction of NH_2 group into phenacetin. Antipyretic and antineuralgic.

PHENOCYANINES. A series of dyestuffs produced by reacting upon gallo-cyanines with resorcin.

PHENOCYANINE TC. A dyestuff. It is diethyl-amino-oxy-phenoxazone-oxyphenyl ether, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$. Dyes chromed wool blue.

PHENOCYANINE TV. A dyestuff. It is the sulphonic acid of diethyl-amino-oxy-phenoxazone-oxy-phenyl ether. Dyes chromed wool and silk blue. Employed in printing.

PHENOCYANINE VS. A dyestuff. It is diethyl-amino-dioxy-phenoxazine-oxyphenyl-ether, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$. Used for printing blue upon chromed cotton.

PHENOFLAVINE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-sulpho-benzene-azo-amino-phenol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool yellow from an acid bath.

- PHENOKOL.** Amino-*p*-phenetidine, $C_6H_4.O.C_2H_5.NH.CO.CH_2.NH_2$.
- PHENOLAX.** See PURGELLA.
- PHENOL-BISMUTH.** A combination of 80 per cent. bismuth with 19 per cent. phenol. Has been used in gastro-intestinal catarrh.
- PHENOL BLUE.** Dimethyl-amino-phenylimide, $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$.
- PHENOL CAMPHOR** (Carbolic Camphor). Phenol with camphor (*Phenol cum camphoræ B.P.*).
- PHENOL CORALLINE.** See CORALLINE PHTHALEIN.
- PHENOLINE.** A disinfectant identical with Lysol. It is a cresol made soluble in water by saponification.
- PHENOLPHTHALEIN.** The lactone of dioxy-triphenyl-carbinol-carboxylic acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$. Used as an indicator in alkalimetry.
- PHENOL SODA.** Compound solution of sodium carbolate (*Liquor sodii carbolatis compositus B.P.C.*).
- PHENOMAUVEINE.** A dyestuff prepared from nitraniline and diphenyl-*m*-phenylene-diamine.
- PHENOMINE.** See TYRAMINE.
- PHENOPYRINE.** A mixture of antipyrine and phenol. Used externally as an analgesic in rheumatism and neuralgia, and sometimes internally as an antipyretic.
- PHEOQUIN.** An equivalent of atophan. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.
- PHENOSAFRANINE** (Safranin B Extra). A dyestuff. It is diamino-phenyl-phenazonium chloride, $C_{18}H_{15}N_3Cl$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, red.
- PHENOSAL.** Mono-phenetide of salicylic acid, $COOH.C_6H_4.O.CH_2.CO.NH.C_2H_5$. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.
- PHENOSALIN.** See MALAKIN.
- PHENOSTAL.** Diphenyl-oxalic ester, asserted to be a combination of oxalic acid and phenol. A germicide.
- PHENOVAL** (Bromovaletin). Bromovaleryl-phenetidine, $(CH_3)_2.CH.CHBr.CO.NH.C_6H_4.O.C_2H_5$.
- PHENYFORM.** An antiseptic powder prepared from phenol and formaldehyde. Used as an indicator, also medicinally, and for denaturing purpurins.
- PHENYL-ACETAMIDE.** See ANTI-FEBRIN.
- PHENYL ACETONE.** Benzyl-methyl-ketone, $C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.CH_3$.
- PHENYLAMINE.** Aniline, $C_6H_5NH_2$.
- PHENYL BROWN** (Phenicine, Phenicenne, Rotheine). A yellow-brown powder consisting of dinitro-phenol, and an amorphous brown substance. It dyes wool and silk, but explodes on heating, and is now obsolete.
- PHENYLENE BLACK.** See ANTHRACITE BLACK B.
- PHENYLENE BLUE.** See MELDOLA'S BLUE.
- PHENYLENE BROWN.** See BISMARCK BROWN.
- PHENYL METHANE.** See METHYL BENZENE.
- PHENYL-METHYL-KETONE** (Acetyl-Benzene, Hypnone). Acetophenone, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$. A hypnotic.
- PHENYLON.** See METHOZIN.
- PHENYL-PERI ACID.** 1-Phenyl-naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.
- PHENYL VIOLET.** See REGINA PURPLE.
- PHENZOLINE.** See OREXINE.
- PHESIN.** The sodium salt of the sulphonic acid of phenacetin, $C_6H_5(OC_2H_5)(NH.CO.CH_3)(SO_3Na)$. An antipyretic.
- PHILADELPHIA YELLOW G.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHILLIPITE.** A mineral, $CuSO_4.FeSO_4$.
- PHILLIPSITE.** A zeolite containing potassium.
- PHILOSOEPH'S WOOL** (Flowers of Zinc). The zinc oxide produced in a flocculent condition by burning zinc.
- PHLOGOPITE.** A mineral. It is a magnesite mica, $AlMg_3KH_2Si_3O_{12}$.
- PHLOROL.** *o*-Ethyl-phenol, $C_6H_4.C_2H_5(OH)$.
- PHLORONE** (Metaphlorone). *p*-Xyloquinone, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2O_2$.
- PHLOXINE** (Phloxine TA, Eosine 10B, Cyanosine). The sodium salt of tetrabromo-tetrachloro-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_2Cl_4Br_4O_3Na_2$. See PHLOXINE P.
- PHLOXINE P** (Phloxine, New Pink, Erythrosin BB). Dyestuffs. The alkali salts of tetrabromo-dichloro-fluoresceine $C_{20}H_2Cl_2Br_4O_3K_2$. Dyes wool bluish-red, and cotton mordanted with tin, alumina, or lead.
- PHLOXINE TA.** See PHLOXINE.
- PHOBROL.** A 50 per cent. solution of chloro-*m*-cresol in potash castor oil soap.
- PHOCENIC ACID.** Chevreul's name for isovaleric acid.
- PHŒNICITE.** Basic lead chromate.
- PHŒNICOCROITE.** A mineral, $PbCrO_4$.
- PHŒNIX POWDER.** An explosive containing 28-31 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0-1 per cent. nitro-cotton, 30-34 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 33-37 per cent. wood meal.
- PHOSENE.** Synanthene, $C_{14}H_{10}$.
- PHOSGENE GAS.** Carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$.
- PHOSGENITE.** A mineral. It is a chloro-carbonate of lead, $PbCl_2.PbCO_3$.
- PHOSO-GUAIACOL.** Guaiaccol phosphite, $P(OC_6H_4OCH_3)_3$. Used for the administration of guaiacal.
- PHOSOTE.** See PHOSPHITE.
- PHOSPHATE, BASIC.** See BASIC SLAG.
- PHOSPHATE, CHARLSTON.** See CHARLSTON PHOSPHATE.
- PHOSPHATE, PRECIPITATED.** See PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE.
- PHOSPHATE, REDONDA.** See REDONDA PHOSPHATE.
- PHOSPHATE, ROCK.** See PHOSPHORITE.
- PHOSPHATE, SOMBERERO.** See SOMBERERO.

- PHOSPHATE, THOMAS.** See BASIC SLAG.
- PHOSPHATE, WIBORGH.** See WIBORGH PHOSPHATE.
- PHOSPHATIC GUANO.** A manure found on islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
- PHOSPHATOL.** See CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE.
- PHOSPHAZOTE.** A French fertiliser containing 11 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 11 per cent. of easily-assimilable nitrogen as urea.
- PHOSPHINE** (Leather Yellow, Xanthine, Vitoline Yellow 5G, Patent Phosphine, Nankin, Philadelphia Yellow G, Chrys-aniline, Acridine Yellow, Acridine Orange, Leather Brown, Phosphine II, N, P). The nitrate of chrys-aniline (unsym - diamino - phenyl - acridine, $C_{16}H_{26}N_4O_3$), and homologues. Dyes leather reddish-yellow.
- PHOSPHINE II.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHOSPHINE N.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHOSPHINE P.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHOSPHINE, PATENT.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHOSPHINE** (Phosphoretted Hydrogen). Phosphorus trihydride, PH_3 .
- PHOSPHITE, CREOSOTE.** See CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE.
- PHOSPHOCALCITE.** See PSEUDOMALACHITE.
- PHOSPHOCERITE.** See RHADOPHANE.
- PHOSPHOCHALCITE.** See PSEUDOMALACHITE.
- PHOSPHO-GÉLOSE.** A German clarifier for sugar juice. It consists of 70 per cent. phosphate of lime, and 30 per cent. kieselguhr.
- PHOSPHOLUTEIN.** Lecithin.
- PHOSPHORATED OIL.** (*Oleum phosphoratum B.P.*) It contains 98 per cent. almond oil, 1 per cent. phosphorus, and 1 per cent. oil of lemon.
- PHOSPHOR BRONZE.** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, in varying proportions, with phosphorus. A bearing metal.
- PHOSPHOR COPPER.** An alloy of copper with from 5-15 per cent. of phosphorus. Used as an addition to other metals, and in the manufacture of phosphor bronze.
- PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN.** See PHOSPHINE.
- PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN, LIQUID.** See LIQUID PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN.
- PHOSPHORIC ACID, GLACIAL.** Meta-phosphoric acid, HPO_3 . Usually it contains some sodium phosphate.
- PHOSPHORIC ETHER.** Triethyl-phosphate, $OP(OC_2H_5)_3$. Also see SULPHURIC ETHER.
- PHOSPHORITE** (Rock Phosphate). A mineral. It is calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$.
- PHOSPHOROUS ETHER.** Triethyl-phosphite, $(OC_2H_5)_3P$.
- PHOSPHOR STEEL.** An alloy of steel with phosphorus.
- PHOSPHOR TIN.** An alloy of tin and phosphorus, containing up to 10 per cent. phosphorus.
- PHOSPHORUS, AMORPHOUS.** See RED PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, BALWIN'S.** See BALWIN'S PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, BLACK.** See BLACK PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, BOLOGNIAN.** See BOLOGNIAN PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, CANTON'S.** See CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, CRYSTALLINE.** See CRYSTALLINE PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, HITTORF'S.** Black phosphorus (*q.v.*).
- PHOSPHORUS, HOMBERG'S.** See HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS PILL.** (*Pilula phosphori B.P.*) It contains 1 gram of phosphorus, 40 grams of oil of theobromine, 11 grams of wool fat, 16 grams of kaolin, 32 grams of sodium sulphate, and 20 grams of carbon disulphide.
- PHOSPHORUS, PYROMORPHIC.** See PYROMORPHIC PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, RED.** See RED PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS SALT.** See MICROCOSMIC SALT.
- PHOSPHORUS, SCARLET.** See SCARLET PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, SCHENK'S.** See SCARLET PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, WHITE.** See WHITE PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHORUS, YELLOW.** See YELLOW PHOSPHORUS.
- PHOSPHOTAL.** Creosote phosphite. It contains 90 per cent. creosote, and is used in the treatment of phthisis.
- PHOSPHATE** (Phosote). Creosote phosphate, $PO_4(C_6H_7)_3$. It contains 80 per cent. creosote, and is antiseptic.
- PHOSPHURANYLITE.** A mineral, (U.Pb) $O.P.O_5$.
- PHOSPHURET OF BARYTA.** A brown-red mixture of barium phosphide and phosphate.
- PHOTAL.** A photographic developer.
- PHOTOGEN.** A variety of benzine, similar to that from petroleum, but obtained by the distillation of wood, lignite, and coal. It is used in the purification of paraffin, in carburetting lighting gas, and for cleaning.
- PHOTOPHOR.** Calcium phosphide, Ca_2P_2 . Used for signal fires.
- PHOTOXYLIN.** See CELLOIDIN.
- PHULWA.** The fat obtained from the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*. Also see BASSIO TALLOW.
- PHYCITE.** See ERYTHROMANNITE.
- PHYLLITE.** See CHLORITOID.
- PHYSALITE.** A mineral, $Al_2O_3.SiO_2$.
- PHYSOSTIGMA.** See CALABAR BEAN.
- PHYSOSTIGMINE.** Eserine, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, an alkaloid from the calabar bean.
- PHYSOSTOL.** A sterile solution of 1 per cent. of an eserine salt in olive oil. Used in the treatment of certain eye diseases.

- PHYTINE.** The double calcium-magnesium salt of anhydro-oxy-methylene-phosphoric acid, $(C_2H_6O_5P_2)_2MgCa$. It contains 28 per cent. phosphorus, and is used in the treatment of rickets and anaemia.
- PICKED TURKEY GUM** (White Senaar Gum). The best variety of gum acacia.
- PICKERINGITE.** See FEATHER ALUM.
- PICKLE ALUM.** Aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. Used for packing and preserving.
- PICKLING ACID.** Acetic acid, CH_3COOH , is called by this name. Sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , is also known by this term, and is used for treating iron and steel.
- PICOTITE.** A mineral, $MgO \cdot Al_2O_3$, with iron and chromium.
- PICRASTOL.** Dimethylol - formyl - methenyl - tetramethylene - pentamine $C_6H_{17}N_5O_4$.
- PICRATE POWDER.** The name given to explosive powders, in which the main constituent is the potassium or ammonium salt of picric acid.
- PICRATOL.** Silver picrate, $C_6H_2O(NO_2)_3Ag + H_2O$. An antiseptic used in gonorrhoea.
- PICRIC ACID.** Trinitro-phenol, $C_6H_2(OH)(NO_2)_3$. Used for making explosives and dyes.
- PICRIC POWDER.** An explosive consisting of ammonium picrate and potassium nitrate.
- PICROL.** Di-iodo-resorcin - potassium-mono-sulphonate, $C_6H_2(OH)_2SO_3K$. An antiseptic.
- PICROLITE.** Serpentine (*q.v.*), of a fibrous structure.
- PICROMERITE.** A mineral, $(K,Mg)SO_4$.
- PICRONTRIC ACID.** Picric acid (*q.v.*).
- PICRYL BROWN.** A colouring matter obtained by sulphonating the nitro derivatives of secondary and tertiary aromatic amines. Dyes silk and wool yellow from an acid bath.
- PICTET CHLOROFORM.** See CHLOROFORM PICTET.
- PICTET'S FLUID.** Liquid carbon dioxide, used for freezing machines.
- PICTET'S LIQUID.** A mixture of liquid carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide. Used for producing low temperature.
- PICTOLIN.** A mixture of liquid carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide.
- PIEDMONTITE.** A mineral, $4CaO \cdot 3(Al,Mn)_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot H_2O$.
- PIGEON BERRY.** Phytolacca.
- PIG IRON.** Cast iron in pieces of D section are called pigs. It is an impure form of iron, usually containing from 92-93 per cent. iron, and at least 2.5 per cent. carbon as graphitic carbon. It is classified into six classes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, mottled, and white, according to the appearance of the fracture. No. 1 contains the largest flakes of graphite, and white the smallest.
- PIG LEAD.** Lead is obtained from galena by heating in a reverberatory furnace with a silica flux, then heated with coke, and sometimes lime in a cupola furnace. The lead drawn off is called pig lead.
- PIGMENT BROWN.** See SUDAN BROWN.
- PIGMENT FAST RED HL.** See HELIO FAST RED RL.
- PIGMENT ORANGE R.** A dyestuff obtained from diazotised *p*-nitro-*o*-toluidine coupled with β -naphthol.
- PIGMENT PURPLE.** A dyestuff formed by diazotising *o*-anisidine and coupling with β -naphthol.
- PIGMENT SCARLET 3B.** A dyestuff obtained by diazotising anthranilic acid and coupling it with R salt.
- PIG, SILICON.** See SILICON-EISEN.
- PIG, STAFFORDSHIRE ALL MINE.** See STAFFORDSHIRE ALL MINE PIG.
- PILOCARPUS.** Jaborandi leaves.
- PIMELITE.** A mineral. It is meerschaum containing nickel.
- PINACHROM.** *p*-Ethoxy - quinaldine - *p*-methoxy - quinoline - ethyl - cyanine-bromide. A red sensitiser for silver bromide plates.
- PINACOLINE.** Methyl-ter-butyl-ketone, $CH_3CO \cdot C(CH_3)_3$.
- PINACYANOL.** A red sensitiser for silver bromide plates obtained by treating quinaldinium salts with formaldehyde followed by alkali.
- PINAKOL.** A pyrogallol photographic developer in which part of the alkali usually employed is replaced by sodium-amino-acetate.
- PINAKOL P.** A photographic developer. Pyrogallol is the developing substance, but it also contains pinakol salt N.
- PINAKOL SALT N.** A 20 per cent. solution of sodium-amino-acetate, $CH_2NH_2 \cdot COONa$. It replaces the alkali in organic developers.
- PINAVERDOL.** A green sensitiser for silver bromide plates. It is *p*-tolu-quinaldine-quinolinium-methyl-cyanine bromide.
- PINCHBECK.** An alloy of zinc and copper, usually 9 parts copper and 1 part zinc.
- PINCOFFIN.** Commercial alizarin.
- PINEAPPLE ESSENCE.** See ESSENCE OF PINEAPPLE.
- PINEAPPLE OIL, ARTIFICIAL.** Ethyl butyrate dissolved in alcohol. Used in confectionery and perfumery. Also see ESSENCE OF PINEAPPLE.
- PINEAPPLE OIL ESSENCE.** See ANANAS OIL.
- PINE-NEEDLE OIL, ARTIFICIAL.** Bornyl acetate.
- PINE OILS.** The lighter oils from pine tar.
- PINE RESIN, FRENCH.** See GUM THUS.
- PINE WOOL (Fir Wool).** Leaves of *Pinus sylvestris* broken down into a woolly condition. Used for making vermin-repelling blankets.
- PINGOS D'AGOA.** The Brazilian name for topaz.
- PINITE.** A mineral, $2Al_2O_3 \cdot K_2O \cdot 5SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O$.
- PINK.** An old name for safranin.
- PINK CUTTING LIQUID.** See TIN SPIRITS.
- PINK MADDER.** See MADDER LAKES.

- PINK ROOT.** The root of *Spigelia marilandica*.
- PINK SALT.** Ammonium-stannic-chloride $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$. Formerly used as a mordant for dyes.
- PINNOITE.** A mineral, $\text{Mg}(\text{BO}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which occurs at Stassfurt. It is decomposed by water.
- PINOL.** Sombregon, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$.
- PINOSAL.** A distillate of tar about the consistency of honey. Used as a local application in various skin diseases.
- PINTSCH GAS.** See OIL GAS.
- PIOURY.** See INDIAN YELLOW.
- PIECELAY.** A mineral. It is an aluminium silicate. An abrasive. See CHINA CLAY.
- PIPERAZENYL.** See LYSIDINE.
- PIPERAZIDINE.** Diethylene - diamine (piperazine) $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$.
- PIPESTONE, INDIAN.** See CATLINITE.
- PIRAL.** Pyrogallol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$.
- PIRA'S NAPHTHIONIC ACID.** α -Naphthylamine-sulphonic acid (1 : 4).
- PISANITE.** A mineral. It is an iron sulphate containing copper $(\text{FeCu})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- PISCAROL.** See ICHTHYOL.
- PISCIOL.** See ICHTHYOL.
- PISOLITE** (Pea-stone). A mineral. It is a form of Arragonite (*q.v.*).
- PISTACITE.** A mineral. A variety of Epidote (*q.v.*).
- PITAYIN.** Quinidine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. An alkaloid used in medicine.
- PITCH BARM.** A cement made from casein, water-glass, and caustic lime.
- PITCH BLENDE.** A black mineral consisting essentially of uranium oxide, together with varying amounts of rare earths, lead, lime, and bismuth. It is a source of radium, and is also known as Uraninite.
- PITCH, BURGUNDY.** See BURGUNDY PITCH.
- PITCH, CANADA.** See CANADA PITCH.
- PITCH, CANDLE.** See STEARIN PITCH.
- PITCH, CELLULOSE.** See CELLULOSE PITCH.
- PITCH, HEMLOCK.** See CANADA PITCH.
- PITCH, JEW'S.** See BITUMEN.
- PITCH, MINERAL.** See BITUMEN.
- PITCH OIL, LIQUID.** See OIL OF TAR.
- PITCH-OPAL.** An opal with a pitchy lustre.
- PITCH, STEARIN.** See STEARIN PITCH.
- PITCH, STOCKHOLM.** See STOCKHOLM PITCH.
- PITIBILIN.** A standardised solution of the infundibular body, specially prepared for hypodermic use.
- PIT-ITE No. 2.** An explosive consisting of 23-25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 28-31 per cent. potassium nitrate, 33-36 per cent. wood meal, and 7-9 per cent. ammonium oxalate.
- PITTACCAL.** Eupittonic acid, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_9$.
- PITTI.** See VENTILAGO MADRASPANTA.
- PITTICITE.** See SCORODITE.
- PITTYLEN.** A mixture of pine tar with formaldehyde. Used in skin diseases.
- PIURI.** See INDIAN YELLOW.
- PIX.** Pitch.
- PIXOL.** A form of wood tar soluble in water, made from tar and soap. A disinfectant.
- PIX SOLUBILIS** (Soluble Pitch). A soluble modification of the tar obtained by sulphonating the tar obtained from peat.
- PI-YU.** See MOU-IÉON.
- PLAGIONITE.** A mineral, $5\text{PbS} \cdot 4\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$.
- PLANT INDICAN.** Indican, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_{17}$.
- PLANT, VINEGAR.** See VINEGAR PLANT.
- PLASMA.** A dark leek-green chalcedony, SiO_2 .
- PLASMON.** See NUTROSE.
- PLASTAMMONE.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate, glycerin, mono-nitro-toluene, and nitro-semicellulose.
- PLASTER CEMENT.** Cements made from gypsum. See LE SAGE CEMENT.
- PLASTER, FLOORING.** See FLOORING PLASTERS.
- PLASTER, HARD-FINISH.** See HARD-FINISH PLASTER.
- PLASTER, LAND.** See LAND PLASTER.
- PLASTER, LEAD.** See LEAD PLASTER.
- PLASTER OF PARIS.** A partially dehydrated gypsum, $2(\text{CaSO}_4) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. It is made from gypsum by heating the latter from 212-400° F., when 3 parts of the water of crystallisation is given off.
- PLASTIC SULPHUR.** Prepared by heating sulphur to 225° C. Used to a limited extent as a material for preparing moulds for electrotyping.
- PLASTOMENITE.** A German explosive powder made by incorporating 1 part nitro-lignin with 5 parts fused dinitro-toluene, and granululating. It may contain barium nitrate.
- PLASTOTYL.** An explosive. It is a plastic product prepared from trinitro-toluene, resin, collodion cotton, and crude dinitro-toluene. Sometimes larch turpentine is used.
- PLATE BLACK.** A dyestuff of the same class as Diphenyl fast black.
- PLATE GLASS.** A glass which is mainly a silicate of sodium and calcium, but it contains in addition, a considerable quantity of potassium silicate.
- PLATE POWDER.** Bone ash of which calcium phosphate, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, forms 80 per cent., is sold as a non-mercurial plate powder under the name of White rouge.
- PLATE SULPHATE.** The double sulphate, $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, is called plate sulphate. It crystallises from hot water, a flash of light accompanying the separation of each crystal.
- PLATE, TERNE.** See TERNE PLATE.
- PLATE, TIN.** See TIN PLATE.
- PLATINISED ASBESTOS.** Loosely fibred asbestos moistened with a concentrated solution of platinum chloride, dried, dipped into ammonium chloride solution, again dried, and brought to a red heat. It usually contains 8-8.5 per cent. platinum, and is used in the manufacture of sulphuric anhydride in the contract process for sulphuric acid.

PLATINITE. A nickel steel containing 46 per cent. nickel, and 0.15 per cent. carbon. It has a low coefficient of expansion, and can be sealed in glass.

PLATINO. An alloy of 11 per cent. platinum and 89 per cent. gold. It is resistant to fused potassium nitrate, and to alkalis.

PLATINOID. An alloy of 60 per cent. copper, 24 per cent. zinc, 2 per cent. tungsten, and 14 per cent. nickel. It is used as the material which connects filament with outside wires of electric lamps. It has the same coefficient of expansion as glass. Also employed as an electrical resistance.

PLATINUM BLACK. If platinum be precipitated in the metallic state from solutions, it is obtained in the form of a powder called platinum black, which possesses the power of promoting combination with oxygen in the highest proportions. This form of platinum may be obtained by boiling a solution of platonic chloride with Rochelle salt, when the platinum black is precipitated.

PLATINUM GREY. See ZINC GREY.

PLATINUM, SPONGY. Ammonium platinochloride, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PtCl}_6$, is heated to redness, when all constituents except platinum are expelled, the latter being left in a porous condition called spongy platinum.

PLATTNERITE. A mineral. It is a brown oxide of lead, PbO_2 .

PLECAVOL. Consists chiefly of *p*-aminobenzoyl-eugenol, $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.O.C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_3\text{O.CH}_3$, tricresol (a mixture of the three cresols), and formaldehyde. Employed in dentistry.

PLEIAPYRIN. A condensation product of benzamide and phenyl-dimethylpyrazolone. Antipyretic and analgesic.

PLEISTOPON. Similar to Pantopon, except that it contains no narcotin.

PLEONASTE. A mineral, $\text{MgO.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

PLESSITE. See GERSDORFFITE.

PLESSY'S GREEN. Chromic phosphate, $\text{Cr}(\text{PO}_3)_3$, a pigment.

PLOMB. See BLEI.

PLUMBAGO. See GRAPHITE.

PLUMBAGO GUMMITE. A mineral, $\text{PbO.Al}_2\text{O}_3$.

PLUMBER'S SOLDER. See BUTTON SOLDER.

PLUMBOJAROSITE. A mineral. It is a hydrous sulphate of lead and iron, $\text{Pb}(\text{Fe}_2)(\text{OH})_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$.

PLUMBONIOBITE. A mineral. It consists of Samarskite containing lead oxide.

PLUMBUM. See BLEI.

PLUMMER'S PILL. (*Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita B.P.*) It contains 1 gram gum arabic, 1 gram gum tragacanth, 20 grams mercurous chloride, 20 grams sulphurated antimony, 10 grams glucose syrup, and 40 grams guaiacum resin.

PLUM SPIRITS. See TIN SPIRITS.

PLUTO BLACK. A dyestuff of the same class as Diphenyl fast black. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

PNEUMIN. A condensation product of creosote and formaldehyde. It is recommended in the treatment of tuberculosis and pulmonary catarrh.

PNEUMOSAN. Amyl - thio - trimethyl - amine.

POCO OIL. The oil from *Mentha aquatica*.

Used in Java as a remedy for headache.

POD PEPPER. Capsicum.

POIRRIER'S ORANGE III. See ORANGE III.

POISON WHEAT. Wheat grains poisoned with arsenic and dyed green with malachite green. Used to destroy field mice. Sometimes the poison is strychnine.

POLEY OIL. See OIL OF PENNYROYAL.

POLIANITE. A mineral, MnO_2 .

POLISH, FRENCH. See FRENCH POLISH.

POLISH, FURNITURE. See FURNITURE POLISHES.

POLISHING OIL. A fraction of petroleum oil, having a boiling point of $130\text{--}160^\circ\text{C.}$, and a sp. gr. of $0.74\text{--}0.77$. Used as a turpentine substitute.

POLISH, METAL. See METAL POLISHES.

POLISH, STOVE. See STOVE POLISHES.

POLLARDS. See BRAN.

POLLUCITE (Pollux). A rare mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium and caesium, $\text{H}_2\text{Cs}_2\text{Al}_4(\text{SiO}_3)_9$.

POLLUX. See POLLUCITE.

POLYARGYRITE. A mineral, $12\text{Ag}_2\text{S.Sb}_2\text{S}_3$.

POLYBASITE. A silver ore, $\text{As}_2\text{S}_3.9(\text{Ag}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{S or } (\text{Cu}_2\text{S.Ag}_2\text{S})_2(\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3.\text{As}_2\text{S}_3))$.

POLYCHLORAL. See VIERRAL.

POLYCHRASE. A mineral similar to Euxenite.

POLYCHREST SALT. An old name for normal potassium sulphate, K_2SO_4 . The term is also applied to Rochelle salt.

POLYCHROME BLUE OF UNNA. A dyestuff prepared by the action of potassium carbonate on Methylene blue. Used in microscopy.

POLYCHROMINE. See PRIMULINE.

POLYCHROMINE B (Fast Cotton Brown R, Direct Brown R). A dyestuff obtained by boiling equal molecules of *p*-nitro-toluene-sulphonic acid and *p*-phenylene-diamine with aqueous sodium hydroxide. Dyes cotton orange-brown.

POLYCROIT. The colouring matter of saffron.

POLYDYMITE. A mineral, $(\text{Ni.Co})_2\text{S}_2$.

POLYGALIN. See STRUTHIN.

POLYGALLIC ACID. See STRUTHIN.

POLYGLANDIN. A solution of the autocoid principles of the thyroid, parathyroid, ovary, testis, and pituitary gland substances.

POLYHALITE. A mineral which occurs in the Stassfurt deposits. It is a crystalline mixture of the sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and potassium, and is found with rock salt. It has the formula, $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4.\text{MgSO}_4.2\text{CaSO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

POLYMERISED OILS. See Blown Oils.

POLYMIGNITE. A mineral, $4(\text{Ca.Ce.Fe})\text{O.}(\text{Ti.Zr})\text{O}_2.\text{CaO.Nb}_2\text{O}_5$.

- POLYPHENYL BLACK.** A polyazo dye-stuff of the same class as Chloramine green B. It dyes cotton black.
- POLYPHENYL YELLOW R.** A direct cotton dyestuff.
- POLYPRENE.** Weber's name for rubber.
- POMADE EN CREME.** Cold cream.
- POMBE.** A beer made from Sorghum millet.
- POMONA GREEN.** See IODINE GREEN.
- POMPEIAN RED.** See INDIAN RED.
- POMPHOLIX.** Zinc oxide, ZnO .
- POMPILION OIL.** See OIL OF POMPILION.
- PONCEAU.** Synonym for scarlet. See MAGENTA.
- PONCEAU B.** See BIEBRICH SCARLET.
- PONCEAU B EXTRA.** See BIEBRICH SCARLET.
- PONCEAU 3B.** See OIL SCARLET.
- PONCEAU BO EXTRA.** See BRILLIANT CROCEINE M.
- PONCEAU G.** See PONCEAU R.
- PONCEAU 2G** (Orange R, Brilliant Ponceau GG, Ponceau JJ). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid R, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool reddish-orange from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU 3G** (Scarlet 3G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-anisole- α - β -naphthol, $\text{HSO}_3\text{OCH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N} : \text{N.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ONa}$.
- PONCEAU 4GB** (Croceine Orange, Orange ENL, Brilliant Orange, Brilliant Orange G, Orange GRX). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo- β -naphthol- β -sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool orange-yellow from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU GR.** See PONCEAU R.
- PONCEAU GT.** A dyestuff. It is toluene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid.
- PONCEAU J.** See PONCEAU R.
- PONCEAU JJ.** See PONCEAU 2G.
- PONCEAU R, 2R, G, GR** (Ponceau J, Xylidine Red, Xylidine Scarlet, Scarlet G, Brilliant Ponceau G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{HSO}_3)_2\text{ONa}$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU 2R.** See PONCEAU R.
- PONCEAU 3R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethyl-dimethyl-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{HSO}_3)_2\text{ONa}$. Dyes wool bluish-scarlet from an acid bath. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.
- PONCEAU 3R** (Ponceau 4R, Cumidine Red, Cumidine Ponceau). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ψ -cumene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool bluish-scarlet from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU 4R.** See PONCEAU 3R.
- PONCEAU 5R** (Erythrin X, Scarlet 5R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-benzene-azo- β -naphthol-trisulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_4\text{O}_{10}\text{S}_3\text{Na}_3$. Dyes wool bluish-red from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU 6R.** See SCARLET 6R.
- PONCEAU 3RB.** See BIEBRICH SCARLET.
- PONCEAU 4RB.** See CROCEINE SCARLET 3B.
- PONCEAU 6RB.** See CROCEINE SCARLET 7B.
- PONCEAU 10RB.** An acid dyestuff. It dyes wool or silk bluish-crimson from an acid bath.
- PONCEAU RT.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of toluene-azo- β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_7\text{SNa}$. Dyes wool orange-red from an acid bath. It is isomeric with Ponceau GT from R salt.
- PONCEAU S EXTRA.** See FAST PONCEAU 2B.
- PONCEAU S FOR SILK.** See FAST ACID SCARLET.
- PONDERMITE.** A mineral, $\text{Ca}_2\text{B}_6\text{O}_{11} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A source of boric acid.
- PONDICHERRY OIL** (Nut Oil). Arachis oil.
- PONTIANAK ILLIPÉ NUTS.** See BORNEO TALLOW.
- PONTICIN.** See RHAPONTICUM.
- POONAC.** Coco-nut cake, a cattle food.
- POPPY CAPSULES or HEADS.** The dried, immature fruit of *Papaver somniferum*.
- POPULIN.** Benzoyl-salicin, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$.
- PORCELAIN CLAY.** See CHINA CLAY.
- PORCELAIN EARTH.** See CHINA CLAY.
- POROUS ALUM.** Sodium aluminium sulphate (soda alum), $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- PORPEZITE.** A native alloy of gold and palladium.
- PORPHYRY.** A building stone having the same composition as felspar.
- PORRIER'S ORANGE III.** See ORANGE III.
- PORTER.** A beverage. London porter contains 5.4 per cent. alcohol.
- PORTLAND ARROWROOT.** The starch from *Arum maculatum*.
- PORTLAND CEMENT.** Made by heating an intimate mixture of argillaceous and calcareous substances, such as lime and clay, and pounding the product. The material does not slake with water, and has energetic hydraulic properties.
- PORTLAND CEMENT, WHITE.** See WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT.
- PORTUGAL ESSENCE.** See ESSENCE OF PORTUGAL.
- PORTUGALLO OIL.** Essential oil of orange peel.
- POTASH.** Potassium hydroxide, KOH. Potassium carbonate is also called potash. Another name for the carbonate is Salts of tartar.
- POTASH BORDEAUX MIXTURE.** Contains 6 lbs. copper sulphate, 2 lbs. potassium hydroxide, and 50 gallons water.
- POTASH, CAUSTIC.** See CAUSTIC POTASH.
- POT-ASHES.** Impure potassium carbonate.
- POTASHES, CRUDE.** See CRUDE POTASHES.
- POTASH FELSPAR.** See FELSPAR.
- POTASH GLASS.** A glass containing silicate of potassium.

- POTASH GLASS, SOLUBLE.** See SOLUBLE POTASH GLASS.
- POTASH LOZENGES.** Potassium chlorate lozenges.
- POTASH MICA.** See MUSCOVITE.
- POTASH PELLETS.** Compressed tablets of potassium chlorate. See POTASH LOZENGES.
- POTASH SALTS.** See ABRAUM SALTS.
- POTASH, SULPHURATED.** See SULPHURATED POTASH.
- POTASH WATER-GLASS.** A mixture of potassium silicates.
- POTASH, WOOD.** See WOOD POTASH.
- POTASSIC SUPERPHOSPHATE.** A manure made by combining calcium superphosphate with potash salts.
- POTASSIUM CADMIUM IODIDE.** See MARME'S REAGENT.
- POTASSIUM FELSPAR.** See FELSPAR.
- POTASSIUM MURIATE.** See MURIATE OF POTASH.
- POTASSIUM PRUSSATE, RED.** See RED PRUSSATE OF POTASH.
- POTASSIUM PRUSSATE, YELLOW.** See YELLOW PRUSSATE OF POTASH.
- POTATO FLOUR.** Potato starch.
- POTATO GUM.** (Almadina, Euphorbia Gum). Almeidina gum, stated to be derived from *Euphorbia rhipsaloides* of West Africa. It contains about 9 per cent. rubbery material, and 83 per cent. resin.
- POTATO OIL or SPIRIT.** The alcohol obtained from potato starch. Also see FUSEL OIL.
- POTATO STONES.** Agate from the marls of Somersetshire.
- POTENTITE.** See TONITE.
- POTOSI SILVER.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- POT-STONE.** See STEATITE.
- POTTER'S CLAY.** Pipeclay (*q.v.*).
- POTTER'S ORE.** See ALQUIFON.
- POUDRE B (Vieille Powder).** A French explosive. It is a smokeless powder made from a mixture of soluble and insoluble nitro-cellulose, thoroughly gelatinised with a mixture of ether and alcohol, rolled into sheets, and cut into strips.
- POUDRE EF.** A French explosive made from nitro-cellulose and binding material.
- POUDRE J.** A French explosive containing 83 per cent. guncotton and 17 per cent. potassium bichromate.
- POUDRE PYROXYLÉE.** A French sporting powder. It consists of insoluble nitro-cellulose, with 35 per cent. barium and potassium nitrates.
- POUDRE SAVORY.** Seidlitz powder.
- POUNCE.** Powdered sandarac.
- POUTET'S REAGENT.** Consists of 1 c.c. mercury dissolved in 12 c.c. nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.42. Used for testing oils.
- POWDER B.N.** See B.N. POWDER.
- POWDER, CASTELLANOS.** See CASTELLANOS POWDER.
- POWDER, CHILWORTH.** See CHILWORTH POWDERS 4 and 5.
- POWDER, CUBE.** See CUBE POWDER.
- POWDER, DU PONT.** See DU PONT POWDER.
- POWDER, EMERALD.** See EMERALD POWDER.
- POWDER, EMPIRE.** See EMPIRE POWDER.
- POWDER, ENGLISH.** See POWDER OF ALGAROTTI.
- POWDER, ESSEX.** See ESSEX POWDER.
- POWDER, ETNA.** See ETNA POWDER.
- POWDER, FAVERSHAM.** See FAVERSHAM POWDER.
- POWDER, FORSTER.** See VON FORSTER POWDER.
- POWDER, GIANT.** See GIANT POWDER.
- POWDER, GOA.** See GOA POWDER.
- POWDER, GOULARD'S.** See GOULARD'S POWDER.
- POWDER, GREENER'S.** See GREENER'S POWDER.
- POWDER, GREGORY'S.** See GREGORY'S POWDER.
- POWDER, GREY.** See GREY POWDER.
- POWDER, HARTSHORN.** See HARTSHORN POWDER.
- POWDER, HECLA.** See HECLA POWDER.
- POWDER, HERCULES.** See HERCULES POWDER.
- POWDER, HOPOL.** See HOPOL POWDER.
- POWDER, IMPERIAL SCHULTZE.** See IMPERIAL SCHULTZE POWDER.
- POWDER, INSECT.** See INSECT POWDER.
- POWDER, JAMES.** See JAMES POWDER.
- POWDER, JUDSON.** See JUDSON POWDER.
- POWDER, K.G.S.** See K.G.S. POWDER.
- POWDER, K.S.** See K.S. POWDER.
- POWDER, KYNOCH'S SMOKELESS.** See KYNOCH'S SMOKELESS POWDER.
- POWDER, LIGHTNING.** See LIGHTNING POWDER.
- POWDER, LUGO'S.** See LUGO'S POWDER.
- POWDER, MAXIM'S.** See MAXIM'S POWDER.
- POWDER, MAXIM-NORDENFELT.** See M.N. POWDER.
- POWDER, MAXIM-SCHUPPHAUS.** See MAXIM-SCHUPPHAUS POWDER.
- POWDER, M.B.** See M.B. POWDER.
- POWDER, MELLING.** See MELLING POWDER.
- POWDER, MICA.** See MICA POWDER.
- POWDER, MILK.** See MILK POWDER.
- POWDER, M.N.** See M.N. POWDER.
- POWDER, MODIFIED BLACK.** See M.B. POWDER.
- POWDER, N.E.** See N.E. POWDER.
- POWDER, NEGRO.** See NEGRO POWDER.
- POWDER, NIGGER.** See NEGRO POWDER.
- POWDER, NISSER.** See NISSER POWDER.
- POWDER, NOBEL ARDEER.** See NOBEL ARDEER POWDER.
- POWDER, NORMAL.** See NORMAL POWDER.
- POWDER OF ALGAROTTI (Basic Chloride, English Powder, Powder of Algarotti).** A mixture of antimony oxychloride, SbOCl , and antimony oxide, Sb_2O_3 . Used in the preparation of tartar emetic.
- POWDER OF ALGAROTTI.** See POWDER OF ALGAROTTI.
- POWDER, PERSIAN.** See PERSIAN POWDER.
- POWDER, PEYTON.** See PEYTON POWDER.

- POWDER, PHŒNIX.** See PHŒNIX POWDER.
- POWDER, PICRATE.** See PICRATE POWDER.
- POWDER, PLATE.** See PLATE POWDER.
- POWDER, P.S.E.** See P.S.E. No. 15 POWDER.
- POWDER, PUTTY.** See PUTTY POWDER.
- POWDER, RED STAR.** See RED STAR POWDER.
- POWDER, RINGWORM.** See GOA POWDER.
- POWDER, RUBY.** See RUBY POWDER.
- POWDER, ST. HELEN'S.** See ST. HELEN'S POWDER.
- POWDER, SCHULTZE IMPERIAL.** See IMPERIAL SCHULTZE POWDER.
- POWDER, SCHULTZE SMOKELESS.** See SCHULTZE SMOKELESS POWDER.
- POWDER, SEIDLITZ.** See SEIDLITZ POWDER.
- POWDER, SILESIA.** See SILESIA POWDER.
- POWDER, SMOKELESS DIAMOND.** See SMOKELESS DIAMOND POWDER.
- POWDER, SOAP.** See SOAP POWDER.
- POWDER, SODA.** See SODA POWDER.
- POWDER, SOLDERING.** See SOLDERING POWDERS.
- POWDER, STAMFORD.** See STAMFORD POWDER.
- POWDER, STOWMARKET.** See STOWMARKET POWDER.
- POWDER, SUCTION.** See SUCTION GUM.
- POWDER, SWALE.** See SWALE POWDER.
- POWDER, TALBOR'S.** See TALBOR'S POWDER.
- POWDER, TARTAR EMETIC.** See TARTAR EMETIC POWDER.
- POWDER, TRIPOLI.** See TRIPOLI.
- POWDER, TROISDORF.** See TROISDORF POWDER.
- POWDER, TUMENOL.** See TUMENOL POWDER.
- POWDER, TUTTY.** See TUTTY POWDER.
- POWDER, UPLEES.** See UPLEES POWDER.
- POWDER, VICMOS.** See VICMOS POWDER.
- POWDER, VICTOR.** See VICTOR POWDER.
- POWDER, VIEILLE.** See POUDRE B.
- POWDER, VIOLET.** See VIOLET POWDER.
- POWDER, VON FORSTER.** See VON FORSTER POWDER.
- POWDER, VULCAN.** See VULCAN POWDER.
- POWDER, W.A.** See W.A. POWDER.
- POWDER, WALSRÖDE.** See WALSRÖDE POWDER.
- POWDER, WASHING.** See SOAP POWDER.
- POWDER, WETTEREN.** See WETTEREN POWDER.
- POWDER, YEAST.** See BAKING POWDER.
- POWDER, YOLK.** See LECITHIN.
- POWDER, ZINC.** See ZINC POWDER.
- POZZOLANA CEMENT.** See EISEN PORTLAND CEMENT.
- PRAGE ALIZARIN YELLOW G.** A dye-stuff. It is *m*-nitro-benzene-azo-resorcylic acid, $C_{13}H_9N_3O_6$. Dyes chrome mordanted cotton pure yellow, and chromed wool brownish-yellow.
- PRAGE ALIZARIN YELLOW R.** A dye-stuff. It is *p*-nitro-benzene-azo-resorcylic acid, $C_{13}H_9N_3O_6$. Dyes chromed wool and cotton orange-yellow.
- PRAGUE RED.** See INDIAN RED.
- PRASE.** A mineral, SiO_2 .
- PRASEOLITE.** Similar to Cardierite.
- PRAYER BEADS.** The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. See JEQUIRTY.
- PRECIPITATE, BLACK.** See BLACK PRECIPITATE.
- PRECIPITATE, BROWN.** See BROWN PRECIPITATE.
- PRECIPITATE, COPPER.** See COPPER PRECIPITATE.
- PRECIPITATED CALOMEL.** See CALOMEL.
- PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE.** Insoluble calcium phosphate.
- PRECIPITATE, LIME.** See LIME PRECIPITATE.
- PRECIPITATE, RED.** See RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.
- PRECIPITATE, WHITE.** See WHITE PRECIPITATE.
- PRECIPITATE, WHITE FUSIBLE.** See MERCURAMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
- PRECIPITATE, YELLOW.** See YELLOW PRECIPITATE.
- PREHNITE.** A mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium and calcium, $2CaO.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2$.
- PREMIER JUS.** See OLEO.
- PREPARED BARK.** See QUERCITRON.
- PREPARED CALAMINE.** Obtained by calcining and powdering native zinc carbonate or calamine, and freeing the product from gritty particles. It consists of zinc carbonate with some oxide of iron.
- PREPARED CHALK.** (*Creta præparata B.P.*) Washed chalk or whiting.
- PREPARATION 102.** See LUARGOL.
- PREPARING SALT.** Sodium stannate, $Na_2SnO_3.3H_2O$. Used as a mordant in dyeing and calico printing.
- PRESERVATIVE (Freezine, Iceline).** Names for formaldehyde used as a preservative for milk.
- PRESERVOL.** Creosote, partially emulsified with pyrolyseneous acid. Used for preserving wood.
- PRESS-CAKE.** The mill-cake formed by mixing the ingredients of gunpowder in the incorporating mill, is subjected to a high pressure to make press-cake.
- PRESSED AMBER.** See AMBRINE.
- PRESTON SALTS** (Smelling Salts). Consists of acid ammonium carbonate, NH_4HCO_3 .
- PRICITE** (Bechilite). A mineral. It is a calcium borate, $3CaO.4BO_3.6H_2O$.
- PRIMAL.** A solution of toluylene-diamine with neutral sulphite. Recommended as a hair dye.
- PRIMROSE.** See MARTIUS YELLOW and SPIRIT EOSIN.
- PRIMROSE SMOKELESS.** A smokeless 42-grain powder.
- PRIMROSE SOLUBLE.** See ERYTHROSIN.
- PRIMROSE SOLUBLE IN ALCOHOL.** See ERYTHRIN.

PRIMULA. See **HOFMANN VIOLET**. Also a mixture of Methyl violet and Fuchsine.

PRIMULINE (Polychromine, Carnotine, Thiochromogen, Aureoline, Sulphine). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the mono-sulphonic acids of the dehydrothionated condensation products of dehydro-thio-toluidine (mixed with some sodium - dehydro - thio - toluidine - sulphinate). It is chiefly $C_{28}H_{17}N_4O_8S_4Na$. Dyes cotton primrose yellow from an alkaline or neutral bath, and is employed for the production of ingrain colours. It also has application in photography.

PRIMULINE BORDEAUX. Fabric dyed with primuline (*q.v.*), then passed through a solution of ethyl- β -naphthylamine.

PRIMULINE BROWN. Fabric dyed with primuline (*q.v.*), then passed through a solution of *m*-phenylene-diamine.

PRIMULINE ORANGE. Fabric dyed with primuline (*q.v.*), then passed through a solution of resorcinol.

PRIMULINE RED. See **INGRAIN**.

PRINCE RUPERT'S METAL. See **PRINCE'S METAL**.

PRINCE'S METAL (Prince Rupert's Metal). A variety of brass containing about 25 per cent. zinc.

PRINCE'S METALLIC. See **PRINCE'S MINERAL**.

PRINCE'S MINERAL (Prince's Metallic). A clay containing about 40 per cent. oxides of iron.

PRINCESS BLUE. A mineral. It is a blue variety of Sodalite (*q.v.*). The slabs are polished for ornamental purposes.

PRINTER'S ACETATE. Aluminium acetate, $Al(C_2H_3O_2)_3$.

PRINTER'S IRON LIQUOR. A deep black solution of ferrous acetate, containing some ferric acetate. It contains about 10 per cent. iron.

PRINTING BLACK FOR WOOL. A dyestuff produced by the reduction of a mixture of 1 : 5- and 1 : 8-dinitro-naphthalene by means of glucose in alkaline solution in the presence of sodium sulphite. Dyes wool violet black from an acid bath. Employed in printing.

PRINTING BLUE. See **INDULINE**, **SPIRIT BLUE**, and **METHYLENE BLUE B** and **For**.

PRINTING BLUE FOR WOOL. A dyestuff obtained by the reduction of 1 : 8-dinitro-naphthalene with sodium sulphide in the presence of sodium sulphite and sodium hydroxide. Dyes cotton violet-blue. Used in wool printing.

PRINTING GREEN. See **CHROME GREENS**.

PRINTING INKS. Inks consisting of pigments incorporated with varnish made by heating linseed oil.

PRISMATIC NITRE. Potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , so-called from the form of the crystals.

PROBILIN. A preparation of phenolphthalein.

PROCAINE. Novocaine (*q.v.*).

PROCESS BUTTER. See **BUTTER**, **RENOVATED**.

PROCHLORITE. A mineral similar to chlorite.

PRODUCER GAS (Air Gas, Siemen's Gas, Generator Gas). Any gas fuel obtained from solid fuel in a gas producer, in which the solid fuel is as completely as possible consumed by partial oxidation. It is usually prepared by passing air together with a spray of water over red hot carbon, and contains 28-33 per cent. carbon monoxide, 0.8-4 per cent. carbon dioxide, and 62-64 per cent. nitrogen. Used for heating and power. Air gas, water gas, and semi-water gas are varieties of producer gas.

PROFLAVINE. 3 : 6-Diamino-acridine-sulphate. Antiseptic.

PROGRESSITE. An explosive containing 89 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 4.7 per cent. aniline hydrochloride, 6 per cent. ammonium sulphate, and 0.2 per cent. colouring matter.

PROIDONITE. A mineral, SiF_4 .

PROMETAL. A variety of cast iron, used in the construction of furnace parts.

PROMETHÉE. See **EXPLOSIF O3**.

PROMETHUS. A blasting powder. It contains potassium chlorate, manganese dioxide, iron oxide, mono-nitro-benzene, turpentine oil, and naphtha.

PROOF SPIRIT. A term originally intended to denote alcohol, that was just strong enough to ignite gunpowder, when burnt upon it. It is alcohol containing 49.24 parts of alcohol to 50.76 parts of water by weight, or 100 volumes of alcohol to 81.82 volumes of water. It has a specific gravity of 0.920 at 15° C.

PROOF VINEGAR. A vinegar containing 66 per cent. acetic acid.

PROPÆSIN (Propocaine). The propyl ester of *p*-amino-benzoic acid, $NH_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot COO \cdot C_3H_7$. A local anæsthetic.

PROPAL. See **PROPONAL**.

PROPANE DISULPHINIC ETHER. See **SULPHONAL**.

PROPHET'S MILLET. See **KOUMISS**.

PROPIOLIC ACID. *o*-Nitro-phenyl-propionic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)C \cdot C \cdot CO_2H$, is known commercially by this name. It is in the form of a thin paste.

PROPIONE. Diethyl-ketone (C_2H_5)₂.CO. A hypnotic and anæsthetic.

PROPONAL (Propal, Homobarbital). Dipropyl-malonyl urea or dipropyl-barbituric acid, $(C_2H_5)_2C(CO_2) \cdot (NH)_2CO$. A soporific.

PROPOSOTE. Creosote - phenyl - propionate. A stimulating expectorant.

PROPYL ETHER. Dipropyl-oxide, $(CH_3 \cdot CH_2)_2O$.

PROSOPITE. A mineral, $Ca(F.OH)_2 \cdot Al_2(F.OH)_2$.

PROTAGON. Lecithin.

PROTARGENTUM. A compound of gelatin and silver. It contains 8 per cent. silver, and is used in aqueous solution in medicine.

PROTARGOL. See LARGIN.

PROTECTYL. A solution containing 0.2 per cent. mercury, 1 per cent. salicylic acid, 3 per cent. glycerin and 95.8 per cent. water. A disinfectant.

PROTEIDS. The same as albuminoids.

PROTEIN SILVER SALT. See LARGIN.

PROTEOL. A combination of casein with formaldehyde. An antiseptic dusting-powder.

PROTOFLAVINE OLEATE. The oleic acid salt of 3:6-diamino-acridine. A dressing for wounds.

PROTOSAL. Salicylic acid glycerol-formal ester, $\text{HO.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.CO.O.CH}_2\text{.CH(O.CH}_2\text{O)CH}_2$. Used as a means for the endermic administration of salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

PROTOSIL. A silver protein compound containing 20 per cent. silver.

PROTOXIDE OF COPPER. See HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER.

PROTYLIN. A preparation containing phosphorus in combination with egg-albumin. It contains 2.7 per cent. phosphorus, and 13 per cent. nitrogen, and is used in the place of lecithin in medicine.

PROUSTITE (Light Red Silver Ore). A mineral. It is a silver sulpharsenite, Ag_3AsS_3 or $3\text{Ag}_2\text{S.AsS}_3$, containing 65.5 per cent. silver.

PROVENCE OIL. The finest (Aix) olive oil.

PROXY. A hydrogen peroxide solution.

PRUNE, PURE (Parme R). A dyestuff. It is the methyl ether of gallocyanine, (*q.v.*), $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5\text{Cl}$. Dyes tanned cotton, and wool bluish-violet. Used in calico printing.

PRUSSIAN BLUE (Berlin Blue, Chinese Blue, Paste Blue, Mineral Blue, Paris Blue, Hamburg Blue, New Blue, Erlangen Blue, Oil Blue, Steel Blue, Milori Blue, Antwerp Blue). Prussian blue is a collective name for several blues, the basis of which is Prussian blue, ferric ferrocyanine, $\text{Fe}_4(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_3$. In commerce these blues consist of Prussian blue mixed with clay, gypsum, heavy spar, zinc white, and magnesia.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE.

PRUSSIAN BROWN. A pigment composed of sesquioxide of iron and alumina.

PRUSSIAN GREEN. A pigment. It consists of Prussian blue and gamboge, with Prussian blue largely in excess. Also see PELOUZES GREEN.

PRUSSIAN RED. See INDIAN RED.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH, RED. See RED PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH, YELLOW. See YELLOW PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

PRUSSIC ACID. Hydrocyanic acid, HCN .

PSATYRIN. Hartin, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$.

P.S.E. No. 15 POWDER. An explosive. It is a mixture of ammonium perchlorate and rosin.

PSEUBROOKITE. A mineral, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{.TiO}_2$.

PSEUDO-MALACHITE (Phosphocalcite,

Dihydrate, Ehlite, Phosphocalcite). A mineral, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

PSEUDORCIN. See ERYTHROMANNITE.

PSILOMELANE. A mineral. It is a hydrated manganese dioxide, RO_4MnO_2 ($\text{R} = \text{Mn, Ba, K}_2$).

PSORIALAN. A rose-coloured ointment obtained by the action of margaric acid upon yellow mercuric oxide. Used as a salve for diseases of the skin.

PTYCHOTIS OIL. Ajowan oil.

PUCE OXIDE OF LEAD. See BROWN OXIDE OF LEAD.

PUCE SPIRIT. See TIN SPIRIT.

PUCHERITE. A mineral. It is a bismuth vanadate, $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3\text{.V}_2\text{O}_5$.

PULMOFORM. See GUAIACFORM.

PULP, ASBESTINE. See AGALITE.

PULP, MINERAL. See AGALITE.

PULP, OIL. See OIL PULP.

PULP, SODA. See SODA PULP.

PULP, SULPHATE. See SULPHATE PULP.

PULP, SULPHITE. See SULPHITE PULP.

PULQUE. An intoxicating beverage used in Mexico, obtained from fermentation caused by young flower-heads of *Agave Americana*.

PULVERENT AMMONIUM DYNAMITE. See AMMONIA DYNAMITE, PULVERENT.

PUMICE STONE (Obsidian). A volcanic mineral (lava froth), consisting mainly of aluminium silicate. An abrasive.

PUNICIN. A colouring matter obtained from *Purpura capillus* and other shellfish.

PURATYLENE. A mixture of lime and bleaching powder. Used to purify acetylene.

PURBECK STONE. A limestone used in building.

PURE AIR. See VITAL AIR.

PURE SCARLET. Mercuric iodide, HgI_2 .

PUREX. A pigment. It is basic lead sulphate, and varies between $2\text{PbSO}_4\text{.PbO}$ and $3\text{PbSO}_4\text{.PbO}$.

PURGATIN (Purgatol). Anthrapurpurindiacetate, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_2(\text{OH})(\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2$. An aperient.

PURGATOL. Consists mainly of the anhydrides and lactones of fatty acids. Used for dressing hides. Also see PURGATIN.

PURGELLA (Purgen, Purgo, Purgylum, Laxen, Phenolax, Laxans, Laxatoline, Laxatin, Laxatol, Laxiconfect, Laxoin, Laxin, Laxophen). Preparations of phenolphthalein, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$. $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{.OH})_2\text{O}$, sometimes with malic acid.

PURGEN. See PURGELLA.

PURGING NUTS. Croton seeds.

PURGO. See PURGELLA.

PURGOLADE. See PURGELLA.

PURGYLUM. See PURGELLA.

PURPLE COPPER ORE (Erubescite, Horse-flesh Ore, Bornite). A mineral, it is a double sulphide of copper and iron, $\text{FeS}_2\text{.3Cu}_2\text{S}$, found in Cornwall, Ireland, and Chili.

PURPLE GLASS. A glass in which the colour is produced by manganese dioxide.

PURPLE MADDER. A pigment. It is a lake formed by the precipitation of the colouring matter of madder in combination with a metallic oxide.

PURPLE OCHRE. See MARS VIOLET.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS. See GOLD PURPLE.

PURPLE SPIRIT. See TIN SPIRIT.

PURPURIN (Alizarin No. 6). Trioxanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_3$. Dyes cotton mordanted with alumina, red, and with chromium, reddish-brown. Also see MAUVEINE.

PURPUROXANTHIC ACID. See MUXJISTIN.

PURPUROXANTHIN (Xanthopurpurin). *m*-Dioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4$.

PURREE. See INDIAN YELLOW.

PURRENONE (Purrone). Euxanthone, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, obtained from purree, a yellow dyestuff.

PURRONE. See PURRENONE.

PUTRESCINE. Tetramethylene-diamine.

PUTTY. Consists of whiting with 18 per cent. raw linseed oil, sometimes with the addition of white lead.

PUTTY, FRENCH. See FRENCH PUTTY.

PUTTY POWDER. An impure stannic oxide, SnO_2 , used for polishing glass.

PUZZOLANA CEMENTS. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.

PUZZUOLANA. A volcanic material found in various parts of Italy, especially Puzzuoli. It is employed for the conversion of pure lime into a hydraulic lime.

PYOCTANNIN (Pyoctannin). The name given to different coal tar colours. (1) Yellow pyoctannin (auramine, *q.v.*), and (2) Blue pyoctannin (methyl violet, *q.v.*). Used in surgery as bactericides.

PYOCTANNIN. See Pyoctannin.

PYOCTANNIN BLUE. See PYOCTANNIN.

PYOCTANNIN MERCURY. A combination of mercury with pyoctannin blue. Used as an antiseptic.

PYOCTANNIN YELLOW. See PYOCTANNIN.

PYRACETOSALYL. An addition product of antipyrine and acetyl-salicylic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O + C_2H_3O.O_6H_4COOH$.

PYRALIN. Celuloid (*q.v.*).

PYRALOXIN. Oxidised pyrogallol acid.

PYRAMIDOL BROWN BG. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-bi-resorcin, $C_{24}H_{18}N_4O_4Na$. Dyes cotton red.

PYRAMIDOL BROWN T. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-bi-resorcin, $C_{26}H_{22}N_4O_4Na$. Dyes cotton brownish-red.

PYRAMIDONE (Amidopyrine). Di-methyl-amino-antipyrine, $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. Used to allay high temperature of typhoid fever, and of syphilis, also in neuralgia and rheumatism.

PYRAMINE ORANGE 3G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-nitro-*m*-phenylene-diamine-*m*-phenylene-diamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{18}N_6S_2O_4Na$. Dyes cotton yellowish orange.

PYRAMINE ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-diphenyl-

disazo-bi-nitro-*m*-phenylene-diamine, $C_{24}H_{18}N_{10}O_{10}S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton orange-red.

PYRAMINE ORANGE 2R. A dyestuff.

It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-disazo-nitro-*m*-phenylene-diamine- β -naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{28}H_{20}N_6S_2O_6Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-orange.

PYRANIL BLACK. A sulphide dyestuff.

PYRANTHRONE (Indanthrene gold orange G). A dyestuff prepared by treating 2:2'-dimethyl-1:1'-dianthraquinonyl with alkali or zinc chloride. Dyes orange tints.

PYRANTIMONITE. See RED ANTIMONY.

PYRANTINE. *p*-Ethoxy-phenyl-succinimide $(CH_3.CO)_2N.C_6H_4.OC_2H_5$. It has properties similar to acetphenetidine.

PYRANTINE, SOLUBLE. The sodium salt of pyrantine (*q.v.*), used in acute rheumatism.

PYRANOL (Pyrenol). Thymol-sodium-benzoyl-oxybenzoate. An antipyretic and antineuralgic.

PYRARGYRITE (Dark Red Silver Ore, Ruby Silver Ore, Miargyrite, Stephanite, Brittle Silver Ore, Black Silver). Minerals. They are sulpho-antimonites of silver of varying composition, $Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$, $3Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$, and $5Ag_2S.Sb_2S_3$.

PYRAZINE. Antipyrine (*q.v.*).

PYRAZOLINE. Antipyrine (*q.v.*).

PYRENE. Carbon tetra-chloride, CCl_4 . A fire extinguisher.

PYRENEITE. A mineral. It is an iron-lime garnet.

PYRENOL. See PYRANOL.

PYREX. A glass having a very low coefficient of expansion. It contains 80 per cent. silica, and 12 per cent. boric oxide.

PYRICIT. Sodium boro-fluoride, $NaBF_4$. A food preservative and antiseptic.

PYRITES, ARSENICAL. See MISFICKEL.

PYRITES, BURNT. See BURNT PYRITES.

PYRITES, CAPILLARY. See MILLERITE.

PYRITES, COBALT. See COBALT PYRITES.

PYRITES, COBALT-NICKEL. See COBALT-NICKEL PYRITES.

PYRITES, COCKSCOMB. See COCKSCOMB PYRATES and MARCASITE.

PYRITES, COPPER. See COPPER PYRITES.

PYRITES, COXCOMB. See COCKSCOMB PYRITES and MARCASITE.

PYRITES, EFFLORESCENT. See WHITE PYRITES.

PYRITES, HAIR. See MILLERITE.

PYRITES, IRON. See IRON PYRITES.

PYRITES, MAGNETIC. See MAGNETIC PYRITES.

PYRITES, NICKEL. See MILLERITE.

PYRITES, RADIATED. See MARCASITE.

PYRITES, SPEAR. See COCKSCOMB PYRITES.

PYRITES, TIN. See TIN PYRITES.

PYRITES, WHITE. See WHITE PYRITES.

PYRITES, WHITE IRON. See MARCASITE.

PYRO. Pyrogallol, $C_3H_3(OH)_3$.

PYRO-ACETIC SPIRIT. Acetone, $CH_3.CO.CH_3$.

PYRO ALCOHOL. Methyl alcohol, $CH_3.OH$.

PYRO-BITUMEN. Bitumen which is insoluble in carbon tetra-chloride. It is synonymous with carbenes.

PYROBROMONE. Bromo - dimethyl-amino-antipyrine.

PYROCAIN. Guaiacol - benzyl - ester, $\text{OCH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. It possesses the therapeutic properties of guaiacol, and is less caustic.

PYROCATECHIN (Catechol). Pyrocatechol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$.

PYROCHLORE. A mineral, $(\text{Ca.Fe.Ce})\text{O} \cdot (\text{Nb.Ti.Th})\text{O}_2$.

PYROCOLLODION. A soluble nitro-cellulose containing the highest practicable percentage of nitrogen, about 12.5 per cent.

PYRO COTTON. A nitrated cellulose, not so fully nitrated as guncotton.

PYRODIALITE. An explosive. It contains 80-88 per cent. potassium chlorate, 5-6 per cent. charcoal, 10-18 per cent. gas tar, and 3-4 per cent. sodium and ammonium bicarbonates.

PYRODINE (Hydracetin). Phenyl-hydrazine-acetyl, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{HN.NH}(\text{CO.CH}_3)$.

PYROFORM (Gammaform). Bismuth-oxo-iodo-dipyrrogallate, used in medicine.

PYROGALLIC ACID. Pyrogallol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$. It absorbs oxygen, and is used in gas analysis.

PYROGENE BLACKS AND BLUES. See SULPHUR BLACK T.

PYROGENE BLUES AND GREYS. Dyestuffs produced by heating hydroxy-dinitro-diphenylamine and indophenols under pressure with polysulphides in alcoholic solution.

PYROGENE BROWN D. A dyestuff obtained by sulphurising sawdust or bran.

PYROGENE DARK GREEN. A dyestuff produced by sulphurising *p*-amino-phenol and its substitution derivatives with sodium sulphide and sulphur, in the presence of copper.

PYROGENE GREEN. A sulphide dyestuff prepared by the fusion of various indophenols with polysulphides, in the presence of copper compounds.

PYROGENE INDIGO. A dyestuff obtained by heating indophenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{.NH.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, with polysulphides.

PYROGENE OLIVE N. (Pyragene Yellow M). Dyestuffs prepared by heating various methyl-amino and nitro-amino compounds with sodium sulphide, sulphur, and alkalis.

PYROGENE YELLOW M. See PYROGENE OLIVE N.

PYROGLYCERIN. See NITRO-GLYCERIN.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. Crude acetic acid.

PYROLIGNEOUS LIQUOR (Crude Wood Vinegar). The aqueous layer from the distillation of wood in retorts. It contains about 10 per cent. acetic acid, 1-2 per cent. methyl alcohol, and 0.1-0.5 per cent. acetone.

PYROLIGNEOUSPIRIT. See METHANOL.

PYROLIGNITE OF IRON (Iron Liquor,

Black Mordant, Black Liquor, Bouillon Noir, Liqueur de Ferraile). Ferrous acetate, $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, prepared by the action of pyroligneous acid upon iron turnings. The solution also contains ferric acetate. Used in calico printing, and in dyeing, for the preparation of blue, violet, black, and brown colours.

PYROLIGNITE OF LIME. Diacetate of lime, $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.

PYROLUSITE. A mineral. It is manganese dioxide, MnO_2 .

PYROMORPHIC PHOSPHORUS. Prepared by heating red phosphorus with a trace of iodine at 280°C , or *in vacuo*.

PYROMORPHITE (Green Lead Ore). A mineral. It is lead phosphate with lead chloride, $3(\text{Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2) + \text{PbCl}_2$.

PYRONAL. Antipyrine - salicyl - acetate, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O.HO.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.CH}_2\text{COOH}$.

PYRONAPHTHA. A fraction of Russian petroleum distillation. It has a sp. gr. of 0.855-0.865, and flashes at 98°C , or above. A burning oil. Also see MINERAL BURNING OILS.

PYRONINE B. A dyestuff. It is tetraethyl-diamino-xanthenyl-chloride, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{OCl}$. Dyes cotton, wool, and silk, red.

PYRONINE G (Casan Pink). A dyestuff. It is tetramethyl-diamino-xanthenyl-chloride, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{OCl}$. Dyes cotton, wool, and silk, red.

PYRONIUM. A proprietary substitute for tin oxide in enamels. It is used in conjunction with tin oxide.

PYROPE. A mineral. It is a magnesium aluminium silicate, $\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_5\text{O}_{12}$, a precious stone.

PYROPHAN. A combination of pyrogallol and dimethylamine.

PYROPHANITE. A mineral. It is a manganese titanate, MnTiO_3 .

PYROPHORI. Certain reduced metals such as iron, nickel, cobalt, and copper, when poured into oxygen, spontaneously ignite, and when in this finely divided state are termed pyrophoric.

PYROPHORIC ALLOY. See MISCH METAL, AUER METAL, and KUNHEIM METAL.

PYROPHYLLITE (Pencil Stone). A mineral. It is a hydrated aluminium silicate.

PYROPISSITE. A lignite now almost exhausted, obtained from deposits of oily wood, extracted from mines in Saxony.

PYROSAL. See ACOPYRIN.

PYROSINE B. See ERYTHROSIN.

PYROSINE G. See ERYTHROSIN G.

PYROSIN R. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Pyrosine B and G.

PYROSTIBNITE. See RED ANTIMONY.

PYROSULPHURIC ACID. See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.

PYROTIN. An azo dyestuff. It is isomeric with Double scarlet extra S, and is prepared from β -naphthylamine-mono-sulphonic acid, and α -naphthol- α -mono-sulphonic acid.

PYROTIN RRO. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-naphthalene-azo-

α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

PYROXENE. A mineral, $CaO.MgO.2SiO_2$, with magnesium, iron, and aluminium silicates.

PYROXYLIC SPIRIT. See METHANOL.

PYROXYLIN. See GUNCOTTON.

PYROZONE. See PEROXOL.

PYRRHOL (Pyrroline). Pyrrole, C_4H_5N .

PYRRHOSIDERITE. See NEEDLE IRON ORE.

PYRRHOTINE. See MAGNETIC PYRITES.

PYRRHOTITE. See MAGNETIC PYRITES.

PYRRODIAZOLE. Triazole, $C_2H_3N_3$.

PYRROL BLACK. See SULPHUR BLACK T.

PYRROLE RED. A polymer of pyrrole, produced by hot hydrochloric acid.

PYRROLINE. See PYRRHOL.

PYXOL. An emulsion of coal tar acids with soap. A disinfectant.

Q

QUARTZ. A mineral. It is crystalline and crypto-crystalline silica, SiO_2 .

QUARTZ GLASS. Fused silica glass.

QUARTZ, ROSE. See ROSE QUARTZ.

QUEBRACHO. *Loxopteryngium lorenzii*.

The wood of this tree contains about 20 per cent. of tannin, and is used in the form of an extract for tanning.

QUEENSLAND FEVER BARK. The bark of *Alstonia constricta*.

QUEEN'S METAL. A jeweller's alloy which contains 1 part lead, 1 part bismuth, 1 part antimony, and 9 parts tin.

QUEEN'S YELLOW. See TURPETH MINERAL.

QUERCITRON. A colouring matter, sold as chips, or as a coarse powder, obtained by grinding the bark of *Quercus tinctoria* and *Q. nigra*. The dyeing principle is quercitin or flavin, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, which forms yellow lakes with aluminium and tin salts. Used for calico printing and wool dyeing, for yellows and browns. Flavin, Patent bark, and Prepared bark are commercial preparations.

QUEVENNE'S IRON. Reduced iron.

QUICKLIME. See LIME.

QUICKSILVER. Mercury, Hg. A pigment, which consists of sulphide of mercury, is also known under this name.

QUICKSILVER, HORN. See HORN QUICK-SILVER.

QUIETOL. Dimethyl-amino-dimethyl-isovaleryl-propyl-ester-hydrobromide.

QUINACOL. A chemical combination of quinine and guaiacol, containing 50 per cent. of each compound. Recommended in influenzal pneumonia.

QUINALIZARIN. See ALIZARIN BORDEAUX B. BD.

QUINANALGEN. See ANALGEN.

QUINAPHENIN (Chinaphenin). Phenetidine-quinine-carbonic ester, $NH.C_6H_4.OC_2H_5.CO.O.C_{20}H_{23}N_2O$. Used in medicine.

QUINAPHTHOL. See CHINAPHTHOL.

QUINASEPTOL. See DIAPHTHOL.

QUINEINE. A standard solution of *Cinchma suciruba*, containing 7 per cent. of alkaloids, 5 per cent. of which is quinine.

QUINEONAL. See CHINEONAL.

QUINETUM. Mixed chinchona alkaloids.

QUININE. Quinine sulphate, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2.H_2SO_4.8H_2O$.

QUININE ACETOSALATE. (Quinine Aspirin, Quinine Salacetate, Xaxaquin). Quinine-acetyl-salicylate, $CH_3.CO.O.C_6H_4.COOH.C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$. Has been used in pleurisy and influenza.

QUININE ASPIRIN. See QUININE ACETOSALATE.

QUININE LYCOSINATE. Dihydrodibenzal-acetone-quinine, $CO(CH:CH.C_6H_4.C_{10}H_{21}N_2O)_2$.

QUININE SALACETATE. See QUININE ACETOSALATE.

QUININE SULPHATE, NEUTRAL. See QUININE SULPHATE, SOLUBLE.

QUININE SULPHATE, SOLUBLE (Quinine Sulphate, Neutral). Acid quinine sulphate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2(H_2SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$.

QUININE, TASTELESS. See INSIPIN.

QUINIZARINE BLUE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of anilido-oxy-anthraquinone-sulphonic acid. Dyes wool reddish-blue from an acid bath, and chromed wool, a greenish-blue.

QUINIZARINE GREENS. See ALIZARIN CYANINE GREENS.

QUINOFORM (Chinoform). Quinine formate, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H.COOH$. A condensation product of cinchotannic acid and formaldehyde is also known by this name. It is used as an internal astringent and antiseptic.

QUINOFORMINE. A compound of quinic acid and hexamethylene - tetramine. Used as a solvent for uric acid.

QUINOIDINE (Chinoidine). Quinoline-chlor-iodide, a substitute for iodoform.

QUINOL. Hydroquinone (dioxy-benzene), $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Used as a photographic developer.

QUINOLINE BLUE. See CYANINE.

QUINOLINE GREEN. A dyestuff prepared by the action of phosphorus oxychloride upon a mixture of quinoline and tetramethyl-diamino-benzophenone.

QUINOLINE-HYDROQUINONE. Dioxiquinoline, $C_6H_7NO_2$.

QUINOLINE RED (Isoquinoline Red). A dyestuff, $C_{26}H_{19}N_3Cl$, obtained by the action of benzo-trichloride upon a mixture of quinaldine (methyl-quinoline), and isoquinoline. Dyes wool and silk rose-red. Also used for isochromatising photographic plates.

QUINOLINE YELLOW (Quinoline Yellow, Water Soluble). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the sulphonic acids (chiefly the disulphonic acid), of quinophthalone, $C_{18}H_9NO_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes silk and wool greenish-yellow from an acid bath.

QUINOLINE YELLOW, SPIRIT SOLUBLE. Quino - phthalone, $C_{18}H_{11}NO_2$. Used for colouring spirit varnishes and waxes. See SPIRIT SOLUBLE QUINOLINE YELLOW.

QUINOLINE YELLOW, WATER SOLUBLE. See QUINOLINE YELLOW.

QUINOPHAN. See ATOPHAN.

QUINOPHTHOL. Quinine- β -naphthol-sulphonate. Used in medicine.

QUINOPYRIN. A combination of 2 parts antipyrine and 3 parts quinine hydrochloride.

QUINOSOL (Chinosol, Oxyquin). The potassium salt of oxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_6NO.SO_3K$. A valuable non-corrosive and practically non-poisonous antiseptic, used for disinfecting the hands, and for wounds.

QUINOTROPINE. A compound of urotropine. It is hexamethylene-tetramine-quinic acid, and is used as a solvent for uric acid, in cases of gout.

QUINOVABITTER (Quinovic acid). Quinovin, $C_{36}H_{48}O_8$.

QUINOVASUGAR. Quinovite, $C_6H_5O(OH)_3$.

QUINOVIC ACID. See QUINOVABITTER.

R

R-ACID. 2-Naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

2R-ACID. 2:8-Amino-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

RACKAROCK. A blasting explosive, consisting of 79 per cent. potassium chlorate and 21 per cent. nitro-benzene, mixed sometimes with picric acid or sulphur.

RACKAROCK SPECIAL. An explosive similar to Rackarock, but containing 12-16 per cent. picric acid.

RADDLE. See INDIAN RED.

RADUMINE. A synthetic oxalic acid.

RAFFINADE WAFERS. Cane sugar, with ethereal oils and colouring matter.

RAFFINASE. An enzyme.

RAFFINOSE. Mellitose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, a sugar.

RAIDMONDITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated ferric sulphate, $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$.

RAIZ DE ZACATON (Chiendent, Mexican Whisk). The roots of the grass, *Epicampes macroura*, used in the manufacture of brushes.

RALSTONITE. A mineral, $3Al(OH.F)_3 (Na,Mg) F_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

RANDANITE. A mineral. It is decomposed felspar.

RANSOME'S STONE. An artificial stone made by mixing sand with sodium silicate and a little chalk, or other similar material. The product is moulded to shape, and immersed in a solution of calcium chloride.

RAPE CAKE (Rape Dust). Fertilisers made from rapeseed which has not been completely oil-extracted. The best quality contains 6.5 per cent. of nitrogen.

RAPE DUST. See RAPE CAKE.

RAPESEED MEAL. A fertiliser made from oil-extracted rapeseed.

RAPID FAST RED B. A dyestuff. It consists of the anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid mixed with 5-nitro-*o*-anisidine. Used in calico printing.

RAPID FAST RED BB. A dyestuff. It consists of a mixture of *p*-nitro-anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid and the nitrosamine salt of 5-nitro-*o*-anisidine.

RAPID FAST RED GG. A dyestuff. It consists of the anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid mixed with *p*-nitro-aniline. Used in calico printing.

RAPID FAST RED 3G. A dyestuff. It consists of the anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid mixed with *p*-chloro-*o*-nitro-aniline. Used in calico printing.

RAPID FAST RED GL. A dyestuff. It consists of the anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid mixed with *o*-nitro-*p*-toluidine. Used in calico printing.

RAPIDINE. A product of the distillation of mineral oil, from 100–125° C. It is purified, and benzene added, so that it may be used for internal combustion engines.

RAR (Bu-shol). Beans from a species of *Canavalia*, of Burma.

R-SALT. The sodium salt of R-acid (*q.v.*).

RASPBERRY SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of rhodochrosite.

RATAFIA. Essence of almonds.

RATAFIA ESSENCE. See ESSENCE OF RATAFIA.

RATHOLITE. See PECTOLITE.

RATTLENAKE ROOT. The root of *Polygala senega*.

RAURACIENNE. See FAST RED.

RAW SIENNA. A yellow pigment. It is a native ferruginous earth.

RAW UMBER. See UMBER.

REAGENT, ABEL'S. See ABEL'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, DOBBIN'S. See DOBBIN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, ERDMANN'S. See ERDMANN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, FISCHER'S. See FISCHER'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, FRAUDE'S. See FRAUDE'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, FRITZSCHE'S. See FRITZSCHE'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, FRÖHDE'S. See FRÖHDE'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, GRIESS. See GRIESS REAGENT.

REAGENT, HEYN'S. See HEYN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, HUBER'S. See HUBER'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, HÜBL'S. See HÜBL'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, IGESKY'S. See IGESKY'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, JACKUEMART'S. See JACKUEMART'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, KLEIN'S. See KLEIN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, KOURBATOFF'S. See KOURBATOFF'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, LAFOU'S. See LAFOU'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, MANDELIN'S. See MANDELIN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, MARME'S. See MARME'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, MILLON'S. See MILLON'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, NESSLER'S. See NESSLER'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, PERSOZ'S. See PERSOZ'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, POUTET'S. See POUTET'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, SCHEIBLER'S. See SCHEIBLER'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, SCHIFF'S. See SCHIFF'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, SCHULTZE'S. See SCHULTZE'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, SCHWEITZER'S. See SCHWEITZER'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, SONNENSCHN'S. See SONNENSCHN'S REAGENT.

REAGENT, TWITCHELL'S. See TWITCHELL'S REAGENT.

REALGAR (Ruby Sulphur, Red Orpiment, Red Arsenic, Red Arsenic Glass, Ruby Arsenic). Arsenic disulphide, As_2S_3 .

REAL ULTRAMARINE. See ULTRAMARINE GENUINE.

RECONSTITUTED RUBIES. Splinters of rubies cemented together with a lead-containing flux.

RECONSTRUCTED STONE. A stone manufactured from the *débris* of limestone quarries. This is crushed and mixed with dolomitic lime, and heated in retorts.

RED ACID. Nitric acid of 40° Bé., or stronger. It contains dissolved nitrogen oxides.

RED ANILINE. See ANILINE OIL FOR RED.

RED ANTIMONY (Antimony Blende, Pyrantimonite, Pyrosibnite, Kermesite, Antimony Cinnabar). A mineral. It is an oxysulphide of antimony, $Sb_2O_3 \cdot 2Sb_2S$. Antimony cinnabar, or red antimony, is also obtained by treating antimony chloride with sodium thiosulphate in aqueous solution. Used as a pigment to replace ordinary cinnabar.

RED ARGOL. See ARGOL.

RED ARSENIC. See REALGAR.

RED ARSENIC GLASS. See REALGAR.

RED B. See SUDAN II.

RED BALSAM OF XANTHORRHEA. See ACAROID BALSAM.

RED B OIL-SOLUBLE EXTRA CONC. See OIL SCARLET.

RED BOLE. See INDIAN RED.

RED BRASS. A brass containing 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. zinc. Also Tombac, (*q.v.*), which has been pickled in acid.

RED BRICKS. Bricks coloured with oxide of iron, made by the addition of ferric oxide to the clay.

RED C. See SUDAN III.

- RED CALAMINE.** A mineral which consists chiefly of Smithsonite, containing cadmium, and is usually ferruginous. It contains from 28–35 per cent. zinc.
- RED CHALK.** See INDIAN RED.
- RED CHROMATE OF POTASH.** Potassium bichromate, $K_2Cr_2O_7$.
- RED CHROME.** See CHROME RED.
- RED COPPER ORE.** See CUPRITE.
- RED CORALLINE.** See PÆONINE.
- RED COTTON SPIRITS.** See TIN SPIRITS.
- RED CROCUS.** Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 .
- RED DEVELOPER.** β -Naphthol, used for developing red on fibre which has been treated with Primuline yellow.
- REDDINGITE.** A mineral, $3(Mn.Fe)O.P_2O_5$.
- REDDLE.** See INDIAN RED.
- RED DROPS (Red Lavender).** Compound tincture of lavender.
- RED EARTH.** See INDIAN RED.
- RED FIRE.** Usually consists of strontium nitrate, sulphur, charcoal, potassium chlorate, and antimony sulphide.
- RED GLASS (Ruby Glass).** A glass, the colour of which is produced by gold, selenium, or copper.
- RED GOLD.** A jeweller's alloy, containing 75 per cent. gold, and 25 per cent. copper.
- RED GUM.** See EUCALYPTUS GUM.
- RED HÆMATITE.** Native ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 . See HÆMATITE.
- RED INDIGO.** See FRENCH PURPLE.
- RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.** Mercuric iodide, HgI_2 . Employed in medicine as an irritant poison for syphilis, also as a germicide for washing wounds.
- RED IRON ORE.** A mineral. It is a massive variety of hæmatite.
- RED LAVENDER.** See RED DROPS.
- RED LAVENDER SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF RED LAVENDER.
- RED LEAD (Red Lead Oxide, Minium, Paris Red, Saturn Red).** A pigment. It is oxide of lead, Pb_3O_4 , made by heating litharge, PbO .
- RED LEAD OXIDE.** See RED LEAD.
- RED LEAD, TRUE.** See CRYSTAL MINIMUM.
- RED LIQUOR (Mordant Rouge).** A solution corresponding to the formula, $Al_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, which appears to consist of a diacetate of aluminium, and acetic acid. Red liquor is largely used in dyeing and calico printing, especially for the production of red colours, for the manufacture of dense lakes, and for waterproofing woollen fabrics.
- RED M.** An azo dyestuff prepared from benzidine, *m*-amino-phenol, and naphthionic acid.
- RED MANGANESE.** See RHODOCROSITE.
- REDMANOL.** A phenol condensation product, used for plastics and insulators.
- RED METAL.** A variety of brass wire.
- RED MORDANT.** See RED LIQUOR.
- REDO.** See HYDROSULPHITE.
- RED OCHRE.** See INDIAN RED.
- RED OIL.** Olive oil coloured with alkanet. Also commercial oleic acid. Also see TURKEY RED OILS.
- REDONDA PHOSPHATE.** A mineral. It consists mainly of calcium phosphate.
- RED ORPIMENT.** See REALGAR.
- RED OXIDE.** See INDIAN RED.
- RED OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.** Chromium trioxide, CrO_3 .
- RED OXIDE OF COPPER.** See HEMI-OXIDE OF COPPER.
- RED OXIDE OF LEAD.** See RED LEAD.
- RED OXIDE OF MANGANESE.** See HAUSMANNITE.
- RED OXIDE OF MERCURY (Red Precipitate).** Mercuric oxide, HgO . Used in porcelain painting, and in medicine.
- RED PEPPER.** Capsicum.
- RED PHOSPHORUS (Amorphous phosphorus).** A modification of phosphorus.
- RED POPPY PETALS.** Obtained from *Papaver rhæas*.
- RED POPPYSEED OIL.** The oil from poppyseeds, pressed hot.
- RED PRECIPITATE.** See RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.
- RED PRUSSIAE OF POTASH.** Potassium ferricyanide, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$.
- RED RUDD.** See INDIAN RED.
- REDRUTHITE (Copper Glance, Chalcocine, Vitreous Copper).** A variety of cuprous sulphide, Cu_2S , found in Cornwall.
- RED SALTS.** Both crude sodium acetate and crude sodium carbonate, coloured red by ferric oxide, are known as red salts.
- RED SAUNDERSWOOD.** See REDWOODS.
- RED SILVER ORE.** See PYRRARGYRITE.
- RED SPIRIT.** See TIN SPIRITS.
- RED STAR POWDER.** An explosive. It is a 33-grain smokeless powder containing metallic nitrates, nitro-hydrocarbons, and vaseline.
- RED STORAX (Solid Storax).** An artificial product obtained by mixing poor storax with sawdust, and pressing the mixture. Used for fumigating candles and powders.
- RED TOMBAC.** See TOMBAC, RED.
- REDUCED OILS.** Crude American petroleum, which, after the sunning process, (See SUNNED OILS) has been partially evaporated or concentrated in stills. Used as lubricating oils.
- REDUCED TURPENTINE.** A mixture of turpentine oil with petroleum.
- REDUCIN.** Triamino-resorcin, $C_6H(NH_2)_3(OH)_2$. Used in photography as a developer.
- RED ULTRAMARINE.** Obtained from blue ultramarine by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas and oxygen, at 150–180° C. See ULTRAMARINE.
- RED VIOLET 5R EXTRA.** See HOFMANN'S VIOLET.
- RED VIOLET 4RS (Acid Violet 4RS).** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dimethyl - rosaniline - trisulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{22}N_3O_{10}S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool from an acid bath.
- RED VIOLET 5RS (Acid Violet 5RS).** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ethyl-roosaniline-sulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{22}N_3O_9S_3Na_3$. Dyes wool bluish-red from an acid bath.
- RED VITRIOL (Botryogen).** A native ferroso-ferric sulphate from Sweden.

RED WATER BARK. Sassy bark.

REDWOODS (Red Dye Woods). These dye woods are divided into two classes : (1) Soluble, which comprise Brazil, Pernambuco or Fernambuco wood, Peach wood, Iama wood, Sapan wood, Bimas redwood, and Nicaragua wood. All of them contain the colouring principle brazilin, $C_{16}H_{11}O_5$, which, by oxidation, is converted into brazilein, $C_{16}H_{12}O_5$, which gives purple shades with chrome mordants, and crimson with alum.

(2) Insoluble redwoods, consisting of Camwood or Cambe wood, Barwood, Saunderswood, Santalwood, Sandelewood or Sandelwood, Bresille wood, and Caliatu wood. The dyeing principle is santaline. These woods have a limited application for dyeing wool with alumina, chrome, tin, or iron mordants.

RED ZINC ORE. A mineral. It consists of zinc oxide, containing up to 12 per cent. of manganese, as oxide.

REFINED LINSEED OIL. See LINSEED OIL. REFINED.

REFINED TARTAR. See CREAM OF TARTAR.

REGENERATED TAR. See TAR. REGENERATED.

REGEPYRIN. A trade name for aspirin (*q.v.*).

REGIANIN. Sec-oxy- α -naphthoquinone.

REGINA PURPLE (Regina Violet, Violet Imperial Rouge, Violet Phenylque, Phenyl Violet, Imperial Violet). A dyestuff. It is the acetate of *o*-tolyl-*p*-rosaniline, $C_{28}H_{27}N_3O_4$. Dyes wool reddish-violet.

REGINA SPIRIT PURPLE. See SPIRIT PURPLE.

REGINA VIOLET. See REGINA PURPLE.

REGINA VIOLET, WATER SOLUBLE. A dyestuff. It is the trisulphonie acid of Regina purple. Dyes wool reddish-violet from an acid bath.

REGNAUD'S ANÆSTHETIC. Contains 4 parts chloroform and 1 part methyl alcohol.

REGULIN. Broken-up agar-agar, mixed with 25 per cent. of casearia extract. Used in medicine.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. Produced by heating antimony ore, Sb_2S_3 . It contains about 10 per cent. of iron.

REGULUS OF VENUS. An alloy of copper and antimony, $SbCu$.

REICHARDITE. A mineral. It is magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, and occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

REINFORCED CONCRETE (Armoured Concrete, Ferro-Concrete). Concrete in which iron rods, wire-netting, or perforated iron plates are buried.

REINFORCED GLASS. Plate glass, in which wire-netting is embedded.

REINITE. A mineral. It is an iron tungstate, $FeWO_4$.

REISET'S FIRST BASE. Plato-diamine-hydroxide, $Pt(NH_3 \cdot NH_2 \cdot OH)_2$.

REISET'S FIRST CHLORIDE. Plato-diamine-chloride, $Pt(NH_3 \cdot NH_2 \cdot Cl) \cdot H_2O$.

REMARCOL. Sodium fluoride, NaF , a preservative for sweet wines and beer.

REMINGTONITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated cobalt carbonate.

REMOLINITE. See ATACAMITE.

RENAGLANDIN. An extract of the supra-renal gland.

RENALINA. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

RENDROCK. An explosive. It is a modification of Lithofracteur, consisting of 40 per cent. potassium nitrate, 40 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 13 per cent. wood pulp, and 0.7 per cent. paraffin or pitch.

RENNET. A clotting enzyme, which coagulates milk by precipitating the casein. It is the aqueous or alcoholic infusion of the dried stomach of the calf.

RENNET, MILK SUGAR. See PEGNIN.

RENNIN. A solid form of rennet.

RENNSELAERITE. A mineral. It is Tale (*q.v.*).

RENOFORM. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

RENOSTYPTICIN. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

RENOSTYPTIN. Adrenalin (*q.v.*).

RENOVATED BUTTER. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

RESACETOPHENONE. 4 : 2 : 1 - Dioxy - acetophenone, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$.

RESALDOL. Resorcylic-benzoic-acid-ethyl ester $(HO)_2 \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO_2 \cdot C_2H_5$. An antiseptic.

RESALGIN. Antipyrine - resorcyate $(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_4)_2 \cdot C_7H_6O_4$. An antipyretic.

RESIN. See COLOPHONY.

RESIN, ACAROID. See ACAROID BAL-SAM.

RESIN CERATE. See BASILICON.

RESINEON. A volatile oil obtained from black tar by distillation. It is said to be free from phenol, and is used as an antiseptic in skin affections.

RESIN ESSENCE. See ROSIN SPIRIT.

RESINETTE. A synthetic resin obtained from phenol and formaldehyde.

RESIN, HIGHGATE. See HIGHGATE RESIN.

RESINITE. See BAKELITE A and B.

RESIN OF BOTANY BAY. See ACAROID BAL-SAM.

RESIN OF CONIMA. See HIAWA GUM.

RESIN OIL. That fraction of the distillation of resin (colophony), which distils over from 300-400° C. It consists principally of terpineol, $C_{10}H_{18}OH$. Used as a lubricant.

RESIN SPIRIT. See ROSIN SPIRIT.

RESIOSOL. See ACUSOL.

RESOFLAVIN. A dyestuff obtained by the oxidation of *m*-dioxy-benzoic acid in sulphuric acid solution, by means of ammonium persulphate. Dyes wool mordanted with chromium or alumina, yellow.

RESOL. A disinfectant said to be made by saponifying wood tar with caustic potash, and adding wood spirit.

RESOPYRIN. A mixture of solutions of antipyrine and resorcinol.

RESORBIN. A fatty emulsion used as a basis for salves. It consists of olive oil, beeswax, and water, thickened by the addition of a little gelatin and soap.

- RESORCIN.** Resorcinol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.
- RESORCINAL.** A mixture of equal parts of resorcinol and iodoform. Used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.
- RESORCIN BLUE.** Sandoz & Co. See **FLUORESCENT BLUE.** The name resorcin blue is also used for Lackmoid (*q.v.*).
- RESORCIN BLUE.** Meister, Lucius, and Bruning, Nitroso Blue. A dyestuff. It is the tannin compound of dimethyl-amino-phenoxazone, $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_2$, and is produced on the fibre, giving indigo blue shades.
- RESORCIN BROWN.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo-resorcin-azo-benzene-*p*-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{17}N_4O_5SNa$. Dyes wool brown from an acid bath.
- RESORCIN ETHER.** See **RESORCINYL OXIDE.**
- RESORCIN GREEN.** See **DINITRO-SORESORCIN.**
- RESORCINOL GREEN.** See **DINITRO-SORESORCIN.**
- RESORCIN YELLOW.** See **TROPÆOLINE O.**
- RESORCINYL OXIDE** (Resorcin Ether). The anhydride of resorcinol, $O(C_6H_4.OH)_2$.
- RETINAPHTHA.** See **METHYL BENZENE.**
- RETINOL** (Codoil, Rosinol, Rosin Oil). A product obtained by the distillation of rosin. An antiseptic and a vehicle for ointments.
- RETORT CARBON** (Gas Carbon, Metallic Carbon, Retort Graphite). Formed by the decomposition of the hydrocarbons which are evolved during the distillation of coal in gas works. It is found as a deposit on the walls of the retorts, and is used for the manufacture of graphite crucibles, and carbon electrodes.
- RETORT GRAPHITE.** See **RETORT CARBON.**
- RETZBANYITE.** A mineral. $Pb.BiS$.
- REUNIOL.** A terpene alcohol, probably a mixture of citronellol and geraniol.
- REWDANSKITE.** A mineral. It is a nickel-magnesium silicate, containing up to 18 per cent. nickel.
- REXINE.** An imitation leather made by mixing nitro-cellulose with a drying oil and colouring matter, and rolling.
- REXITE.** A blasting explosive, containing 6.5-8.5 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 64-68 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 13-16 per cent. sodium nitrate, 6.5-8.5 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 3-5 per cent. wood meal.
- REXOL.** An explosive. It is a mixture of ammonium perchlorate, potassium chlorate, rosin, zinc or aluminium, and mineral oil or wax.
- REXOLL BLACK.** A sulphide dyestuff.
- REXTAN.** Methylene - tannin - urea. Used as an internal antiseptic and astringent.
- R G-ACID.** α - Naphthol - disulphonic acid.
- R G-SALT.** The sodium salt of R G-acid.
- RHABDOPHANE** (Phosphocerite). A mineral, $(Ce.La.Di)_3(PO_4)_2$.
- RHAMNINE.** See **PERSIAN BERRIES.**
- RHAMNODULCITE.** See **ISODULCITE.**
- RHAPONTICIN** (Rheic Acid, Rheumin. Rhubarbaric Acid, Rhubarbarin). Chrysophanic acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, found in rhubarb root.
- RHAPONTICUM** (Rhapontin, Ponticin). The crystalline substance from the common English rhubarb.
- RHAPONTIN.** See **RHAPONTICUM.**
- RHATANY.** The dried root of *Krameria triandra* and *K. argentea*.
- RHEA RAMIE FIBRE.** China Grass.
- RHEIC ACID.** See **RHAPONTICIN.**
- RHENISH DYNAMITE.** A solution of 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin in naphthalene, 2 per cent. chalk or barium sulphate, and 23 per cent. kieselguhr.
- RHEONINE.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of tetramethyl - triamino - phenyl-acridine, $C_{23}H_{24}N_4$. Dyes tanned cotton and leather brownish-yellow.
- RHEUMASAN.** A superfatted cream soap to which 10 per cent. of salicylic acid has been added. Recommended for rubbing in cases of rheumatism.
- RHEUMASOL.** A dark brown liquid consisting of 10 parts salicylic acid, 10 parts ichthylol, or similar compound, and 80 parts salicylic ointment. Used as a paint in cases of skin diseases and rheumatism.
- RHEUMATINE.** Salicyl - quinine - salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2 \cdot C_{20}H_{23}N_2O \cdot C_6H_4(OH)COOH$. Recommended as a substitute for salicylic acid in rheumatism and neuralgia.
- RHEUMIN.** See **RHAPONTICIN.**
- RHEXITE.** Rexite (*q.v.*).
- RHIGOLENE.** See **CYMOGEN.**
- RHODAFORM.** An addition product of hexamethylene-tetramine and methylthio-cyanate, $C_6H_{12}N_4 \cdot CH_3 \cdot CNS$. Used in medicine.
- RHODALLIN.** Thiosinamine (*q.v.*).
- RHODAMINE B** (Rhodamine O, Safraniline). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of diethyl-*m*-amino-phenolphthalein, $C_{25}H_{31}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes wool and silk bluish-red with fluorescence, also tanned cotton, violet-red.
- RHODAMINE 3B** (Anisoline). A dyestuff. It is the ethyl ester of tetraethyl-rhodamine, $C_{30}H_{35}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes wool, silk, and mordanted cotton, bluish-red.
- RHODAMINE G and G EXTRA.** Dyestuffs, consisting chiefly of triethyl-rhodamine, $C_{25}H_{31}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes wool, silk, and tanned cotton, red.
- RHODAMINE 6G** (Trianisoline). A dyestuff. It is the ethyl ester of sym-diethyl-rhodamine, $C_{26}H_{27}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes silk and mordanted cotton red or pink shades.
- RHODAMINE 12GM.** A dyestuff. It is the ethyl ether of dimethyl-amino-ethoxy-rhodamine, $C_{25}H_{24}NO_4Cl$. Dyes silk and tanned cotton yellowish-red.

RHODAMINE O. See RHODAMINE B.

RHODAMINE S. A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of dimethyl-*m*-amino-phenol-succineine, $C_{20}H_{23}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes cotton red, and is used for dyeing half-silk goods, and for colouring paper pulp and wool.

RHODAZINES. Dyestuffs prepared by the action of phenyl-hydrazine upon rosiline acid. They have no technical importance.

RHODEORETIN. Jalapin, the chief constituent of Jalap resin.

RHODERITE. A mineral. It is a silicate of manganese, $MnSiO_3$.

RHODINE 2G. A dyestuff. It is the ethyl ester of dimethyl-ethyl-rhodamine, $C_{26}H_{27}N_2O_3Cl$. Dyes silk, wool, and tanned cotton, red.

RHODINE 3G. See IRISAMINE G.

RHODINE 12GF. A dyestuff, $C_{19}H_{13}N_2O_8Cl_2$, obtained by the action of formaldehyde upon the etherified condensation product of dimethyl-amino-benzoyl-benzoic acid and resorcin. Dyes tanned cotton and silk yellowish-red, and is used for printing on cotton and silk.

RHODINOL. A terpene alcohol prepared from the oils of rose, geranium, and citronella. It is practically pure geraniol.

RHODIUM OIL. See OIL OF RHODIUM.

RHODIZITE. A borate of lime, $3CaO \cdot 4B_2O_3$, imported from the West Coast of Africa.

RHODOCROSITE (Spathic Manganese Ore, Manganese Spar, Diallogite, Red Manganese). A mineral. It is manganese carbonate, $MnCO_3$.

RHODOFORM. Rhodaform (*q.v.*).

RHODOLE. Intermediate products between fluoresceine-phthalein and the rhodamines.

RHODOLITE. A mineral. It is a pink gem-stone, and is intermediate in composition between pyrope and almandine.

RHODONITE. A mineral. It is manganese silicate, $MnSiO_3$. See RHODERITE.

RHODULINE REDS G and B (Rhoduline Violets, Brilliant Rhoduline Red). Alkylated safranines, which dye in a similar way to safranin.

RHODULINE VIOLETS. See RHODULINE REDS G and B.

RHOETIZITE. A mineral. See KYANITE.

RHOMB-SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of calcite.

RHOMNOGYRE. A similar preparation to Mercuriol (*q.v.*).

RHOMNOL. A trade name for nucleic acid.

RHOTANIUM. A series of alloys, consisting mainly of gold (60-90 per cent.), and palladium, and in some cases with a small proportion of rhodium. They are said to be more resistant to hot concentrated sulphuric acid and fused caustic soda than lead.

RHUBARB. The dried rhizome of *Rheum palmatum*.

RHUBARBARIC ACID. See RHAPONTICIN.

RHUBARBARIN. See RHAPONTICIN.

RICE'S BROMIDE SOLUTION. A solution containing 125 parts bromine, 125 parts sodium bromide, and 1,000 parts water. Used in the determination of urea.

RICHE GAS. A gas obtained during the dry distillation of wood. It contains, on an average, about 60 per cent. carbon dioxide, 25 per cent. carbon monoxide, 15 per cent. methane, and a very small quantity of hydrogen.

RICHELLITE. A mineral, $(Fe,Ca)_2(F_2, PO_4)_2$.

RICIN. The name given to the toxic constituents of castor beans.

RICINOSE. Castor oil.

RIEBECKERITE. A mineral, $Na_2O \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot 4FeO \cdot 4SiO_2$.

RIEGL'S MILK ALBUMIN. A casein preparation, containing 86 per cent. albumin, 8.2 per cent. water, 0.31 per cent. fat, and 5.3 per cent. mineral matter.

RIEMS. A South African leather, made by cutting a strip of raw hide and suspending it with a heavy weight on one end, after coating it with oil. It is afterwards repeatedly oiled and twisted.

RIFLEITE. Explosive. It is a nitro-cellulose gelatinised by acetone.

RIGA BALSAM. Consists of 1 part each oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, mace, and lemon, 4 parts balsam of Peru, $\frac{1}{2}$ part oil of sage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts tincture of saffron, and 250 parts 90 per cent. alcohol. It is a medicine of Riga, and is recommended as a pick-me-up and cold cure.

RINGWORM POWDER. See GOA POWDER.

RINKITE. A mineral, $3NaF \cdot 4CaO \cdot 6(Tl,Sr)O_2 \cdot C_2O_2$.

RINMANN'S GREEN. See COBALT GREEN.

RIONITE. A bismuth fahlore.

RIOPAN. A soluble brown powder, containing 50 per cent. of ipecacuanha alkaloids, in the form of their hydrochlorides.

RIPODOLITE. A mineral, $(Al,Cr)_2O_3 \cdot 5(Mg,Fe)O \cdot 3SiO_2$.

RIPPING AMMONAL. An explosive. It contains 84-87 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 7-9 per cent. aluminium, 2-3 per cent. charcoal, and 3-4 per cent. potassium bichromate.

RIPPITE. An English explosive. It contains 56-63 per cent. nitro-glycerin gelatinised with a small quantity of collodion cotton, potassium nitrate, wood meal, castor oil, ammonium oxalate, with the addition of calcium or magnesium carbonate, and vaseline.

RIVANOL. 2-Ethoxy-6:9-diamino-acridine-hydrochloride. A powerful antiseptic.

RIVET METAL. An alloy of copper and tin, to which zinc is sometimes added.

RIVOTITE. A mineral, $CuCO_3 \cdot Sb_2O_3$.

ROBOL. An amyolytic and proteolytic ferment.

ROBORATE. A foodstuff prepared from corn. It consists of pure vegetable proteid.

ROBORIN. A preparation made from ox or calf blood. It is an amylolytic and proteolytic ferment.

ROBURITE. An explosive used in mines. It consists of 86 per cent. ammonium nitrate and 14 per cent. chloro-dinitrobenzene.

ROBURITE I. An explosive containing 87.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 7 per cent. dinitrobenzene, 0.5 per cent. potassium permanganate, and 5 per cent. ammonium sulphate.

ROBURITE III. An explosive containing 87 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 11 per cent. dinitrobenzene, and 2 per cent. chloro-naphthalene.

ROCELLINE. See FAST RED.

ROCHE ALUM (Rock Alum). An impure native variety of alum, containing iron. A mixture of common alum and ferric oxide is sold under this name.

ROCHDALE SALT. See ROCHEELLE SALT.

ROCHELLE SALT (Rochdale Salt, Tartrated Soda, Seignette's Salt). Sodium-potassium-tartrate, $C_4H_4O_6Na.K.4H_2O$. Used to reduce the silver salts in the silvering of mirrors, and in medicine as a mild aperient. It is the active constituent of seidlitz powders.

ROCK ALUM. See ROCHE ALUM.

ROCK AMMONIA. Ammonium carbonate $(NH_4)_2CO_3$.

ROCK ASPHALT. Limestone or other material found in nature, impregnated with bitumen.

ROCK CRYSTAL. Transparent and colourless quartz.

ROCK KIESERITE. A mixture of carnallite and kieserite.

ROCK MEAL. A mineral. It is calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$.

ROCK MILK. Finely ground rock meal (*q.v.*).

ROCK OIL. See EARTH OIL.

ROCK PHOSPHATE. See PHOSPHORITE.

ROCK SALT (Halite). Sodium chloride, $NaCl$, from sea water.

ROCK SCARLET BS. See ST. DENIS RED.

ROCK SCARLET YS. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of azoxy-toluene-disazo- β -naphthol- α -naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{34}H_{25}N_6O_6SNa$. Dyes wool scarlet from an acid bath.

ROCK, SCHORL. See SCHORL ROCK.

ROCK TALLOW. See BITUMEN.

ROCOU. See ANNATTO.

RODAGEN. A dried antithyroid preparation.

RODINAL. A photographic developer. The active constituent is *p*-amino-phenol hydrochloride.

ROGHAN (Afridi Wax). Obtained by boiling safflower oil for 2 hours, then putting it into vessels partly filled with water.

ROLL SULPHUR. Sulphur which has been melted and poured into moulds.

ROMAN ALUM. Potash alum, $Al_2(SO_4)_3.K_2SO_4.24H_2O$, prepared at Tolfa, near Rome, from Alumite, $(SO_4)_2Al.K.Al(OH)_3$.

ROMAN CEMENT (Parker's Cement). A natural cement made by calcining the

nodules of argillaceous limestone mixed with calcareous spar, which occurs in London and other clays.

ROMAN CHAMOMILE. The flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*.

ROMANITE. See ROUMANITE.

ROMAN OCHRE. See YELLOW OCHRE.

ROMAN OCHRE, BURNT. See BURNT ROMAN OCHRE.

ROMAN OINTMENT. A mixture of extract of opium, extract of belladonna, glycerin, and resin ointment.

ROMAN SEPIA. A brown pigment. It consists of sepia mixed with yellow-browns.

ROMAN VITRIOL. See BLUE COPPERAS.

ROMAN YELLOW. See YELLOW OCHRE.

ROMCITE. A mineral, $CaO.Sb_2O_3$.

ROMITE. An explosive. It is ammonium nitrate mixed with a solid, melted hydrocarbon (paraffin or naphthalene), gelatinised with a liquid hydrocarbon (paraffin oil), and contains gelatinised potassium chlorate.

ROMPEL'S ALLOY. An antifricition metal, containing 62 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. zinc, 10 per cent. tin, and 18 per cent. lead.

RONGALITE. See HYDROSULPHITE.

RONGALITE, CONCENTRATED. See HYDROSULPHITE NF.

RONOZOL SALTS. See SOZOIODOLO.

ROOT, PINK. See PINK ROOT.

ROOT SQUAW. See SQUAW ROOT.

ROOT, VIOLET. See VIOLET ROOT.

ROSAMINE. A dyestuff obtained from benzo-trichloride and dimethyl-*m*-amino-phenol, $C_{23}H_{23}N_2OCl$.

ROSANILINE (Magenta Base). Triamino-tolyl-diphenyl-carbinol.

ROSANILINE BLUE. See ANILINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.

ROSANTHRENES O, R, A, B, CB. Tetrazo dyestuffs, which produce shades similar to Turkey red. They are prepared by coupling diazo compounds with *m*-amino-benzoyl-amino-naphthol-sulphonic acids, and dye from a bath of sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, and soap.

ROSARIN. See AZOCARMINE G.

ROSAURINE. Rosilic acid, $C_{21}H_{16}O_3$.

ROSAZINE. See AZOCARMINE G.

ROSAZURINE B. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-*bi*-ethyl- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{38}H_{34}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red from an alkaline bath.

ROSAZURINE G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-ethyl- β -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{36}H_{30}N_6O_6S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton bluish-red from an alkaline bath.

ROSCOELITE (Vanadium Mica). A mineral. It is a muscovite mica, in which part of the aluminium is replaced by vanadium, and is practically an aluminium vanadate, with potassium silicate. It contains up to 24 per cent. of vanadium pentoxide.

ROSE B. See ERYTHROSIN.

ROSE JB. See SPIRIT EOSIN.

ROSE JB, ALCOHOL SOLUBLE. See SPIRIT EOSIN.

ROSE BENGAL (Rose Bengal N, Rose Bengal AT, Rose Bengal G, Bengal Red). A dyestuff. It is the alkaline salt of tetra - iodo - dichloro - fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_4Cl_2I_4O_5K_2$. Dyes wool bluish-red. Also see ROSE BENGAL 3B.

ROSE BENGAL AT. See ROSE BENGAL.

ROSE BENGAL B. See ROSE BENGAL 3B.

ROSE BENGAL 3B (Rose Bengal B, Rose Bengal). A dyestuff. It is the potassium salt of tetra-iodo-tetrachloro-fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_2Cl_4I_4O_5K_2$. Dyes wool bluish-red.

ROSE BENGAL G. See ROSE BENGAL.

ROSE BENGAL N. See ROSE BENGAL.

ROSE, COBALT. See COBALT RED.

ROSE DE BENZOYL. See BENZOYL PINK.

ROSE-GERANIUM OIL. An oil obtained by distilling geraniol over rose flowers. Also see ROSE OIL.

ROSEINE. An alloy consisting of 40 per cent. nickel, 30 per cent. aluminium, 20 per cent. tin, and 10 per cent. gold. Used by jewellers. Also see MAGENTA and MAUVEINE.

ROSELITE. A mineral, $3(Ca.Co.Mg)O.As_2O_3.2H_2O$.

ROSELLANE (Rosite). A mineral. It is decomposed anorthite.

ROSE MADDER. See MADDER LAKES.

ROSENDALE CEMENT. A cement made from argillaceous magnesium limestone, found along the Appalachian range.

ROSENTHIEL'S GREEN (Baryta Green, Cassel Green, Manganese Green). A pigment. It is a manganate of barium, obtained by heating a mixture of oxides of manganese, barium nitrate, and heavy spar or kaolin.

ROSE OIL (Roshé Oil, Oil of Geranium, Oil of Rose-geranium, Oil of Pelargonium, Ginger Grass Oil, Turkish Geranium Oil, Oil of Palmarosa). Andropogon oils, obtained from a grass, *Andropogon nardus*. They contain geraniol, $C_{15}H_{15}O$.

ROSE OIL, ARTIFICIAL. An oil made from citronellol, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, and from geraniol, $C_{15}H_{15}O$.

ROSE PETALS. Petals of the pale or cabbage rose, which are obtained from *Rosa centifolia*.

ROSE PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing whitening with Brazil wood. Used in paper-staining.

ROSE QUARTZ. A mineral. It consists of silica, SiO_2 .

ROSE'S METAL. Fusible bismuth alloys. (1) Consists of 8 parts bismuth, 8 parts lead, and 3 parts tin, and melts at $70^\circ C$. (2) Contains 8 parts bismuth, 8 parts lead, and 8 parts tin, and melts at $93^\circ C$.

ROSEWATER. (*Aqua rose* B.P.) Made by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*. The rosewater of commerce is a saturated solution of the volatile oil of fresh rose flowers.

ROSHÉ OIL. See ROSE OIL.

ROSIN. See COLOPHONY.

ROSINDULINE 2B. See AZOCARMINE B.

ROSINDULINE G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of rosindone - mono - sulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{13}N_3SO_4Na$. Dyes wool and silk scarlet, and is chiefly used for printing.

ROSINDULONE 2G. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of rosindone- β -mono-sulphonic acid, $C_{22}H_{13}N_3SO_4Na$. Dyes silk and wool orange from an acid bath.

ROSINDULONE. Rosindone, $C_6H_4.CO.CH : C.C : N.NC_6H_5.C_6H_5$.

ROSIN GREASE. A combination of rosin oil (*q.v.*) with lime, $13(C_{10}H_{16}).Ca(OH)_2$.

ROSINJACK. See ZINC BLEND.

ROSIN OIL. An oil obtained by the distillation of rosin from $300-400^\circ C$. Used as an adulterant for olive oil, also as a lubricant for iron bearings. See RETINOL.

ROSINOL. See RETINOL.

ROSIN SPIRIT (Essence of Resin, Resin Spirit). The first distillate from rosin, $78-250^\circ C$. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons somewhat resembling turpentine. Used as a substitute for turpentine.

ROSITE. See ROSELLANE.

ROSOLANE. See MAUVEINE.

ROSOLANE B, R, O, T. A dyestuff. It is phenyl - diamino - phenyl - toluphenazonium chloride, $C_{24}H_{21}N_4Cl$. Dyes silk violet-pink.

ROSOLI. A liqueur.

ROSOLIC ACID. See AURINE.

ROSOPHENINE 4B. See ST. DENIS RED.

ROSOPHENINE 10B (Rosophenine Pink). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho - benzenyl - amino - thiocresol - azo - α - naphthol - sulphonic acid, $C_{24}H_{16}N_2O_7S_2Na$. Dyes cotton pink to red shades.

ROSOPHENINE GERANINE. A direct cotton colour.

ROSOPHENINE PINK. See ROSOPHENINE 10B.

ROSOPHENOLINE. See PEONINE.

ROTHEINE. See PHENYL BROWN.

ROTHOFFITE. A mineral, $6(Mn.Ca)O.3SiO_2.2Fe_2O_3.3SiO_2$.

ROTTEN STONE. A soft, friable aluminium silicate, containing a little organic matter. It is a disintegrated rock, found in Derbyshire, and is used as a polishing material. The term is also sometimes applied to Tripoli (*q.v.*).

ROTTISITE. A mineral, $2NiO.3SiO_2.2H_2O$.

ROUGE. Good qualities of rouge consist of very fine iron oxide, Fe_2O_3 , and are used as abrasives. The finest rouge is prepared from safflower. See INDIAN RED.

ROUGE, ANIMAL. See ANIMAL ROUGE.

ROUGE, BLACK. See BLACK ROUGE.

ROUGE DE MARS. See MARS RED.

ROUGE FLAMBÉ (Aventurine, Sang de Boeuf). Red colours produced by the addition of copper oxide, CuO , to glazes, for pottery.

- ROUGE, JEWELLER'S.** See JEWELLER'S ROUGE.
- ROUGE, MINERAL.** See JEWELLER'S ROUGE.
- ROUGE, MORDANT.** See RED LIQUOR.
- ROUGE, TOILET.** A mixture of carmine and chalk.
- ROUGE, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE ROUGE and SAFFLOWER.
- ROUGE, WHITE.** See PLATE POWDER.
- ROUILLE.** See CHAMOIS.
- ROUMANITE (Romanite).** The amber of Roumania, which much resembles the Prussian variety.
- ROWLANDITE.** A mineral. It is a yttrium silicate, containing cerium, lanthanum, and thallium.
- ROXAMINE.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dioxy-azo-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{13}N_2O_3SNa$.
- ROYAL BLUE (Saxon Blue, Azure Blue).** Varieties of Smalt (*q.v.*).
- ROYAL YELLOW.** See CHROME YELLOW and CHINESE YELLOW.
- RUBBER, ACME.** See ACME RUBBER.
- RUBBER, ARTIFICIAL.** See CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL.
- RUBBER, HARDENED.** See EBONITE.
- RUBBER, MINERAL.** See ELATERITE.
- RUBBER, SILK.** See CUTE and SERICINE.
- RUBBER SUBSTITUTE.** See CAOUTCHOUC, ARTIFICIAL.
- RUBBER, ZAKIN.** See ZAKIN RUBBER.
- RUBELLITE (Siberian Ruby).** A mineral. It is a red tourmaline.
- RUBEN'S BROWN.** See VANDYCK BROWN.
- RUBEN'S MADDER.** A pigment. It is a preparation of madder.
- RUBEOSINE.** A nitro-chloro-fluoresceine, obtained by the action of nitric acid upon aureosin.
- RUBESINE.** See MAGENTA.
- RUBIANIC ACID.** Ruberythric acid, $C_{26}H_{28}O_4$.
- RUBIANIN.** See MAGENTA.
- RUBIANITE.** See MAGENTA.
- RUBICELLE.** Spinel (*q.v.*).
- RUBIDINE.** See FAST RED.
- RUBINE.** See MAGENTA.
- RUBINE S.** See ACID MAGENTA.
- RUBINI'S ESSENCE.** A saturated solution of camphor in alcohol.
- RUBIO ORE.** A brown ore of iron, from Bilbao, in Spain.
- RUBRAMINE.** See INDAMINE 3R.
- RUBRESCIN.** An indicator prepared from resorcinol and chloral hydrate.
- RUBRICA.** A red pigment. It is a natural burnt ochre, containing varying quantities of iron. See INDIAN RED.
- RUBRIC LAKE.** See MADDER LAKE.
- RUBY.** A mineral. It is alumina, Al_2O_3 , coloured with metallic oxides, and used as a precious stone.
- RUBY, ALMANDINE.** Spinel (*q.v.*).
- RUBY, ARIZONA.** See ARIZONA RUBY.
- RUBY ARSENIC.** See REALGAR.
- RUBY, BALAS.** See BALAS RUBY.
- RUBY, CAPE.** See CAPE RUBY.
- RUBY, CHROME.** See CHROME RUBY.
- RUBY COPPER.** See CUPRITE.
- RUBY, ELIE.** See ELIE RUBY.
- RUBY GLASS.** See RED GLASS.
- RUBY ORE.** Cuprous oxide, Cu_2O .
- RUBY, ORIENTAL.** See ORIENTAL RUBY.
- RUBY POWDER.** A sporting 42-grain powder containing 50 per cent. nitro-cellulose, metallic nitrate, 8 per cent. nitro-hydrocarbon, and 6 per cent. starch.
- RUBY, RECONSTRUCTED.** See RE-CONSTRUCTED RUBIES.
- RUBY, SIBERIAN.** See RUBELLITE.
- RUBY SILVER.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- RUBY SILVER ORE.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- RUBY, SPINEL.** See BALAS RUBY.
- RUBY SULPHUR.** See REALGAR.
- RUDDLE.** See INDIAN RED.
- RUFIGALLOL.** Hexa-oxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_8$. Dyes chromed wool brown.
- RUFIOPIN.** Tetra-oxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_6$.
- RUFOL.** β -Dioxy-anthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4$ (OH) : C_2H_2 : $C_6H_3(OH)$.
- RUM.** An alcoholic liquor. Genuine rum exists in two qualities, one being Jamaica rum, and the other Demerara rum. The first is obtained by the slow fermentation (10 to 12 days) of cane sugar molasses, and the second by rapid fermentation (36 to 48 hours). They contain from 65-73 per cent. of alcohol. Imitation rum, made in Germany, is obtained from grain or beet spirit, and flavoured with artificial essences.
- RUM, BAY.** See BAY RUM.
- RUM ESSENCE.** Essential oils used to flavour rum.
- RUMICIN.** A preparation from yellow dock. It consists of chrysophanic acid, $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$.
- RUMPF'S ACID.** See BAYER'S ACID.
- RUNGE'S MADDER ORANGE.** Rubiacin, a yellow, crystalline substance obtained from the madder root.
- RUPERT'S DROPS.** Hardened glass drops, obtained by dropping molten glass into hot oil or hot water. A scratch will cause a drop to break into many pieces.
- RUSMA.** A mixture of arsenic sulphide (orpiment), As_2S_3 , with lime. It is made into a paste with water, and used for unhairing skins prior to tanning them.
- RUSSET RUBIATE.** A pigment. It is a preparation of madder.
- RUSSIAN GLUE.** A variety of Cologne glue (*q.v.*), rendered opaque by means of white lead, zinc white, or chalk.
- RUSSIAN GREEN.** See DINITROSORSORCIN.
- RUSSIAN RED.** Fuchsin mixed with safranin to give it a yellow shade. See MAGENTA.
- RUSSIAN TALLOW.** A mixture of beef and mutton fat.
- RUSSIAN TURPENTINE.** The oleo-resin from *Pinus sylvestris* and *P. Ledebourii*.

RUSSIAN WHITE LEAD. A white lead having the composition, $5\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{PbO}$.

RUSTLESS STEEL. See **STAINLESS STEEL**.

RUTHENIUM RED. Ammoniated ruthenium oxychloride, $\text{Ru}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}_4 \cdot 7(\text{NH}_3) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used as a microscopic stain, and as a reagent for pectin, plant mucin, and gum.

RUTHERFORDINE. A mineral. It is a yellow uranium carbonate, UO_2CO_3 .

RUTILE. A mineral containing 98–99 per cent. titanium oxide, TiO_2 , and 1–2 per cent. ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 .

S

SABADILLINE. See **CEVADILLINE**.

SABLON. See **LIMO**.

SABROMINE (Bromobehenate). Calcium-dibromo-behenate, $(\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{41}\text{O}_2\text{Br}_2)_2\text{Ca}$, containing 29 per cent. bromine. It has therapeutic value similar to bromides.

SABULITE. An explosive containing ammonium nitrate, charcoal, and calcium silicide.

SACCHARASE. See **SUCRASE**.

SACCHARATED IRON CARBONATE. (*Ferri carbonas saccharatus B.P.*) A mixture of ferrous carbonate and sugar.

SACCHARATED IRON PHOSPHATE. (*Ferri phosphas saccharatus B.P.*) Ferrous phosphate, more or less oxidised, mixed with glucose.

SACCHARATED SOLUTION OF LIME. (*Liquor calcis saccharatus B.P.*) A solution of 2 ozs. of sugar and 188 grains of slaked lime, in 1 pint of water.

SACCHAREINES. Dyestuffs similar to rhodamines, obtained by condensing saccharine with dialkylated *m*-aminophenol.

SACCHARINE (Gluside). *o*-Anhydro-sulphamide-benzoic acid (benzoic sulphimide), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})(\text{SO}_2)\text{NH}$. A sweetening substance, which is 500 times sweeter than cane sugar. Used for diabetic patients.

SACCHARINE, EASILY SOLUBLE (Soluble Gluside, Crystalllose). The sodium salt of saccharine (*q.v.*).

SACCHARINOL. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

SACCHARINOSE. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

SACCHAROL. Saccharine (*q.v.*).

SACCHAROSOLVAL. A preparation of oxy-benzoic acid, trypsin, and the spinal marrow of oxen. It is administered in the treatment of diabetes.

S-ACID. 1 : 8-Amino-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

2 S-ACID. 1 : 8-Dihydroxy-naphthalene-2 : 4-disulphonic acid.

SACRED BARK. The bark of *Rhamnus purshianus*.

SAFETY DYNAMITE. An explosive consisting of 24 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1 per cent. gun-cotton, and 75 per cent. ammonium nitrate.

SAFETY MATCHES. Usually consist of a mixture of potassium chlorate and sulphur, with additions, to reduce violence of ignition. They are ignited upon a surface coated with a mixture of red phosphorus, antimony sulphide, and powdered glass.

SAFETY NITRO-POWDER. An explosive similar in composition to Giant powder.

SAFETY OIL. See **C-PETROLEUM NAPHTHA**.

SAFFLOR. See **SAFFLOWER**.

SAFFLORITE. A mineral. It is a cobalt arsenide, CoAs_2 .

SAFFLOWER (Bastard Saffron, Safflor, Safflower Extract). A natural dyestuff. Carthamine, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$, is the colouring principle, and it dyes silk and cotton red.

- It is sold under the names of Rouge végétal and Safflower Carmine, and is used as a cosmetic and pigment.
- SAFFLOWER CARMINE.** See SAFFLOWER.
- SAFFLOWER EXTRACT.** See SAFFLOWER.
- SAFFRON.** A colouring matter obtained from the dried and powdered flowers of the saffron plant, *Crocus sativus*. Used for colouring confectionery. See ANTIMONY CROCUS.
- SAFFRON, BASTARD.** See SAFFLOWER.
- SAFFRON BRONZE** (Gold Bronze). Tungsten-sodium bronze, $\text{Na}_2\text{W}_3\text{O}_9$. Used as a pigment. The corresponding potassium salt is known as Violet bronze or Magenta bronze.
- SAFFRON, DYER'S.** See SAFFLOWER.
- SAFFRON, INDIAN.** See TURMERIC.
- SAFFRON, IRON.** See INDIAN RED.
- SAFFRON OF ANTIMONY.** See SULPHURATED ANTIMONY.
- SAFFRON SUGAR.** Crocase, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_8$.
- SAFFRON SUBSTITUTE.** See VICTORIA YELLOW.
- SAFFRON SURROGATE.** See VICTORIA YELLOW.
- SAFRANILINE.** See RHODAMINE B.
- SAFRANINE** (Safranin T, Safranin Extra G, Safranin S, Safranin FF Extra, Safranin Conc., Safranin GGS, Safranin AG, AGT, OOF, Safranin GOO, Aniline Rose, Aniline Pink). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of diamino-phenyl and tolyl-tolazonium-chlorides, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$ and $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_4\text{Cl}$. Dyes cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, red. Used in calico printing.
- SAFRANINE AG, AGT, OOF.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE B.** Phenosafranin (*q.v.*).
- SAFRANINE B EXTRA.** Phenosafranin (*q.v.*).
- SAFRANINE CONC.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE EXTRA G.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE FF EXTRA.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE GGS.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE GOO.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE MN.** See METHYLENE VIOLET 2RA.
- SAFRANINE RAE** (Tolusafranin). Dyes tannin cotton.
- SAFRANINE S.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANINE SCARLET.** A dyestuff. It is a mixture of auramine and safranin.
- SAFRANINE T.** See SAFRANINE.
- SAFRANISOL.** Methoxy-safranin.
- SAFROL.** The methylene ester of pyrocatechol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{O.OCH}_2)$. It is found in oil of sassafras, and is obtained from red oil of camphor. Used in the place of oil of sassafras.
- SAFROSINE.** See EOSIN BN.
- SAGENITE.** A mineral. It consists of silica containing crystals of rutile.
- SAGO.** A prepared starch obtained from several varieties of palm. An artificial sago is prepared by mixing dark potato starch with a little dextrin.
- SAGROTAN.** Described as a molecular mixture of a chlor-xylenol and a chlor-cresol. An antiseptic.
- SAHLITE.** A mineral consisting of augite, and containing iron.
- SAILOR'S PEPPER.** Cubebs.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S TEA.** See MATÉ.
- ST. DENIS BLACK.** A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of *p*-phenylene-diamine with sodium polysulphides. Dyes cotton greyish-blue to black.
- ST. DENIS RED** (Dianthine, Rosopenine 4B, Trona Red, Rock Scarlet BS, Patent Rock Scarlet). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of azoxy-toluene-disazobis- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_6\text{O}_5\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes cotton red from an alkaline bath.
- ST. HELEN'S POWDER.** An explosive consisting of 92-95 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 2-3 per cent. aluminium powder, and 3-5 per cent. trinitro-toluene.
- ST. IGNATIUS BEAN.** The seed of *Strychnos ignatii*.
- ST. JOHN WORT OIL.** See OIL OF ST. JOHN WORT.
- SAIODINE** (Sajodin). The calcium salt of mono-iodo-behenic acid, $(\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_2\text{I})_2\text{Ca}$. It contains 26 per cent. of iodine, and is used medicinally as an iodine preparation.
- SAJODIN.** See SAIODINE.
- SAKÉ.** An alcoholic drink made from rice by the Japanese and Chinese. The rice is saccharified by means of *Aspergillus oryzae*, and the liquid fermented by a yeast mould called Mots. It contains 10-15 per cent. of alcohol.
- SALACETIN.** Aspirin (*q.v.*).
- SALACETOL** (Salicyl-Acetol, Salantol), Acetol-salicylic ester, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH}).\text{CO}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CO}.\text{CH}_3$. Prescribed for articular rheumatism.
- SALAD OIL.** This usually consists of olive oil, but any edible oil is called by this name.
- SALAD OIL, SUBLIME.** See SUBLIME OLIVE OIL.
- SALAERATUS.** An American baking powder, consisting of sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, and cream of tartar or tartaric acid.
- SAL ALEMBROTH.** See SALT OF ALEMBROTH.
- SAL AMMONIAC** (Salmiak, Muriate of Ammonia). Ammonium chloride, NH_4Cl .
- SALANTOL.** See SALACETOL.
- SALAZOLON.** See SALIPYRIN.
- SALENE.** A mixture of ethyl and methyl glycolic acid esters of salicylic acid. It is an oily liquid, said to be used in cases of rheumatism.
- SALENIXON.** Crude potassium sulphate, obtained in the manufacture of nitric acid.
- SALERATUS.** Potassium-hydrogen-carbonate, NaHCO_3 .
- SAL-ETHYL.** Ethyl salicylate, used in medicine.
- SALETIN.** See ASPIRIN.

- SALHYPNONE.** Benzoyl-methyl-salicylic ester, $C_6H_4O(CO.C_6H_5).CO.OCH_3$. A mild antiseptic.
- SALIBROMINE.** Methyl-dibromo-salicylate, $C_6H_3Br_2(OH)COOCH_3$. Prescribed as an antirheumatic and antipyretic.
- SALICINE RED B.** A dyestuff obtained from nitro-benzidine, salicylic acid, and β -naphthol, and sulphonating the product. Gives yellowish-red to bluish-red shades on wool.
- SALICINE RED G, 2G.** Dyestuffs similar to Salicine red B.
- SALICINE YELLOW.** A dyestuff from nitro-benzidine, and two molecules of salicylic acid. An acid mordant dye for wool.
- SALICOR.** See BLANQUETTE.
- SALICRESOL.** Creosote salicylate.
- SALICYL-ACETOL.** See SALACETOL.
- SALICYLIC ORANGE.** A dyestuff obtained from sulpho-salicylic acid by bromination. Dyes wool or silk dark golden-yellow or orange.
- SALICYLIC YELLOW.** A dyestuff obtained from sulpho-salicylic acid by nitration. Dyes wool and silk yellow.
- SALICYLSUCCINATE.** See DIASPIRIN.
- SALIFORMIN.** A salicyl derivative of hexamethylene-tetramine, $C_6H_{12}N_4.C_6H_4OH.CO.OH$. Used as an uric acid solvent, and as a genito-urinary antiseptic.
- SALIGALLOL.** Pyrogallol - disalicylate. Used externally in skin diseases.
- SALIGENIN (Saligenol).** Salicyl alcohol (o - oxy - benzyl - alcohol), $C_6H_4OH.CH_2OH$. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.
- SALIGENOL.** See SALIGENIN.
- SALIGLYCOL.** See SPIROSAL.
- SALIMENTHOL (Samol).** Menthol salicylate, $HO.C_6H_4.COOC_{10}H_{19}$. Used externally and internally as an antiseptic and as an anodyne in cases of toothache and rheumatism.
- SALINAPHTHOL.** See BETOL.
- SALIPHEN (Saliphenin).** Salicyl-*p*-phenetidine, $C_6H_4(O.C_2H_5).NH.C_6H_4(OH)CO$. Has antifebrile properties.
- SALIPHENIN.** See SALIPHEN.
- SALIPYRAZOLON.** See SALIPYRINE.
- SALIPYRINE (Salipyrzolon, Salazolon).** Antipyrine salicylate, $C_{14}H_{11}N_2O_4$. It reduces fever, and is also used for rheumatism.
- SALIT.** Bornyl salicylate, $C_{19}H_{27}O.CO.C_6H_4OH$. Prescribed in cases of rheumatism. Equal parts of Salit and olive oil are used for rubbing.
- SALITANNOL.** A condensation product of salicylic and gallic acids. A surgical antiseptic.
- SALITHYMOL.** The thymol ester of salicylic acid, $C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_3H_7).O.CO.C_6H_4OH$. An antiseptic.
- SALIVA DIASTASE.** Ptyalin, the enzyme in saliva.
- SALLY NIXON.** Fused nitre cake (acid sodium sulphate).
- SALMIK.** See SAL AMMONIAC.
- SALMON PINK.** See EOSIN ORANGE.
- SALMON RED.** The Badische Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl - urea - disazo - bi - naphthionic acid, $C_{33}H_{24}N_6O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton flesh colour to brownish-orange from a boiling alkaline bath.
- SALMON RED.** Farbwerk, Griesheim, Notzel, Istel & Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diphenyl-thiourea-bi-naphthionic acid, $C_{33}H_{24}N_6O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton orange-red.
- SALMON RED.** Berlin Aniline Co. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of methyl-benzoyl - amino - thioxylenol - azo - β - naphthylamine-disulphonic acid, $C_{26}H_{20}N_4O_8S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton direct salmon red.
- SALOCHININE.** See SALOQUININE.
- SALOCOLL.** Phenocoll salicylate, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5).NH.CO.CH_2NH_2.C_6H_4(OH).COOH$. An antirheumatic.
- SALOCRESOL.** Creosote salicylate. Used externally in erysipelas and rheumatism.
- SALOL.** Phenyl salicylate, $HO.C_6H_4.CO_2.C_6H_5$. Used in medicine as a substitute for sodium salicylate, and is also recommended as an antipyretic and antiseptic.
- SALOPHENE (Cetosalol).** Acetyl - *p* - amino - phenyl - salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH).COOC_6H_4.NH.CO.CH_3$. An antirheumatic, antineuralgic, and antiseptic.
- SALOQUININE (Salochinine).** Salicyl-quinine, $HO.C_6H_4.COOC_{20}H_{23}N_2O$. An antipyretic and antiperiodic.
- SALSEFIS.** See HELANTH.
- SAL SODA.** Soda ash.
- SALT, ABRAUM.** See ABRAUM SALTS.
- SALT, AMIDO-G.** See AMIDO-G-ACID.
- SALT, AMIDO-R.** See AMIDO-R-ACID.
- SALT, BAY.** See BAY SALT.
- SALT, BLACK.** See BLACK SALT.
- SALT, BROAD.** See BROAD SALT.
- SALT, BROMINE.** See BROMINE SALT.
- SALT, BUSH.** See BUSH SALT.
- SALT CAKE.** Crude sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4 , produced in the Leblanc soda process.
- SALT, CARLSBAD.** See CARLSBAD SALTS, ARTIFICIAL.
- SALT, CHELTENHAM.** See CHELTENHAM SALTS.
- SALT, COMMON.** Sodium chloride, $NaCl$.
- SALT, CRAB-ORCHARD.** See CRAB-ORCHARD SALT.
- SALT, CYAN.** See CYAN SALT.
- SALT, DIURETIC.** See DIURETIC SALT.
- SALT, DUNG.** See DUNG SALT.
- SALT, DUNGING.** See DUNGING SALT.
- SALT, ENGLISH.** See ENGLISH SALT.
- SALT, EPSOM.** See EPSOM SALTS.
- SALT, EVERITT'S.** See EVERITT'S SALT.
- SALT, FEBRIFUGE.** See FEBRIFUGE SALT.
- SALT, FISCHER'S.** See FISCHER'S SALT.
- SALT, FISHING.** See FISHING SALT.
- SALT, FOSSIL.** See ROCK SALT.
- SALT, FREEZING.** See FREEZING SALT.
- SALT, FREMY'S.** See FREMY'S SALT.
- SALT, FUSIBLE.** See MICROSCOPIC SALT.

- SALT, GLAUBER'S.** See GLAUBER'S SALT.
SALT, GLAZIER'S. See GLAZIER'S SALT.
SALT, GR. See GR-SALT.
SALT, GRAVY. See BURN'T SUGAR.
SALT, HAIR. See ALUNOGEN and EPSOM SALTS.
SALT, HOMBERG'S. See HOMBERG'S SALT.
SALT, HOPPER. See HOPPER SALT.
SALT, INDIGO. See INDIGO SALT.
SALT, KALLE'S. See KALLE'S SALT.
SALT, KELP. See KELP SALT.
SALT, KLEE'S. See KLEE'S SALT.
SALT, LICK. See PAN SCALE.
SALT, LISTER'S. See LISTER'S ANTI-SEPTIC.
SALT, MACQUER'S. See MACQUER'S SALT.
SALT, MAGNUS GREEN. See MAGNUS GREEN SALT.
SALT, MARIGNAC'S. See MARIGNAC'S SALT.
SALT, MICROCOSMIC. See MICROCOSMIC SALT.
SALT, MITSCHLICH'S AMMONIACAL. See MITSCHLICH'S AMMONIACAL SALT.
SALT, MOHR'S. See MOHR'S SALT.
SALT, MONSELL'S. See MONSELL'S SALT.
SALT OF ALEMBROTH (Salt of Wisdom, Sal-Alembroth). A compound of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride, $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot \text{HgCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used as a surgical dressing.
SALT OF AMBER. Succinic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})_2$.
SALT OF ENGLAND. See EPSOM SALTS.
SALT OF HARTSHORN. Ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$.
SALT OF LEMERY. Potassium sulphate, K_2SO_4 .
SALT OF LEMON. See SALT OF SORREL.
SALT OF SATURN (Sugar of Saturn). Normal lead acetate, $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, was formerly known under these names.
SALT OF SODA. Sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 .
SALT OF SORREL (Salts of Sorrel, Salts of Lemon). The two acid salts of potassium oxalate, $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{HK}$, and $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{KH}$. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, are both sold under these names, for removing ink stains.
SALT OF STEEL. Ferrous sulphate, FeSO_4 .
SALT OF TARTAR. See POTASH.
SALT OF TIN. Stannous chloride, SnCl_4 .
SALT OF URINE, FUSIBLE. See MICRO-COSMIC SALT.
SALT OF VITRIOL. See VITRIOL. SALT OF.
SALT OF WISDOM. See SALT OF ALEMBROTH.
SALT OF WORMWOOD. Potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 .
SALT, PARIS. See PARIS SALTS.
SALT PERLATE. Sodium phosphate, HN_2PO_4 .
SALTPETRE (Nitre). Potassium nitrate, KNO_3 .
SALTPETRE, AIR. See AIR SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, ARTIFICIAL. See GERMAN SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, CHILI. See CHILI SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, CONVERSION. See GERMAN SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, CUBIC. See CHILI SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE FLOUR. Minute crystals of refined saltpetre, KNO_3 , used in the manufacture of gunpowder.
SALTPETRE, GERMAN. See GERMAN SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, LIME. See LIME NITRATE.
SALTPETRE, NORWEGIAN. See AIR SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE, PERU. See CHILI SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE ROT. Calcium nitrate, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It causes the rapid disintegration of mortar.
SALTPETRE, SODA. See CHILI SALTPETRE.
SALTPETRE SUPERPHOSPHATE. A fertiliser made by mixing nitre with calcium superphosphate.
SALT, PHOSPHORUS. See MICROCOSMIC SALT.
SALT, PINAKOL. See PINAKOL SALT N.
SALT, PINK. See PINK SALT.
SALT, POLYCHREST. See POLYCHREST SALT.
SALT, POTASH. See ABRAUM SALTS.
SALT, PREPARING. See PREPARING SALT.
SALT, PRESTON. See PRESTON SALTS.
SALT, PROTEIN SILVER. See LARGIN.
SALT, R. See R-SALT.
SALT, RG. See RG-SALT.
SALT, RED. See RED SALTS.
SALT, ROCHDALE. See ROCHELLE SALT.
SALT, ROCK. See ROCK SALT.
SALT, RONOZOL. See SOZOIODOL.
SALTS. See EPSOM SALTS.
SALT, SCHÄFFER'S. See SCHÄFFER'S SALT.
SALT, SCHLIPPE'S. See SCHLIPPE'S SALT.
SALT, SCHUTZENBERGER'S. See SCHUTZENBERGER'S SALT.
SALT, SEDATIVE. See SEDATIVE SALT.
SALT, SEIGNETTE'S. See ROCHELLE SALT.
SALT, SILVER. See SILVER SALT.
SALT, SMELLING. See ENGLISH SALTS.
SALT, SMOKING. See SMOKING SALTS.
SALT, SOLAR. See SOLAR SALT.
SALT, SOLDERING. See SOLDERING SALT.
SALT, SOUBIERAN'S AMMONIACAL. See SOUBIERAN'S AMMONIACAL SALT.
SALT SPIRIT. See SPIRIT OF SALTS.
SALT, STASSFURT. See ABRAUM SALTS.
SALT, STRIPPING. See ABRAUM SALTS.
SALT, TABLE. See TABLE SALT.
SALT, TASTELESS. See TASTELESS SALTS.
SALT, TENNANT'S. See TENNANT'S SALT.
SALT, TIN. See TIN SALTS.
SALT, TRIPLE. See TRIPLE SALTS.
SALT, VEGETABLE. See VEGETABLE SALT.
SALT, VICHY. See VICHY SALT.
SALT, VINEGAR. See VINEGAR SALTS.
SALT, VOLATILE. See VOLATILE SALT.

SALT, WONDERFUL. Sodium sulphide, Na_2S .

SALUBROL. Tetrabromo-methylene-diantipyrine, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2\text{N}_4\text{Br}_4$. An antiseptic.

SALUFER. The sodium salt of hydrofluosilicic acid, Na_2SiF_6 . An antiseptic.

SALUMIN. Aluminium salicylate, $\text{Al}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}.\text{COO})_3$. An antiseptic and astringent employed in nasal and throat affections.

SALVARSAN (Hata, Kharsivan, Arsenobenzol, Arsenobillon, Ehrlich 606, Arsphenamine, Ehrlich-Hata 606, 606). Dihydroxy-diamino-arseno-benzene-dihydrochloride, $\text{HO}(\text{NH}_2.\text{HCl}).\text{C}_6\text{H}_3.\text{As}.$ As. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NH}_2.\text{HCl})\text{OH}.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It contains 31.6 per cent. arsenic, and is one of the most efficient remedies for the treatment of syphilis.

SALVARSAN, COPPER. See COPPER SALVARSAN.

SALVARSAN, NEW. See NEOSALVARSAN.

SALVARSAN, SODIUM. See SODIUM SALVARSAN.

SALVE, FROSTINE. See FROSTINE SALVE.

SAL VOLATILE. A spiritous solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ammonia, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ammonium carbonate, with oils of nutmeg and lemon (*Spiritus ammoniac aromaticus*, B.P.). Commercial ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$, is also called Sal volatile.

SALVOSAL-LITHIA. Lithium-salol-o-phosphite, the lithium salt of salo-o-phosphorous acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{O}.\text{PO}(\text{OH})(\text{OLi})).\text{COO}.\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. Used in influenza and gout.

SALZBURG VITRIOL. See MIXED VITRIOL.

SAMARSKITE. A tantalum mineral. It consists mainly of the niobates and tantalates of iron, calcium, yttrium, and cerium earths.

SAMITE. A trade name for a carborundum product. An abrasive.

SAML. A clarified butter from East Africa.

SAMOL. See SALIMENTHOL.

SAMSONITE. An explosive containing nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, potassium nitrate, wood meal, and ammonium oxalate. Used in coal mines.

SANATOGEN. A food preparation, consisting of 95 per cent. casein and 5 per cent. sodium-glycero-phosphate.

SANATOL. See CREOLINE.

SAND ACID. Hydrofluosilicic acid, H_2SiF_6 .

SANDALWOOD. See REDWOODS.

SANDALWOOD, RED. See REDWOODS.

SANDALWOOD, WHITE. The wood of *Santalum album*.

SAND CEMENT. A cement consisting of equal parts of Portland cement and sand.

SAND, CHEMICAL. See CHEMICAL SAND.

SANDEL RED. The red resinous colouring principle of Sanderswood.

SANDELWOOD. See REDWOODS.

SANDERSWOOD. See REDWOODS.

SAND, GLASS. See GLASS SAND.

SAND, GREEN. See GLAUCONITE.

SAND, IRON. See IRON SAND.

SANDIVER (Glass Gall). The scum formed on the surface of molten glass. It consists of calcium and sodium sulphates, with about one-tenth of its weight of glass.

SANDIX. See ORANGE LEAD.

SANDOC. Methyl-saccharine, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3).\text{CO}.\text{SO}_2.\text{NH}$. A sweetening substance.

SANDSCALE. Impurities formed in the pan during the concentration of brine. It consists of calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 .

SAND, SILVER. See SILVER SAND.

SAND, SLAG. See SLAG SAND.

SANDSTONE. A stone consisting of grains of sand cemented together by a cementing material, the most common being silica, carbonate of iron, and oxide of iron.

SAND, TRENT. See TRENT SAND.

SANFOIN. See ORCHIDEÉ.

SANG DE BŒUF. See ROUGE FLAMBÉ.

SANGUIAL. A preparation of blood and iron, containing 10 parts hæmoglobin, 44 parts muscle albumin, and 46 parts blood salts. Prescribed for chlorosis.

SANIDINE (Ice-Spar, Glassy Felspar). A mineral. It is a variety of Felspar (*q.v.*).

SANITAS. An aqueous liquid prepared by blowing air through warm oil of turpentine, in contact with water. It contains hydrogen peroxide and thymol, and is used as a disinfectant.

SANOCHINOL (Sanschinol). A quinine compound, said to be the product of the action of ozone upon a solution containing 4 per cent. quinine hydrochloride. It is recommended in the treatment of malaria.

SANOFORM. A disinfectant, consisting of a mixture of the disinfecting constituents of various tar oils, with calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride, in a saponified form.

SANOLEUM. A mixture of crude cresols with hydrocarbons, used in disinfecting urinals.

SANOSCENT (Camphortar). Preparations containing camphor as the main ingredient. Disinfectants.

SANOSE. A powder containing 80 per cent. pure casein and 20 per cent. albumose from white of egg.

SANSCHINOL. See SANOCHINOL.

SANSE. The residual cakes obtained from pressed Italian olives. When dried, and the oil extracted with carbon disulphide, it gives the so-called sulphocarbon oil. Used in the manufacture of green soap for use in the textile industries.

SANSE OIL. See SANSE.

SANTAL. The red colouring matter of Sanderswood.

SANTAL OIL. Oil of sandal wood.

SANTALWOOD. See REDWOODS. It contains 16 per cent. of santalin, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_5$. The extract is used to colour confectionery and liqueurs.

SANTHEOSE. Theobromine, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CN})_2.\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$.

SANTIAGO NEW YELLOWS E, K. Dye-stuffs. They are fustic preparations.

SANTONIN, CHROMO. See **CHROMO SANTONIN**.

SANTONIN, GOLDEN. See **CHROMO SANTONIN**.

SANTONIN WAFERS (Worm Wafers). Consist of cane sugar with santonin and egg albumin.

SANTORIN EARTH. A volcanic ash found in the island of Santorin. Used to convert lime into hydraulic lime.

SANTYL. Santalol salicylate, $C_6H_4(OH).COO.C_{15}H_{23}$. An oil prescribed for gonorrhoea.

SANYAN. A silk from a wild silkworm of Nigeria.

SAPAN WOOD. See **REDWOODS**.

SAPAROFORM. A solution of 3-5 per cent. of paraformaldehyde in liquid potash soap. Said to be used medicinally.

SAPENE. A liquid soap, a vehicle for medicaments.

SAP GREEN (Buckthorn Green, Vegetable Green, Bladder Green, Chinese Green, Lokas, Iris Green). The colouring matter obtained by evaporating to dryness a mixture of lime, or sometimes a little alum, and indigo carmine, with the juice of the berries of buckthorn. It is employed in China for giving green shades on silk.

SAPOCARBOL. Lysol (*q.v.*).

SAPODERMIN. A soap preparation containing about 3 per cent. of the mercury compound of casein.

SAPONIA. A German soap substitute. It is a mixture of soap, with sodium carbonate, and clayey matter.

SAPONIFICATION GLYCERIN. That glycerin obtained in stearine manufacture. Also see **DISTILLATION GLYCERIN**.

SAPONIFICATION OLEIN. See **OLEIN OF SAPONIFICATION**.

SAPONIFIED CRESOL. See **BACTEROL**.

SAPONINE. A name usually applied to the active constituent of Panama bark, which is used instead of soap, for washing and producing a lather. The term is also used for a boring and cutting oil.

SAPONITE. See **STEATITE**.

SAPPHIRE. Alumina, Al_2O_3 , coloured with metallic oxides.

SAPPHIRE, WHITE. See **WHITE SAPPHIRE**.

SAPPHIRINE. A mineral, $5MgO.6Al_2O_3.2SiO_2$.

SAPROL (Disinfection Oil). A mixture of crude cresols, hydrocarbons, and pyridine bases. Used for disinfecting lavatories.

SAP YELLOW. A vegetable dyestuff obtained from the half-ripe berries of various species of *Rhamnus*. Used in the form of a lake in painting.

SARKINE (Sarkine). Hypoxanthine, $C_5H_4N_4O$.

SARCOLITE. A mineral, $3(Ca.Na_2)O.Al_2O_3.3SiO_2$.

SARCOSINE. See **METHYL-GLYCOCOLL**.

SARD. A mineral. It is a brown variety of Chalcedony (*q.v.*).

SARDONYX. An agate containing alternating bands of red and white chalcedony.

SARKINE. See **SARCINE**.

SASSOLIN. Tuscan boric acid.

SASSY BARK (Saucy Bark). The bark of *Erythrophloe guineanse*.

SAUCY BARK. See **SASSY BARK**.

SATIN GREEN. See **CHROME GREENS**.

SATINITE. See **GYPSUM**.

SATIN SPAR. A mineral. It is a variety of Gypsum (*q.v.*). Used for making beads.

SATIN WHITE. A pigment. It consists of gypsum mixed with alumina. A mixture of calcium sulphate with aluminium sulphate is also known under this name.

SATRAPOL. A photographic developer containing mono-methyl-*p*-amino-phenol-sulphate.

SATURN RED. See **RED LEAD** and **ORANGE LEAD**.

SATURN, SALT OF. See **SALT OF SATURN**.

SATURN, SUGAR OF. See **SALT OF SATURN**.

SATURN, WATER OF. See **WATER OF SATURN**.

SAUERIN. A preparation of lactic acid bacilli.

SAUNDERSWOOD, RED. See **REDWOODS**.

SAUSSURITE. A mineral. It is impure labradorite.

SAVONADE (Texapon, Texalin, Hydralin). Liquid hexalin and methyl-hexalin soaps.

SAVORE. A preparation of milk, cereal proteins, albuminoses, and carbohydrates.

SAXIFRAGIN. An explosive mixture containing 76 per cent. barium nitrate, 2 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 22 per cent. charcoal.

SAXIN. A proprietary preparation of saccharine.

SAXOLINE. See **OZOKERINE**.

SAXON BLUE. The term is usually applied to a solution of indigo in sulphuric acid, but it is also a synonym for smalt.

SAXONITE. An explosive similar in composition to Samsonite.

SAXON VERDIGRIS. A pigment which approaches Brunswick green in composition, and is prepared by precipitating a mixture of copper sulphate and sodium chloride with milk of lime. It also contains gypsum or Vienna white.

SAXONY BLUE. See **SMALT**.

SAYAWER. See **CHAY ROOT**.

SCAGLIOLA. A stone manufactured from Keene's cement mixed with colouring matter, to which is added water containing dissolved glue or isinglass.

SCALE. Crude Scotch paraffin wax is known in commerce by this name.

SCALE, COPPER. See **COPPER SCALE**.

SCALOL. A photographic developer containing methyl-*p*-amino-phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)(NH.CH_3)$, as the active constituent.

SCAMMONY EXTRACT. See EXTRACT OF SCAMMONY.

SCANDIA. Scandium oxide, Sc_2O_3 .

SCAPOLITE (Paranthine). A mineral, $4CaO.3Al_2O_3.6SiO_2$, or $2Na_2O.Al_2O_3.9SiO_2$, with chlorine and calcium tungstate.

SCARLET B. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.

SCARLET 3B, 3R, 4R. Varieties of Biebrich Scarlet (*q.v.*).

SCARLET EC. See BIEBRICH SCARLET.

SCARLET F. See NEW COCCINE.

SCARLET G. See PONCEAU R.

SCARLET GR (Scarlet R, Orange N, Orange L, Brilliant Orange R, Xylidine Orange). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo- β -naphthol-monosulphonic acid, $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes wool yellowish-red from an acid bath.

SCARLET GT. A dyestuff obtained from *p*-toluidine and β -naphthol-sulphonic acid.

SCARLET J, JJ. See EOSIN BN.

SCARLET OOO. See CROCEINE 3BX.

SCARLET R. See SCARLET GR.

SCARLET 2R. See CARMINAPH GARNET.

SCARLET 5R. See PONCEAU 5R.

SCARLET 6R (Ponceau 6R, Amaranth). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *p*-sulpho-naphthalene-azo- β -naphthol-trisulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{10}N_2O_{12}S_4Na$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

SCARLET S. See FAST PONCEAU 2B.

SCARLET CORNS. See KERMES.

SCARLET FOR COTTON. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Chrysoidine with Safranine.

SCARLET FOR SILK. See FAST RED B.

SCARLET LAKE. A pigment. It is a carmine lake with a scarlet hue, which is imparted to it by mixture with vermilion.

SCARLET OCHRE. See INDIAN RED.

SCARLET PHOSPHORUS (Schenk's Phosphorus). Obtained by heating 70 parts phosphorus with 30 parts phosphorus tribromide, PBr_3 .

SCARLET RED. See IODINE RED and BIEBRICH SCARLET.

SCARLET SPIRIT (Bowl Spirit). A Tin Spirit (*q.v.*), used by wool dyers for producing cochineal scarlet.

SCARLET VERMILION (Extract of Vermilion, Chinese Vermilion, Orange Vermilion, Field's Orange Vermilion). Varieties of vermilion, see CINNABAR.

SCATOLE (Skatole). Methyl-indole, $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)(NH)CH$.

SCHAEFFER'S ACID (Baum's Acid, Armstrong Acid). 1:2- α -Naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{10}H_7(OH)(SO_3H)$, also 2:4- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid.

SCHAEFFER'S SALT. The sodium salt of 2:4- β -naphthol-sulphonic acid.

SCHEELE'S ACID. A 4 per cent. solution of hydrocyanic acid, HCN .

SCHÉELE'S GREEN (Mineral Green, Swedish Green). A pigment consisting of copper arsenite, $CuHAsO_3$.

SCHÉELETINE (Scheelinite). A tungstate of lead, $PbWO_4$.

SCHHEELINITE. See SCHÉELETINE.

SCHHEELITE. See TUNGSTENITE.

SCHIEBLER'S REAGENT. Sodium-phospho-tungstate, obtained by dissolving 100 grams sodium tungstate and 70 grams sodium phosphate in 500 c.c. water, and acidifying with nitric acid. Used as a testing reagent for alkaloids.

SCHIEDERITE. A mixture of trinitro-naphthalene and ammonium nitrate. An explosive.

SCHENK'S PHOSPHORUS. See SCARLET PHOSPHORUS.

SCHIFF'S REAGENTS. (1) Consists of a solution of rosaniline hydrochloride, decolorised by sulphur dioxide, and is used to test for aldehydes. (2) Furfuraldehyde and hydrochloric acid, employed for testing for urea. (3) Concentrated sulphuric acid, followed by ammonia, a test for cholesterol.

SCHILLERSPAR (Bastite). A mineral. It is an alteration product of Enstatite or Bronzite.

SCHIMOSE. See LYDDITE.

SCHIST, MICA. See MICA SCHIST.

SCHLEMPPE. Beet sugar waste. It is the thick brown liquor remaining after the extraction of all possible sugar. It is also called Vinsasse.

SCHLIPPE'S SALT. Sodium-thio-antimonate, $Na_3SbS_4.9H_2O$. Used for the preparation of golden sulphide of antimony.

SCHNAPPS. German potato spirit, an alcoholic liquor.

SCHNEIDERITE. An explosive. It contains 88 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 11 per cent. dinitro-naphthalene, and 1 per cent. resin. Used for high explosive shells.

SCHNITZER'S GREEN. A pigment similar to Arnaudon's green, except that crystallised sodium phosphate is used instead of ammonium phosphate in its preparation.

SCHOELLKOPF'S ACIDS. α -Naphthol-disulphonic acid (1:4:8), and α -naphthylamine-sulphonic acid (1:8).

SCHOENITE (Schonite). Potassium-magnesium sulphate, $K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.6H_2O$. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

SCHOLLOPPF ACID. See SCHOEELLKOPF'S ACIDS.

SCHONITE. See SCHOENITE.

SCHORL. A black tourmaline.

SCHORLOMITE. A mineral, $Ca(Ti.Fe).SiO_3$.

SCHORL ROCK. An aggregate of black tourmaline and quartz.

SCHULTZE'S REAGENTS. (1) Phospho-antimonic acid, made from sodium phosphate and antimony pentachloride, an alkaloidal reagent. (2) Consists of 25 parts dry zinc chloride, 8 parts potassium iodide, 8½ parts water, and iodine. It gives a blue colour with cellulose.

SCHULTZE'S SMOKELESS POWDER. Consists of 62 per cent. nitro-lignin, 2 per cent. potassium nitrate, 26 per cent. barium nitrate, 5 per cent. vaseline, and 3½ per cent. starch.

SCHUTZENBERGER'S SALT. Sodium hydrosulphite, NaHSO_2 .

SCHWALZITE. A mineral. It is a mercury tetrahedrite.

SCHWEINFURTH GREEN. See EMERALD GREEN.

SCHWEITZER'S REAGENT. A solution of copper hydrate, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$, in strong ammonia. A solvent for cellulose.

SCILLIN. See SCILLIPICRIN.

SCILLIPICRIN (Scillotoxin, Scillin). Commercial names for pharmaceutical preparations of squill, the fleshy bulb of *Urginea scilla*.

SCILLOTOXIN. See SCILLIPICRIN.

SCOLECITE. A mineral, $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SCOPOLAMINE. Hyoscyne, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$, an alkaloid.

SCOPOMORPHINE. A sterilised solution containing, per c.c., 0.0006 gram Euscopal (*q.v.*) and 0.015 gram morphine hydrochloride.

SCORODITE (Pitticite). A mineral, $\text{FeAsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SCORPION OIL. See OIL OF SCORPIONS.

SCOTCH FOUNDRY PIG. A pig iron made for foundry purposes from Scotch clay-band or black-band ores. It usually contains from 0.7-1 per cent. phosphorus, and 2.5 per cent. silicon.

SCOTCH PEBBLES. Agates, found chiefly in Forfarshire and Perthshire.

SCOTCH SODA. Impure sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 .

SCOTT'S CEMENT. A cement prepared from feebly hydraulic limes, by the addition of 5 per cent. plaster of Paris, and grinding.

SCOTT'S DRESSING. Compound ointment of mercury.

SCURF, IRON. See IRON SCURF.

SEALING WAX. Made from shellac, turpentine, and vermilion. Other varieties contain beeswax and rosin, the rosin being sometimes replaced by shellac, and various colouring matters are used.

SEA SILK. Silk found in tufts protruding from the shells of a mollusc, *Pinna nobilis*.

SEBASTINE. A dynamite explosive.

SECALINE. Trimethyl-amine, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{N}$.

SECONDARY VERMILION. A pigment. It is vermilion mixed with heavy spar.

SECURITE. A safety explosive for mines. It is a mixture of 26 per cent. *m*-dinitro-benzene and 74 per cent. ammonium nitrate. It sometimes contains dinitro-naphthalene and potassium nitrate.

SEDAN BLUE. See SOLUBLE BLUE.

SEDASPIRIN. A compound formed from acetyl-salicylic acid (aspirin) and bromine. A medicinal preparation.

SEDATIN. See VALERYDINE.

SEDATIVE SALT. Boric acid, H_3BO_3 .

SEDEFF. An effervescent preparation containing opium, bismuth, and digestive ferments.

SEED-LAC. Stick-lac, after washing free

from the colouring matter soluble in water. See LAC and LAC-DYE.

SEED, KOLA. See KOLA NUT.

SEED, KOMBÉ. See KOMBÉ ARROW POISON.

SEEDS, MEXICO. See MEXICO SEEDS.

SEED, TOOTHACHE. See TOOTHACHE SEED.

SEIDLITZ POWDER (Effervescent Treated Soda Powder). Consists of 3 parts rochelle salt with 1 part sodium bicarbonate in the blue paper, and 1 part tartaric acid in the white paper.

SEIDLITZ POWDER, DOUBLE. Contains a double dose of rochelle salt.

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. See ROCHELLE SALT.

SELENYHYDRIC ACID. See SELENIETTED HYDROGEN.

SELENIETTED HYDROGEN (Seleniuretted Hydrogen, Hydroselenic Acid, Selenhydic Acid, Selenion Hydride). Hydrogen selenide, H_2Se .

SELENITE. Crystals of gypsum, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in optical instruments.

SELENIURETTED HYDROGEN. See SELENIETTED HYDROGEN.

SELENOXENE. Dimethyl-selenophene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Se}$.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR. See FLOUR, SELF-RAISING.

SELLAITE. Native magnesium fluoride, MgF_2 .

SELTZERS. Usually consist of 25 parts sodium carbonate, 5 parts sodium chloride, 6 parts sodium sulphate, and 1,000 parts water.

SELWYNITE. Yellow Ochre (*q.v.*).

SEMINOSE. Mannose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, a sugar.

SEMI-OPAL. An impure opaque opal. See OPAL.

SEMI-STEEL. A metal having properties between cast iron and cast steel. Used for filter-press plates.

SEMI-WATER GAS. A gaseous fuel produced by blowing air and steam through red hot coke or other material. It contains from 16-20 per cent. carbon monoxide, 8-19 per cent. hydrogen, 1-3 per cent. methane, 5-11 per cent. carbon dioxide, and 50-60 per cent. nitrogen. See DOWSON GAS and PRODUCER GAS.

SENARMONTITE. See ANTIMONY BLOOM.

SENECA OIL. A name given to American petroleum, used in medicine.

SENEGA. The dried rhizome and roots of *Polygala senega*.

SENEGAL GUM. A darker variety of gum acacia than white sennaar gum.

SENEGIN. See STRUTHIN.

SENGITE. An American explosive. It has a guncotton base and is similar to Tonite (*q.v.*), except that sodium nitrate replaces barium nitrate. The name "sengite" is derived from the initial letters of "substituted explosive, no glycerin," and the ending of the word dynamite.

SENNÁ. The dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*.

SENNAAR GUM. See **SUAKIN GUM.**
SENNATIN. A preparation containing the water-soluble principle of senna leaves.
SENNAX. A preparation containing the water-soluble glucosides of senna leaves.
SENSITOL, RED and GREEN. The German Pinacyanol and Pinaverdol (*q.v.*).
SEPIA. A brownish-black pigment derived from the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish. Used as water colour.
SEPIA, ROMAN. See **ROMAN SEPIA.**
SEPIA, WARM. See **WARM SEPIA.**
SEPIOLITE. See **MEERSCHAUM.**
SEPTICIDIN. The active principle of a serum used for swine fever.
SEPTOFORM. A condensation product of formaldehyde with members of the terpene, naphthalene, and phenol groups. The chief one is dioxynaphthyl-methane, $(C_{10}H_7O)_2CH_2$. It is germicidal, and is used in veterinary practice.
SEPTRACOL. A double salt of silver and dimethyl-amino-methyl-acridine. A powerful antiseptic.
SERGE BLUE. A lower quality of Soluble Blue (*q.v.*).
SERICINE (Silk Size, Silk Rubber). The gum surrounding the silk from the silk spinner. See **CUTE.**
SERICITE. A mineral. It consists of flaky muscovite.
SERICOSE. Cellulose acetate, used for making artificial silk and dope.
SERPENTINE. A mineral. It is a rock consisting mainly of a hydrous magnesium silicate, $Mg_3Si_2O_5H_2 + H_2O$, with more or less iron.
SERUM-CASEIN. See **GLOBULIN.**
SESAMÉ OIL, GERMAN. See **GERMAN SE-AMÉ OIL.**
SETOCYANINE (Brilliant Glacier Blue). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of diethyl-diamino-*o*-chloro-phenyl-ditolyl-carbinol, $C_{21}H_{23}N_2Cl$. Dyes silk and tanned cotton greenish-blue.
SETOGLAUCINE. See **VICTORIA GREEN 3B.**
SETOPALINE. A triphenyl-methane dyestuff closely related to Erioglaucine A.
SEYBERTITE. A mineral, $6(Fe.Ca)O.9(Fe.Mn)_2O_3.SiO_2$.
SHALE MOTOR SPIRIT. See **SHALE SPIRIT.**
SHALE NAPHTHA. See **SHALE SPIRIT.**
SHALE OIL. The tarry oil obtained by the distillation of certain bituminous shales. It contains unsaturated hydrocarbons.
SHALE SPIRIT (Shale Naphtha, Shale Motor Spirit). A spirit obtained from Scotch shale, by treating the distillate from the shale with sulphuric acid and caustic soda, and redistilling. Used as a substitute for turpentine, and as a motor spirit. It consists chiefly of paraffins and olefines.
SHANGHAI OIL. A variety Colza Oil (*q.v.*).
SHARPS. See **BRAN.**

SHEA BUTTER (Bambuk Butter). The fat from the seeds of *Brassica parkii*.
SHEAR STEEL. Blister Steel (*q.v.*) which has been sheared, reheated, and rolled into bars, to render it more homogeneous.
SHEET-LAC. See **LAC.**
SHELLITE. An explosive. It is a mixture of ammonium perchlorate and paraffin wax.
SHELL-LAC (Shellac). See **LAC.**
SHERWOOD OIL. See **PETROLEUM ETHER.**
SHIKIMOLE. Safrole, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, the chief constituent of oil of sassafras.
SHIMOSE. See **LYDDITE.**
SHIMOSITE. A Japanese explosive, the chief constituent of which is picric acid.
SHOEMAKER'S BLACK. Ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4$.
SHOEMAKER'S PASTE. A paste made by allowing the gluten from flour to putrefy, rolling it out thin, and making it into a paste. Used for securing leather to leather, paper, or other material.
SHOT METAL (Bullet Metal). An alloy of lead with not more than 3 per cent. of arsenic.
SIBERIAN RUBY. See **RUBELLITE.**
SICCATIVE. Manganese borate, MnB_4O_7 . Used as a siccativ mixed with linseed oil and resin, for impregnating leather.
SICILY OIL. Inferior olive oil.
SICOID. See **CELLON.**
SIDERAZOTE. A mineral, Fe_3N_2 , of volcanic origin.
SIDERINE YELLOW. A basic chromate of iron, used to a small extent as a water colour, and mixed with water-glass as a paint.
SIDERITE. See **CHALYBITE.**
SIDERO CEMENT. A cement in which iron ores are wholly or partly substituted for the clay.
SIDONAL. See **UROL.**
SIDONAL, NEW. A mixture of quinic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)_4COOH$, and its anhydride.
SIEMEN'S GAS. See **PRODUCER GAS.**
SIENNA. A pigment. It consists of hydrated oxide of iron, mixed with a little manganese, and clay.
SIENNA, AMERICAN. See **BURNT SIENNA** and **INDIAN RED.**
SIENNA, BURNT. See **BURNT SIENNA.**
SIGMAFORM. See **XEROFORM.**
SILBEROL. Silver-phenol-sulphonate, $C_6H_4(OH)SO_3Ag$. An antiseptic used in the treatment of gonorrhoea and ophthalmic inflammation.
SILENT SPIRIT. See **SPIRITS OF WINE.**
SILESIA POWDER. An explosive. It is a mixture of 75 per cent. potassium chlorate, with pure or nitrated resin, and a little castor oil.
SILEX (Silica). Silicon dioxide, SiO_2 .
SILICA. See **SILEX.**
SILICA GLASS. See **VITREOSIL.**
SILICA, HYDROUS. See **OPAL.**
SILICATED SOAP. A soap to which water-glass (sodium silicate), has been added. A detergent.

- SILICATE ORE.** A zinc ore. It is a mixture of Hemimorphite and Smithsonite.
- SILICEOUS CALAMINE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated ortho-silicate of zinc.
- SILICEOUS SINTER.** See GEYSERITE.
- SILICIC ETHER.** Ethyl - *o* - silicate, $(C_2H_5)_2SiO_4$.
- SILICO-BRONZE.** Bronze containing a small amount of silicon. Used for telegraph and telephone wires.
- SILICON COPPER.** An alloy of copper with 12 per cent. silicon.
- SILICON-EISEN** (Silicon Pig). A pig iron containing from 5-15 per cent. silicon.
- SILICON PIG.** See SILICON-EISEN.
- SILICON STEEL.** A steel made by melting steel and ferro-silicon in crucibles.
- SILICO-TITANIUM.** A titanium-silicon alloy used in the steel industry.
- SILINE.** A compound of hexamethylenetetramine, citric acid, and silicic acid. Used in uric acid troubles.
- SILITONITE.** See FRANKONITE.
- SILK BLUE.** See SOLUBLE BLUE.
- SILK, CASEIN.** See CASEIN SILK.
- SILK, COLLODION.** See COLLODION SILK.
- SILK, CORN.** See CORN SILK.
- SILK, CUPRAMMONIUM.** See CUPRAMMONIUM SILK.
- SILK, ERI.** See ERI SILK.
- SILK, FLOSS.** See FLOSS SILK.
- SILK, GELATIN.** See VANDURA SILK.
- SILK GREEN.** See CHROME GREENS.
- SILK GREY.** An azine dyestuff obtained by oxidising the product of the interaction of dimethyl- or diethyl-phenosafraanine and formaldehyde. Dyes silk from an acid bath.
- SILK GUM.** See CUTE and SERICINE.
- SILK, LEHNER.** See LEHNER SILK.
- SILK, METEOR.** See GLANZSTOFF.
- SILK, MUGA.** See MUGA SILK.
- SILK RUBBER.** See CUTE and SERICINE.
- SILK, SEA.** See SEA SILK.
- SILK, SIRIUS.** See GLANZSTOFF.
- SILK SIZE.** See CUTE and SERICINE.
- SILK, TASAR.** See TUSSAR SILK.
- SILK, TUSSAR.** See TUSSAR SILK.
- SILK, VANDURA.** See VANDURA SILK.
- SILK, VISCOSE.** See VISCOSE SILK.
- SILK WADDING.** The waste from the spinning of silk.
- SILK, WEIGHTED.** See WEIGHTED SILK.
- SILLIMANITE.** A mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium, $Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$.
- SIL-O-CEL.** A brand of kieselguhr, also a heat insulator made from kieselguhr.
- SILOXICON.** A fireproof material and a resistant to the action of acids and alkalis. It is made by heating powdered silica with a small quantity of carbon in the electric furnace, the composition approximating to Si_2C_2O . It is produced with silicon carbide in the carborundum furnace. Employed alone, or with binding materials, for making crucibles or muffles.
- SILOXIDE.** A mixture of silica with a little titanium, or zirconium oxide.
- SILUMIN.** An aluminium-silicon alloy containing 12 per cent. silicon.
- SILUMINITE.** An electric insulator consisting of 75 per cent. of mineral matter (asbestos, calcium silicate, and aluminium silicate), with pitch as the binding material.
- SILUNDUM.** A product similar to carborundum. Articles, such as crucibles and tubes, are made by shaping pieces of graphite, embedding them in carborundum, and subjecting them to the action of silicon vapour at high temperatures in the electric furnace. It has a high electrical resistance, and is used for making electrodes.
- SILVER, BLACK.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER, CHINESE.** See CHINESE SILVER.
- SILVER COPPER GLANCE.** See STROHMEYERITE.
- SILVER, CREDE'S.** See COLLARGOL.
- SILVER, DEAD.** See DEAD SILVER.
- SILVER, EPITHOL.** See EPITHOL GOLD and SILVER.
- SILVER, FROSTED.** See DEAD SILVER.
- SILVER, GERMAN.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER GLANCE.** See ARGENTITE.
- SILVER GRAIN.** The cochineal insect killed in an oven at three months old is called silver grain.
- SILVER GREY.** A Bohme dyestuff. It contains extracts of logwood and redwood, together with a chrome and iron mordant. Also see SLATE GREY and ZINC GREY.
- SILVER, HORN.** See HORN SILVER.
- SILVER, HOWARD'S.** See HOWARD'S SILVER.
- SILVER ICHTHYOL.** See ICHTHARGAN.
- SILVERITE.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER METAL.** See ALUMINIUM SILVER.
- SILVER METHYLENE BLUE.** The silver salt of methylene blue. A germicide.
- SILVER, NEVADA.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER, NICKEL.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER, NITROSYL.** See NITROSYL SILVER.
- SILVEROID.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER ORE, BRITTLE.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER ORE, DARK RED.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER ORE, RED.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER ORE, RUBY.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER ORE, VITREOUS.** See ARGENTITE.
- SILVER, OXIDISED.** Silver covered with a thin film of sulphide, by immersion in a solution obtained by boiling sulphur with potash.
- SILVER, PERU.** See CHINESE SILVER.
- SILVER, POTOSI.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER, RUBY.** See PYRARGYRITE.
- SILVER-SALT.** Pure sodium-anthraquinone-mono-sulphonate, obtained in alizarin manufacture.
- SILVER SAND.** Quartz sand.
- SILVER SOLDER.** An alloy of 1 part silver, 8 parts copper, and 8 parts zinc.
- SILVER SOLDER, GERMAN.** See GERMAN SILVER SOLDER.
- SILVER, TELLURIUM.** See HESSITE.

- SILVER, VICTORIA.** See GERMAN SILVER.
SILVER, VIRGINIA. See GERMAN SILVER.
SILVER WHITE. See FLAKE WHITE.
SIMETITE. Sicilian amber of wine-red to garnet-red colour.
SIMILOR. A rich-coloured brass containing 3 parts zinc and 16 parts copper.
SINAMINE. Allyl-cyanamide, $C_4H_6O_2$.
SINAPOLINE. Diallyl-urea, $(C_3H_5NH)_2CO$.
SINCALINE. See CHOLINE.
SINETIDE. See IODOLYSIN.
SINGER'S ELECTRIC CEMENT. A cement for fixing glass to brass. It contains 20 parts resin, 4 parts beeswax, 4 parts red ochre, and 1 part plaster of Paris.
SINGLE MURIATE OF TIN. An acid solution of stannous chloride, used as a mordant.
SINIGRIN. Potassium myronate, $KC_{10}H_{16}NSO_8$. A constituent of black mustard seed.
SINISTRIN. See HELENIN.
SINODOR. A basic magnesium acetate, containing an excess of magnesium hydrate. Used for disinfecting purposes.
SINOPSIS. See INDIAN RED.
SINTER, SILICEOUS. See GEYSERITE.
SIPEIRA. Bebeeru bark.
SIPYLITE. A mineral, $(Y.Er)NbO_4$, with cerium.
SIRIUS SILK. See GLANZSTOFF.
SIRIUS YARN. See GLANZSTOFF.
SIROLINE. Consists of 10 parts thiocoll and 140 parts orange syrup. Given internally for whooping cough and colds.
SISTOMENSIN. A preparation containing luteolipoid, a chemical substance isolated from corpus luteum. Recommended as a haemostatic.
SITOGEN. A malt preparation.
SIZE. Usually consists of a starch solution containing small amounts of tallow or oil, and China clay or French chalk.
SIZE, GILDER'S. See GILDER'S SIZE.
SIZE, GOLD. See GOLD SIZE.
SIZE, SILK. See CUTE and SERICINE.
SKATOLE. See SCATOLE.
SKIN AND LEATHER MEALS (Nitrogenous Fertiliser). A fertiliser little used, consisting of trimmings and waste ground to a meal. It is sold under the name of nitrogenous fertiliser, and contains from 4-6 per cent. of nitrogen.
SKIN WOOL. The wool obtained from slaughtered sheep.
SKOKIAN. See KALI.
SKUTTERUDITE. A mineral. It is cobalt triarsenide, $CoAs_3$.
SKY BLUE. See IMMEDIATE PURE BLUE, WILLOW BLUE, and CÉRULEUM.
SLAG, BASIC. See BASIC SLAG.
SLAG, BELGIAN. See BASIC SLAG.
SLAG, BLAST FURNACE. See BLAST FURNACE SLAG.
SLAG CEMENT. See EISEN-PORTLAND CEMENT.
SLAG CEMENT, PASSOW'S. See PASSOW'S SLAG CEMENT.
SLAG, HAMMER. See HAMMER SLAG.
SLAG SAND. Blast furnace slag is run out of the furnace to fall into a running stream of water, when it is broken up into a fine sand.
SLAG, THOMAS. See BASIC SLAG.
SLAG WOOL (Mineral Cotton). Blast furnace slag (essentially a glass composed of silicates of aluminium and calcium), which has had air blown through it. It resembles spun glass, and is used for packing steam pipes.
SLAKED LIME. Calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$.
SLATE. A mineral. It is a silicate of aluminium and magnesium.
SLATE GREY (Stone Grey, Silver Grey, Mineral Grey). Grey pigments obtained by grinding and levigating special kinds of grey slate, which occur in Germany. Used as priming paint, and for the preparation of putty. They are imitated by mixtures of white clay, blacks, ochres, and ultramarine.
SLOELINE. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
SLOELINE RS, BS. See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.
SMALT (Saxony Blue, Saxon Blue, King's Blue, Royal Blue, Zaffer, Zaffre, Bleu D'Azure, Bleu de Saxe, Azure Blue). A potash glass containing oxide of cobalt. It is prepared by mixing zaffre (cobalt oxide) with powdered quartz and potassium carbonate and heating. The resulting product is a double silicate of cobalt and potassium, containing about 6 per cent. cobalt oxide. Used as a pigment. Ash blue and pale smalt are finer qualities of smalt. Also see COBALT BLUE.
SMALT F, M, O. Varieties of smalt. (F = fine, M = medium, and O = ordinary).
SMALTINE (Smaltite, Arsenical Cobalt). A mineral. It is cobalt arsenide, $CoAs_2$. Used for the preparation of smalt.
SMALTITE. See SMALTINE.
SMALT, PALE. See SMALT.
SMALT, STREWING. See STREWING SMALT.
SMARAGDGREEN. See BRILLIANT GREEN.
SMELLING SALTS. See ENGLISH SALT.
SMITHSONITE. A mineral. See CALAMINE.
SMOKE BLUE. A Bohme dyestuff. It contains logwood extract and a chrome mordant.
SMOKELESS DIAMOND POWDER. A 33-grain powder consisting of insoluble nitro-cellulose, with 15 per cent. metallic nitrates, 6 per cent. charcoal, and 3 per cent. vaseline.
SMOKING SALTS. Impure hydrochloric acid.
SMOKY QUARTZ. A brown variety of Quartz (q.v.).

SNAKE ROOT. Senega root.

SNAKE STONE (Water-of-Ayr Stone). A Scotch stone used for rubbing down the surfaces of other stones, and copper plates.

SNOW WHITE. See **BARIUM WHITE**, **ZINC WHITE**, and **OIL WHITE**.

SNUFF, WHITE. See **WHITE SNUFF**.

SOAMIN. See **ATOXYL**.

SOAP. Metallic or inorganic salts of fatty acids.

SOAP, ACID. See **ACID SOAPS**.

SOAP BALSAM. Soap liniment.

SOAP BARK. A bark employed for washing and cleaning printed goods.

SOAP, CASTILE. See **CASTILE SOAP**.

SOAP-CLAY. See **BENTONITE**.

SOAP, CREOSOL. See **CREOSOL SOAP**.

SOAP, CURD. See **CURD SOAP**.

SOAP, DRY. See **SOAP POWDERS**.

SOAP, ESCHWEG. See **ESCHWEG SOAPS**.

SOAP, FORMALDEHYDE. See **FORMALIN SOAPS**.

SOAP, FORMALIN. See **FORMALIN SOAP**.

SOAP, GLASS-MAKER'S. See **GLASS-MAKER'S SOAP**.

SOAP, GLYCERIN. See **TRANSPARENT SOAPS**.

SOAP, ISO. See **ISO SOAP**.

SOAP, LINSEED OIL. See **LINSEED OIL SOAP**.

SOAP, MARINE. See **MARINE SOAP**.

SOAP, MARSEILLES. See **MARSEILLES SOAP**.

SOAP, METAL. See **METAL SOAPS**.

SOAP, MOTTLED. See **MOTTLED SOAPS**.

SOAP, MOUNTAIN. See **STEATITE**.

SOAP POWDERS (Dry Soaps, Washing Powders). Usually consist of soap and soda ash, sometimes with the addition of fillers. Often 1 per cent. of turpentine is present, and occasionally sal-ammoniac is added.

SOAP, SILICATED. See **SILICATED SOAP**.

SOAP, SOFT. This is usually a potash soap of linseed oil or oleine, but cottonseed, colza, sesame, palm, or fish oil is often used.

SOAP, SPANISH. See **SPANISH SOAP**.

SOAP, STARKEY'S. See **STARKEY'S SOAP**.

SOAPSTONE. See **STEATITE**.

SOAP, TRANSPARENT. See **TRANSPARENT SOAPS**.

SOAP, VENICE. See **VENICE SOAP**.

SOCALOID (Zanaloïn). Aloin from Socotrine or Zanzibar aloes.

SODA. Sodium carbonate and bicarbonate are both known by this term.

SODA ASH. Practically anhydrous sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 .

SODA BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Made with 6 lbs. copper sulphate, 2 lbs. caustic soda, and 50 gallons water. See **BORDEAUX MIXTURE**.

SODA, CAUSTIC. See **CAUSTIC SODA**.

SODA, CHLORINATED. See **EAU DE JAVELLE**.

SODA CRYSTALS (Washing Soda, Washing Crystals). Sodium carbonate, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SODA FELSPAR. See **ALBITE** and **OLIGOCLASE**.

SODA GLASS. A glass which has silicate of soda as its main constituent.

SODA GLASS, SOLUBLE. See **SOLUBLE GLASS**.

SODA GREENS. Pigments. They are arsenic greens, obtained by neutralising the mother liquor containing white arsenic, acetic acid, and dissolved emerald green, which is produced in the preparation of the latter with sodium carbonate. If the neutralisation is carried out with milk of lime, "lime-arsenic greens" are produced.

SODALITE. A mineral. It is a silicate and chloride of sodium and aluminium, $3(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{NaCl}$.

SODA LYE. Obtained by boiling a solution of sodium carbonate with slaked lime.

SODA NITRE. See **CHILI SALTPETRE**.

SODA-OLEIN. A sulphonated castor oil.

SODA, PHENOL. See **PHENOL SODA**.

SODA POWDERS. (*Pulveres effervescens B.P.*) They contain 33 grains sodium bicarbonate and 25 grains tartaric acid.

SODA PULP. Wood pulp obtained by means of caustic soda.

SODA, SALT OF. See **SALT OF SODA**.

SODA SALTPETRE. See **CHILI SALTPETRE**.

SODA, SCOTCH. See **SCOTCH SODA**.

SODA, TARTRATED. See **ROCHELLE SALT**.

SODA ULTRAMARINE. See **ULTRAMARINE**.

SODA, VEGETABLE. See **VEGETABLE SODA**.

SODA, WASHING. See **SODA CRYSTALS**.

SODA WASTE. See **ALKALI WASTE**.

SODA WATER GLASS. A mixture of sodium silicates.

SODIFORMASAL. See **FORMASAL**.

SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE FORMALDEHYDE. See **HYDROSULPHITE**.

SODIUM MICA. See **PARAGONITE**.

SODIUM MURIATE. See **MURIATE OF SODA**.

SODIUM PERMUTITE. A sodium zeolite, made artificially.

SODIUM SALVARSAN. Prepared by precipitating a solution of salvarsan in aqueous caustic soda.

SODIUM STANNITE. Sodium chloride, caustic soda, sodium nitrate, and tin, are heated together to obtain a dry powder, which is called sodium stannite. Used in dyeing and calico printing.

SODIUM VERONAL. See **VERONAL SODIUM**.

SOD OIL. See **DÉGRAS**.

SOFT SOAPS. See **SOAP, SOFT**.

SOFT SOLDER. Usually consists of 4 parts tin, 2 parts cadmium, and 2 parts lead.

SOILIME. A lime residue from cyanamide manufacture. It contains 50 per cent. of lime.

SOLARGENTUM. A compound of silver and gelatin, containing from 10-23 per cent. of silver in a colloidal form. Used in medicine.

- SOLAR OIL.** The name given to various hydrocarbons obtained as by-products in the treatment of brown coal tar in paraffin works. It has a sp. gr. above 0.850, but not exceeding 0.880, and a flash-point not below 176° F.
- SOLAR OIL, LIGHT.** A fraction of Russian petroleum distillation, of sp. gr. 0.885-0.895, and flashing at 136° C. A burning oil.
- SOLAR SALT.** Salt (sodium chloride) obtained by the evaporation of seawater by sunshine.
- SOLAR STEARIN.** Lard stearin.
- SOLAZZI JUICE.** A variety of liquorice in sticks.
- SOLDER, ALUMINIUM.** See ALUMINIUM SOLDER.
- SOLDER, BLACK.** See BLACK SOLDER.
- SOLDER, BRASS.** See BRASS SOLDERS.
- SOLDER, BRONZING.** See BRONZING SOLDER.
- SOLDER, BUTTON.** See BUTTON SOLDER.
- SOLDER, COARSE.** Usually consists of 2 parts lead and 1 part tin.
- SOLDER, COMMON.** Contains equal parts of lead and tin.
- SOLDER, FINE.** Consists of 2 parts tin and 1 part lead.
- SOLDER, GERMAN SILVER.** See GERMAN SILVER SOLDER.
- SOLDER, GOLD.** See GOLD SOLDER.
- SOLDER, HARD.** See HARD SOLDER.
- SOLDERING ACID.** Hydrochloric acid, HCl.
- SOLDERING PASTES.** Various. Many consist of tallow and rosin, sometimes with the addition of sal ammoniac.
- SOLDERING POWDERS.** Various. Many consist of rosin only, whilst others contain rosin, sal ammoniac, and zinc sulphate, or rosin, sal ammoniac, and borax.
- SOLDERING SALT.** Ammonium and zinc chlorides.
- SOLDERING SOLUTION.** A solution of zinc chloride. Also see GAUQUIN'S FLUID and MÜLLER'S FLUID.
- SOLDER, PLUMBER'S.** See BUTTON SOLDER.
- SOLDER, SILVER.** See SILVER SOLDER.
- SOLDER, SOFT.** See SOFT SOLDER.
- SOLDER, WHITE.** See BUTTON SOLDER.
- SOLDIS.** A di-infectant containing phenolic and cresylic bodies. It is miscible with water.
- SOLENE.** See PETROLEUM ETHER.
- SOLENITE.** An explosive. It is an Italian smokeless powder, and contains 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 40 per cent. "insoluble" and 30 per cent. "soluble" nitro-cellulose.
- SOLFERINO.** See MAGENTA.
- SOLID ALCOHOL.** A soapy mass containing about 20 per cent. water, 20 per cent. sodium stearate, and 60 per cent. alcohol.
- SOLID AMMONIA.** Prepared by adding to a mixture of from 3-5 parts sodium stearate (dissolved in 10 parts aqueous ammonia, or 80 per cent. spirits of wine), about 85-90 parts ammonia solution, containing 25-33 per cent. ammonia, NH_3 .
- SOLID BLUE 2R, B.** See INDULINE, SOLUBLE.
- SOLID CRESOL.** See PARALYSOL.
- SOLID GREEN.** See DINITROSOERESORCIN and MALACHITE GREEN.
- SOLID GREEN G.** See GALLANILIC GREEN.
- SOLID GREEN J, JJO.** See BRILLIANT GREEN.
- SOLID GREEN O.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- SOLID GREEN CRYSTALS.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- SOLIDIFIED LINSEED OIL** (Oxidised Linseed Oil, Linosyn). A flexible solid mass obtained when linseed oil is exposed to oxidation.
- SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID** (Consolidated Sulphuric Acid). Sulphuric acid mixed with kieselguhr for the purpose of transporting it.
- SOLID STORAX.** See RED STORAX.
- SOLID VIOLET.** See GALLOCYANINE DH and BS.
- SOLID YELLOW S.** See ACID YELLOW.
- SOLUBLE ALGIN.** Alginate of soda, obtained from seaweed.
- SOLUBLE ANHYDRITE.** Obtained from plaster of Paris by heating it to 200° C.
- SOLUBLE ASPIRIN.** See KALMOPYRIN.
- SOLUBLE BLUE** (Water Blue, Water Blue 6B Extra, Navy Blue, Serge Blue, Lyons Blue, Marine Blue, Pure Blue, Blackley Blue, Sedan Blue, Silk Blue, Guernsey Blue, China Blue, London Blue Extra, Cotton Blue, Blue, Acid Blue). Dyestuffs. They consist of the ammonium, sodium, or calcium salts of the trisulphonic acid (with some disulphonic acid), of triphenyl-rosaniline, and triphenyl-paratoluidine. Free acids, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}_3$, and $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6\text{S}_3$. They dye silk and mordanted cotton blue. Also see ALKALI BLUE and METHYL BLUE.
- SOLUBLE BLUE 8B, 10B.** See METHYL BLUE.
- SOLUBLE BLUE XG.** See ALKALI BLUE XG.
- SOLUBLE BLUE XL.** See METHYL BLUE.
- SOLUBLE CALOMEL.** See CALOMELOL.
- SOLUBLE CASTOR OILS.** See BLOWN OILS.
- SOLUBLE CREAM OF TARTAR.** Cream of tartar (potassium bitartrate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_6\text{K}$) dissolved in a solution of boric acid or borax. It is potassium boro-tartrate, and is used medicinally.
- SOLUBLE GLASS** (Soluble Soda-Glass, Water Glass, Glass Liquor). A syrupy solution containing 50 per cent. of sodium silicate, Na_2SiO_4 , and Na_2SiO_3 . It is used to impregnate articles to render them fire-resistant, as an adhesive for glass and porcelain, and as adulterant in soap, in dyeing, and for egg-preserving.
- SOLUBLE GLASS, DOUBLE.** See DOUBLE SOLUBLE GLASS.
- SOLUBLE GLUSIDE.** See SACCHARINE, EASILY SOLUBLE.
- SOLUBLE INDIGO.** See INDIGO CARMINE.
- SOLUBLE OIL.** See TURKEY RED OILS.

SOLUBLE PHENYLE. A fluid containing coal tar cresote, rosin oil, potassium oleate, and caustic soda. It gives an emulsion with water, and is used as a sheep dip.

SOLUBLE PITCH. See **PIX SOLUBILIS**.

SOLUBLE POTASH GLASS. Potassium silicate, K_2SiO_3 .

SOLUBLE PRIMROSE. See **ERYTHROSIN**.

SOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE. A blue pigment. It is potassium ferrous ferrocyanide, $FeK.Fe(CN)_6$.

SOLUBLE QUININE SULPHATE. See **QUININE SULPHATE, SOLUBLE**.

SOLUBLE REGINA PURPLE. A dye-stuff obtained by the sulphonation of Spirit violet.

SOLUBLE SACCHARINE. See **SACCHARINE, SOLUBLE**.

SOLUBLE SODA GLASS. See **SOLUBLE GLASS**.

SOLUBLE STARCH (Amylodextrin). Obtained by heating starch with glycerin and adding alcohol. An emulsifying agent. A soluble starch is also made by boiling starch in water and adding a little caustic soda to clear it.

SOLUBLE TANNALUM. Obtained by the treatment of Tannalum (*q.v.*) with tartaric acid, $Al(C_4H_4O_6)(C_{14}H_9O_9) + 3H_2O$. Used medicinally.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. Potassium tartrate, $(CHOH)_2(COOK)_2$.

SOLUBLE TARTARIC ACID. Tartrellic acid, $C_4H_4O_5$.

SOLUPYRIN. See **KALMOPYRIN**.

SOLUROL. Thyminic acid, $C_{36}H_{46}N_4O_{15}(P_2O_5)_2$. It dissolves uric acid, and is said to be used for gout.

SOLUTION, KNAPP'S. See **KNAPP'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, LABARRAQUE'S. See **LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, LUGOL'S. See **LUGOL'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, MAYER'S. See **MAYER'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, MEYER'S. See **MEYER'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, NAGELI'S. See **NAGELI'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION OF CHLORINATED LIME. Obtained by shaking 1 lb. bleaching powder with 1 gallon distilled water and filtering.

SOLUTION, RICE'S BROMIDE. See **RICE'S BROMIDE SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, SOLDERING. See **SOLDERING SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, VAN SWIETEN'S. See **LIQUEUR DE VAN SWIETEN**.

SOLUTION, WACKENRODER'S. See **WACKENRODER'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTION, WIJ'S. See **WIJ'S SOLUTION**.

SOLUTOL. An alkaline solution of sodium cresol in an excess of cresol, obtained by treating cresol with caustic soda. A disinfectant.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA. A fraction of coal tar distillation of sp. gr. 0.875. Also the wood naphtha recovered from grey

acetate of lime, prepared from the distillation of wood.

SOLVEOL. Cresols made soluble in water by the addition of sodium cresotinate. A disinfectant and substitute for guaiacol and creosote.

SOLWAY BLUE. Alizarin Sapphirol (*q.v.*).

SOLWAY PURPLE. Alizarin Irisol (*q.v.*).

SOMATOSE. A food preparation made from meat. The chief ingredients are albuminose (78 per cent.) and peptone (3 per cent.). Prescribed in cases of chlorosis and indigestion. Iron somatose containing 2 per cent. of iron, and milk somatose, are similar preparations.

SOMATOSE, IRON. See **SOMATOSE**.

SOMATOSE, MILK. See **SOMATOSE**.

SOMBERERO PHOSPHATE. See **SOMBERERITE**.

SOMBERERITE (Sombrero Phosphate). A mixed calcium and aluminium phosphate, which occurs on Sombrero Island.

SOMNAL. A solution of a mixture of chloral hydrate and urethane in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic.

SOMNIFENE. A diethyl-diphenyl-barbiturate of diethyl-amine. A hypnotic.

SOMNOFORM (Narcoform). A mixture of 60 per cent. ethyl chloride, 35 per cent. methyl chloride, and 5 per cent. ethyl bromide. Said to be used as a local anæsthetic.

SONATIN. A solution of benzoyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_4.COOH$, in castor oil. A substitute for balsam of Peru in the treatment of skin diseases.

SONERYL. Butyl-ethyl-malonyl-urea. A sedative, analgesic, and hypnotic.

SONNENSCHN'S REAGENT. An alkaloidal reagent prepared by adding phosphoric acid to a warm solution of ammonium molybdate in nitric acid, boiling the precipitate produced in *aqua regia*, evaporating to dryness, and dissolving in 10 per cent. nitric acid.

SOOT. A deposit formed when the products of combustion, carrying smoke, are brought into contact with a cool surface. It usually contains carbon, 16-23 per cent. ash, and 5-15 per cent. hydrocarbons.

SOPHOL (Argophol). Silver - formo - nucleinate, containing 20 per cent. silver. A germicide.

SORBIN. See **SORBINOSE**.

SORBIN (Azogrenadine S, Lanafuchsine SB). A dyestuff prepared from acetyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine and α -naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid. Lanafuchsine SB has similar properties, but gives a yellow shade of red.

SORBINOSE (Sorbin). Sorbose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a sugar.

SORBITE. A constituent of iron, which is formed in the transformation of austenite, the stage following troosite and osmondite, and preceding pearlite.

SOREL CEMENT (Lignolite, Xylolite, Xylolith, Magnesia Cement, Lito-silo). A magnesium oxychloride cement, made

from magnesite (magnesium carbonate, MgCO_3) and magnesium chloride, MgCl_2 .

Mixtures of magnesite or magnesium oxide, magnesium chloride, and wood-dust are made in varying proportions. The composition varies between $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 5\text{MgO} \cdot 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$, at the commencement, to $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{MgO} \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, after some days. Used for floorings.

SOREL'S GUTTA PERCHA SUBSTITUTES. Substitutes containing rosin, pitch, rosin oil, slaked lime, and gutta-percha. Some are filled with china clay, and in others coal tar is used.

SORREL SALT. See SALT OF SORREL.

SOUBIERAN'S AMMONIACAL SALT.

Mercury - ammonium - nitrate, $(\text{NH}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{O})\text{NO}_3$.

SOUDE DOUCE. See BLANQUETTE.

SOULAN'S CEMENT. Consists of 7 parts resin, 10 parts ether, 15 parts collodion, and aniline red. A semi-transparent varnish, used for sealing corks into bottles.

SOZAL. Aluminium-phenol-sulphonate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HSO}_3)_6$. Recommended as a substitute for iodoform.

SOZONIC ACID. See SOZOIODOL.

SOZOIODALIC ACID. See SOZOIODOL.

SOZOIODOL (Soziodalic Acid, Sozoinic Acid, Ronozol Salts). Commercial names given to certain di-iodo-*p*-phenol-sulphonates. Easily soluble soziodol is the sodium salt, whilst the potassium salt is difficultly soluble. Di-iodo-*p*-phenol-sulphonic acid has the formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}_2\text{O}_4\text{HSO}_2\text{OH}$. The salts are used as substitutes for iodoform.

SOZOLIC ACID. *o*-Phenol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHSO}_3\text{H}$. An antiseptic. Also see ASEPTOL.

SPALERITE. Zinc blende, ZnS .

SPANISH CHALK. See ACTINOLITE.

SPANISH FLIES. Cantharides, the dried insects.

SPANISH JUICE. Liquorice in sticks.

SPANISH OCHRE. Burnt Roman ochre (Yellow Ochre (*q.v.*)).

SPANISH OIL. Inferior olive oil.

SPANISH PEPPER. Capsicum (*q.v.*).

SPANISH SOAP. An olive oil soap.

SPANISH WHITE. See CHALK and BISMUTH WHITE.

SPANISH YELLOW. See CHINESE YELLOW.

SPAR BITTER. See BITTER SPAR.

SPAR, BROWN. See BROWNSPAR.

SPAR, CANNON. See CANNON SPAR.

SPAR, DERBYSHIRE. See FLUORSPAR.

SPAR, DOG-TOOTH. See DOG-TOOTH SPAR.

SPAR, GREENLAND. Cryolite (*q.v.*).

SPAR, HEAVY. See BARYTES.

SPAR, ICE. See SANDINE.

SPAR, ICELAND. See ICELAND SPAR.

SPAR, LABRADOR. See LABRADORITE.

SPAR, LIGHT. See GYPSUM.

SPAR, MANGANESE. See RHODOCHROSITE.

SPAR, MESITINE. See MESITINE SPAR.

SPAR, NAIL-HEAD. See NAIL-HEAD SPAR.

SPAR, NEEDLE. See NEEDLE SPAR.

SPAR, PAPER. See PAPER SPAR.

SPAR, PEARL. See PEARL SPAR.

SPAR, RASPBERRY. See RASPBERRY SPAR.

SPAR, RHOMB. See RHOMB SPAR.

SPAR, SATIN. See SATIN SPAR.

SPAR, TABULAR. See TABULAR SPAR.

SPAR, TALC. See TALC SPAR.

SPARTALITE. A mineral. It is zinc oxide, ZnO .

SPAR, ZINC. See CALAMINE.

SPATHIC IRON ORE. See CHALYBITE.

SPATHIC MANGANESE ORE. See RHODOCHROSITE.

SPATHIC ZINC ORE. See CALAMINE.

SPATHOSE IRON ORE. Ferrous carbonate, FeCO_3 , containing also carbonates of calcium, manganese, and magnesium.

SPAULDING'S GLUE. A liquid glue prepared from glue by means of strong vinegar, instead of water.

SPEAR PYRITES. See COCKSCOMB PYRITES and MARCASITE.

SPECIAL GREY R. See NEW GREY.

SPECTACLES. See DENTELLES.

SPECTULAR IRON ORE. See HEMATITE.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy of 66 per cent. copper and 34 per cent. tin, with a little arsenic. Used for making mirrors of reflecting telescopes.

SPEISS. See NICCOLITE.

SPEISS COBALT. See COBALT SPEISS.

SPELTER. Zinc used in galvanising.

SPENT ACID. Mixed acid (nitric and sulphuric acids), used in nitrating organic substances, in which it is partly deprived of nitric acid.

SPENT GARANCINE. See GARANCEUX.

SPENT OXIDE. Obtained from gas-works. It consists mainly of a mixture of sulphur, hydrated oxides of iron, some undecomposed sulphides, and sawdust.

SPENT WASH. The wash from corn and potato distilleries, resulting after the alcohol is distilled off. Used as a food for cattle.

SPERMACETI, VEGETABLE. See CHINESE WAX.

SPERRYLITE. A rare mineral. It is an arsenide of platinum, PtAs_2 . It also contains rhodium and antimony.

SPESSARTITE. A mineral. It is a manganese-aluminium-silicate, $\text{Mn}_2\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$.

SPHAERO-COBALTITE. A mineral. It is a cobalt carbonate.

SPHAGNOL. See CORHA OIL.

SPHALERITE. A mineral. It is a Zinc Blende (*q.v.*).

SPHENE (Titanite). A mineral. It is a calcium-titanium silicate, CaTiSiO_6 .

SPIEGELEISEN. See FERRO-MANGANESE.

SPIKE OIL. See OIL OF SPIKE.

SPINDLE OILS. See CYLINDER OILS.

SPINEL. A mineral. It is a magnesium aluminate, $\text{MgO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$.

SPINEL RUBY. See BALAS RUBY.

SPIRACIN. Methyl-carboxyl-salicylic acid.

Used in medicine for the same purposes as salicylates.

SPIRARSYL (Ehrlich 418). The sodium salt of arseno-phenyl-glycine, $\text{As}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{Na})_2$. Has trypanocidal and spirillicidal properties.

SPIRIT BLACK. See **INDULINE**, **SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

SPIRIT BLUE O. See **ANILINE BLUE**, **SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

SPIRIT, COLOGNE. See **COLOGNE SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, COLONIAL. See **COLONIAL SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, CRIMSON. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, COLUMBIAN. See **COLUMBIAN SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, COTTON. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT EOSIN (Ethyl Eosin, Eosin S, Eosin BB, Rose JB, Spirit Primrose, Primrose). A dyestuff. It is the potassium salt of tetrabromo-fluoresceine ethylether, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}_4\text{O}_5\text{K}$. It dyes wool yellowish-red with slight fluorescence. Also see **ERYTHRINE**.

SPIRIT, KILLED. See **KILLED SPIRITS**.
SPIRIT, METHYLATED. See **ALCOHOL, DENATURED**.

SPIRIT, MINDERUS. See **MINDERUS SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, MOTOR. See **MOTOR SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT OF FRENCH WINE. See **BRANDY**.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN. A solution of ammonia. See **VOLATILE ALKALI**.

SPIRIT OF MINDERUS. See **MINDERUS SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT OF MYRCIA. See **BAY RUM**.

SPIRIT OF NITRE. Spirit of nitrous ether. (See **SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE**). The term is also applied to nitric acid.

SPIRIT OF RED LAVENDER. Compound tincture of lavender.

SPIRIT OF SALT. Strong impure hydrochloric acid.

SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. It consists of 100 parts ammonium carbonate, 200 c.c. strong ammonia, 15 c.c. oil of nutmeg, 20 c.c. oil of lemon, 3,000 c.c. alcohol, and 1,500 c.c. water.

SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE. Spirit of nitrous ether, consisting of a solution of 1.52–2.66 per cent. of ethyl nitrite in alcohol.

SPIRIT OF SWEET WINE. Ethyl chloride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, a local anæsthetic.

SPIRIT OF TAR. See **OIL OF TAR**.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE. See **OIL OF TURPENTINE**.

SPIRIT OF VERDIGRIS. Acetic acid, CH_3COOH .

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL. Sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

SPIRIT OF VITRIOL, SWEET. Spirit of ether.

SPIRIT OIL. The first fraction from the distillation of Yorkshire Grease (*q.v.*). Used for making black varnish.

SPIRIT, ORANGE. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, PALM. See **PALM SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, PETROLEUM. See **PETROLEUM SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, PLUM. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, POTATO. See **POTATO OIL**.

SPIRIT PRIMROSE. See **SPIRIT EOSIN**.

SPIRIT, PROOF. See **PROOF SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, PUCE. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT PURPLE (Spirit Violet, Opal Violet, Regina Spirit Purple). Dyestuffs which consist of diphenylated rosanilines.

SPIRIT, PURPLE. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, PYRO-ACETIC. See **PYRO-ACETIC SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, PYROLIGNEOUS. See **METHANOL**.

SPIRIT, PYROXYLIC. See **METHANOL**.

SPIRIT, RED. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, RED COTTON. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRIT, RESIN. See **ROSIN SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, ROSIN. See **ROSIN SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, SCARLET. See **SCARLET SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, SHALE. See **SHALE SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, SHALE MOTOR. See **SHALE MOTOR SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, SILENT. See **SPIRITS OF WINE**.

SPIRIT, SKY BLUE. See **DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE**, **SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

SPIRITS OF WINE (Ethanol, Silent Spirit). Ethyl alcohol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$. Commercial spirits of wine contains 84 per cent. by weight of alcohol.

SPIRIT SOLUBLE BLUE. See **ANILINE BLUE**, **SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

SPIRIT SOLUBLE EOSIN. See **ERYTHRIN**.

SPIRIT SOLUBLE QUINOLINE YELLOW. A quinoline dyestuff prepared from quinaldine, phthalic anhydride, and zinc chloride, $\text{CO}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{C}:\text{CH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{N}$.

SPIRIT, TIN. See **TIN SPIRITS**.

SPIRITTINE. Soft wood tar creosote. A wood preservative.

SPIRIT VARNISHES. Prepared by mixing resins with such solvents as methylated spirit or turpentine.

SPIRIT VINEGAR. Made from potato or grain spirit. It contains up to 12 per cent. of acetic acid.

SPIRIT VIOLET. See **SPIRIT PURPLE**.

SPIRIT, WAX. See **WAX SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT, WOOD. See **METHANOL**.

SPIRIT YELLOW. See **ANILINE YELLOW**.

SPIRIT, YELLOW. See **YELLOW SPIRIT**.

SPIRIT YELLOW R (Yellow Fat Colour).

A dyestuff prepared from *o*-toluidine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}$. Used for colouring butter.

SPIROFORM. See **VESPIRYNE**.

SPIRONE. A spray solution employed for asthma, and said to contain potassium iodide and acetone.

SPIROSAL (Saliglycol). The mono-glycol ester of salicylic acid, $\text{HO}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{COO}\cdot(\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{OH})$. Used in medicine for rheumatism.

SPODIUM, BLACK. Animal Charcoal (*q.v.*).

SPODIUM, WHITE. Bone Ash (*q.v.*).

SPODUMENE (Hiddenite). A mineral. It is a silicate of lithium and aluminium.

SPONDITE. A glass substitute. It consists of cellulose acetate dope on wire netting.

SPONGY PLATINUM. See **PLATINUM, SPONGY**.

SPOROCIDE. A wood preservative mainly consisting of potassium-*o*-dinitro-cresylate.

SPORTING BALLISTITE. A smokeless powder consisting of 37.6 per cent. nitroglycerin and 62.3 per cent. nitro-cotton.

SPRENGEL'S EXPLOSIVES. Cakes of potassium chlorate which have absorbed combustible liquids.

SPRENGSALPETER. An explosive consisting of 75 per cent. sodium nitrate, 15 per cent. brown coal, and 10 per cent. sulphur.

SPRUCE OCHRE. Yellow Ochre (*q.v.*).

SQUAW ROOT. *Caulophyllum*.

SQUILL. Bulb of *Urginea maritima*.

STABILARSAN. A preparation of salvarsan. It is a combination of salvarsan with glucose, and is used in the treatment of syphilis.

STAFF. A mixture of plaster of Paris and tow. Used for mouldings.

STAFFORDSHIRE ALL MINE PIG. A pig iron made in Staffordshire from ore. It contains about from 0.5-0.75 per cent. of phosphorus.

STAGNINE. An astyptic obtained from the spleen.

STAINLESS STEEL (Rustless Steel). A chromium-steel alloy containing 12-15 per cent. chromium, and not more than 0.45 per cent. carbon. Used for cutlery, acid pumps, turbine blades, and exhaust valves for engines.

STALACTITES. Deposits of calcium carbonate in the form of icicles, formed when water containing calcium carbonate drips from the roofs of caves.

STALAGMITES. Similar deposits to stalactites, except that they are formed on the floors of caves.

STAMFORD POWDER. An explosive containing from 68-72 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 21-23 per cent. sodium nitrate, 3-4 per cent. trinitrotoluene, and 3½-4½ per cent. ammonium chloride.

STANDARD BENZINE. Light petroleum spirit of sp. gr. 0.695-0.705 at 15° C., of which 95 per cent. boils between 65° and 95° C. Used for the determination of asphalt in oils.

STANDÖL VARNISH. See DICKÖL VARNISH.

STANLEY RED. See CLAYTON CLOTH RED.

STANNINE. See TIN PYRITES.

STANNOXYL LIQUID. A solution of tin chloride, SnCl_4 , in glycerin. Used as a lotion in the treatment of boils.

STANNUM. Tin, Sn.

STANTIENTE. A brown resin found with Prussian amber.

STAPHYLASE. A malt preparation.

STAR ANTIMONY. Pure antimony, Sb.

STARCH, ANIMAL. See ANIMAL STARCH.

STARCH CELLULOSE. See FARINOSE.

STARCH GLAZES. Made by adding borax, powdered stearic acid, or paraffin to potato starch.

STARCH GLUE. Prepared by adding 3 pints water and ½ lb. nitric acid to 2½ lbs. starch, warming, then heating.

STARCH, GREEN. See GREEN STARCH.

STARCH GUM. See BRITISH GUM.

STARCH, IODISED. See IODISED STARCH.

STARCH, NITRO. See NITRO STARCH.

STARCH PASTE. Mucilage of starch.

STARCH, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE STARCH.

STARCH SUGAR. See DEXTROSE.

STARCH SYRUPS. Glucose mixed with dextrine. They are used in the place of sugar for various purposes.

STARKEY'S SOAP. Turpentine soap.

STASSFURTITE (Crystalline boracite).

$2\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2$. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits, and is used in the preparation of boric acid. See BORACITE.

STASSFURT SALTS. See ABRAUM SALTS.

STATUARY BRONZE. Bronze containing up to 5 per cent. zinc and 2 per cent. lead.

STATUARY MARBLE. Marble, CaCO_3 , with a crystalline or saccharoid structure.

STAUROLITE (Staurotide). A mineral. It is a complex silicate of aluminium and iron.

STAUROTIDE. See STAUROLITE.

STEADITE. Iron phosphorus eutectic.

STEAM BLACK. See LOGWOOD.

STEAMED BONE MEAL. A fertiliser. It consists of crushed bones, which have been treated with superheated steam and benzene, to remove fat and glue. It contains about 1 per cent. nitrogen.

STEAM GLUE (Russian Steam Glue). A preparation of glue made by treating glue with nitric acid.

STEAM ORANGE, GREEN, and OLIVE. Dyestuffs prepared from Persian berries, and used in calico printing. See GAMBINE Y.

STEARIN (Tristearin). The tristearyl-derivative of glycerol, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O})_3$. The term is, however, principally used to indicate the solid part of any fat from which the liquid portion has been expressed, and the solid white cakes of stearic and palmitic acids, obtained by the hydrolysis of fats, melting at 56-56.5° C., are known as stearin. When pressed again to remove the final portion of oleic acid, and melting at 57-57° C., it is known as Double stearin.

STEARIN, DOUBLE. See STEARIN.

STEARIN PITCH (Candle Pitch, Candle Tar). A pitch obtained in the sulphuric acid treatment of fats. After distillation in steam of the washed acids (stearic, palmitic, and oleic), stearin pitch remains to the extent of 2 per cent.

STEARIN, SOLAR. See SOLAR STEARIN.

STEAROSAN. A compound of santalol and stearic acid.

STEATITE (Soapstone, Pot-stone, Lapis Ollaris, French Chalk, Mountain Soap, Saponite). A mineral. It is a massive variety of Talc (*q.v.*), and is used for gas burners, as an insulator, and as a source of magnesium salts.

STEEL. Iron containing combined carbon up to 1.5 per cent. High carbon steels contain from 0.5–1.5 per cent. carbon, and mild steels from a trace to 0.5 per cent. carbon.

STEEL, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM STEEL.

STEEL, BESSEMER. See BESSEMER STEEL.

STEEL, BLISTER. See BLISTER STEEL.

STEEL BLUE. See PRUSSIAN BLUE.

STEEL BRONZE. See UCHATIUS BRONZE.

STEEL, BURNT. See BURNT STEEL.

STEEL, CAST. See CAST STEEL.

STEEL, CEMENTATION. See CEMENTATION STEEL.

STEEL, CHROME. See CHROME STEEL.

STEEL, CRUCIBLE CAST. See CAST STEEL.

STEEL, CUPRO. See CUPRO STEEL.

STEEL, IRIIDIUM. See IRIIDIUM STEEL.

STEELITE. An explosive consisting of potassium chlorate, mixed with oxidised resin, and a little castor oil.

STEELITE, COLLIERY. See COLLIERY STEELITE.

STEEL, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE STEEL.

STEEL, MARTIN. See MARTIN STEEL.

STEEL, MOLYBDENUM. See MOLYBDENUM STEEL.

STEEL, NICKEL. See NICKEL STEEL.

STEEL, NICU. See NICU STEEL.

STEEL, OPEN HEARTH. See MARTIN STEEL.

STEEL, PHOSPHOR. See PHOSPHOR STEEL.

STEEL, RUSTLESS. See STAINLESS STEEL.

STEEL, SALT OF. See SALT OF STEEL.

STEEL, SHEAR. See SHEAR STEEL.

STEEL, SILICON. See SILICON STEEL.

STEEL, STAINLESS. See STAINLESS STEEL.

STEEL, TUNGSTEN. See TUNGSTEN STEEL.

STEEL, VANADIUM. See VANADIUM STEEL.

STEEL, WHITWORTH'S. See WHITWORTH'S STEEL.

STEEL WINE. See WINE OF IRON.

STEINBUHL YELLOW (Gelbin, Yellow Ultramarine). A pigment. A chromate of calcium is sold under these names, but Barium yellow also frequently passes under the same terms.

STELLITE. An alloy of 75 per cent. cobalt, 20 per cent. chromium, and 5 per cent. tungsten. Used for cutting tools, being very hard and non-rusting.

STEPHANITE. See PYRARGYRITE.

STERCORITE. Sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate. It occurs in guano.

STEREOSINE GREY. A dyestuff which dyes wool and mixed goods bluish-brown from a neutral bath.

STEREOTYPE PLATE. An alloy of 85 per cent. lead and 14 per cent. antimony, sometimes with the addition of a little tin. See TYPE METAL.

STERESOL. An antiseptic varnish made by dissolving 270 parts purified shellac, 10 parts benzoin, 10 parts balsam of tolu, 100 parts phenol, 6 parts oil of cinnamon, and 6 parts saccharine in alcohol, to make 1,000 parts.

STERIFORM. See STERISOL.

STERILISED BUTTER. See BUTTER, RENOVATED.

STERIOSOL. See STERISOL.

STERISOL (Steriosol). A liquid containing formaldehyde, milk sugar, sodium chloride, potassium phosphate, and water. Used as an antiseptic. The terms Sterisol and Steriform are used for a combination of milk sugar and formaldehyde, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.

STERNBERGITE. A mineral, $(Ag_2Fe)S$.

STERRO METAL. See AICH METAL.

STETEFELDITE. A mineral containing silver, copper, iron, antimony, and sulphur.

STIBACETIN. Sodium-*p*-acetyl-amino-phenyl-stibinate, $C_6H_5NH.C_6H_4.SbO(ONa)OH$. Used in medicine.

STIBIATED TARTAR. Tartar Emetic (*q.v.*).

STIBICONITE. A mineral. It is a variety of antimony tetroxide, Sb_2O_4 .

STIBINE. See ANTIMONIURETTED HYDROGEN.

STIBIUM. Antimony, Sb.

STIBNITE. See ANTIMONITE.

STICK - LAC. See LAC and LAC-DYE.

STILBENE ORANGE 4R (Stilbene Yellow G, 6G). Direct cotton colours.

STILBENE RED. A dyestuff prepared from diamino-stilbene, $C_{14}H_{12}N_6O_3S_3Na_3$.

STILBENE YELLOW G, 4G, 6G, 8G. Dyestuffs. They are alkaline condensation products of dinitro-dibenzyl-disulphonic acid and dinitroso-stilbene-disulphonic acid. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow from a salt or sodium sulphate bath.

STILBITE. A zeolite mineral. It is a calcium aluminium silicate, $CaO.Al_2O_3.6SiO_2.6H_2O$.

STIL DE GRAIN. See BROWN PINK.

STILPNOMELANE. A mineral, $2FeO.SiO_2(Ca.Al)$.

STINK-STONE (Oil-stone). A bituminous schist found in the Tyrol. A source of ichthyol.

STOCKHOLM PETROLEUM. See PETROLEUM. STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM PITCH. Wood tar pitch.

STOCKHOLM TAR. A tar obtained principally from pine-wood distillation. Used as a preservative paint for ships and roofing, and for other purposes.

STOLZITE. A mineral. It is lead tungstate, $PbWO_4$.

STOMOSAN. Ethylamine phosphate, used in medicine.

STONE, AMAZON. See AMAZON STONE.

STONE, ANCASTER. See ANCASTER STONE.

STONE, ASPARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS STONE.

STONE, ATRAMENTUM. See ATRAMENTUM STONE.

STONE, BATH. See BATH STONE.

STONE, CAEN. See CAEN STONES.

STONE, CHANCE'S. See CHANCE'S STONE.

STONE, CHINA. See CORNISH STONE.

STONE, CINNAMON. See HESSONITE.

STONE, COAL. Anthracite.

STONE, CORK. See CORKSTONE.

STONE, CORNISH. See CORNISH STONE.

STONE, CROSS. See CHIASTOLITE.

STONE, EMPIRE. See EMPIRE STONE.

STONE, FLINTSHIRE. See DINAS BRICKS.

STONE, FLY. See FLY STONE.

STONE, GREY. See SLATE GREY.

STONE, HONEY. See MELLITE.

STONE, ICE. See CRYOLITE.

STONE, IMPERIAL. See IMPERIAL STONE.

STONE, INDURATED. See INDURATED STONE.

STONE, JERSEY. See JERSEY STONE.

STONE, KIDNEY. See KIDNEY STONE.

STONE, LITHOGRAPHIC. See LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

STONE, LYDIAN. See LYDIAN STONE.

STONE, MERCURY. Mercuric chloride, HgCl_2 , in lumps.

STONE, MOCHA. See MOCHA STONE.

STONE, MOON. See MOON-STONE.

STONE, NEEDLE. Natrolite (*q.v.*).

STONE, NON-SLIP. See NON-SLIP STONE.

STONE, OIL. See STINK-STONE.

STONE, PEA. See PISOLITE.

STONE, PEARL. See PEARL STONE.

STONE, PENCIL. See PYROPHYLLITE.

STONE, POT. See STEATITE.

STONE, POTATO. See POTATO STONES.

STONE, PUMICE. See PUMICE STONE.

STONE, PURBECK. See PURBECK STONE.

STONE, RANSOME'S. See RANSOME'S STONE.

STONE, RECONSTRUCTED. See RECONSTRUCTED STONE.

STONE, RED. See INDIAN RED.

STONE, ROOT. Collinsonia.

STONE, ROTTEN. See ROTTEN STONE.

STONE, SAND. See SANDSTONE.

STONE, SNAKE. See SNAKE STONE.

STONE, SOAP. See STEATITE.

STONE, STINK. See STINK-STONE.

STONE, STUART'S GRANOLITHIC. See STUART'S GRANOLITHIC STONE.

STONE, SUN. See OLIGOCASE.

STONE, TIN. See STREAM TIN.

STONE, TIN. See TINSTONE.

STONE, TOUCH. Lydian Stone (*q.v.*).

STONE, VICTORIA. See VICTORIA STONE.

STONE, WARD'S. See WARD'S STONE.

STONE, WATER. See WATER STONES.

STONE, WATER-OF-AYR. See SNAKE STONE.

STONE YELLOW. See YELLOW OCHRE.

STONITE. An explosive consisting of 68 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 20 per cent. kieselguhr, 8 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 4 per cent. wood meal.

STORAX, LIQUID. See LIQUID STORAX and LIQUIDAMBAR.

STORAX, RED. See RED STORAX.

STORAX, SOLID. See RED STORAX.

STOUT. An alcoholic beverage. Dublin stout contains 7 per cent. of alcohol.

STOVAINE. Amylocaine hydrochloride (dimethyl - amino - benzoyl - dimethyl - ethyl - carbinol - hydrochloride), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO.C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{HCl}$. A local anæsthetic.

STOVE POLISHES. Blacklead, formerly considerably used, consists of graphite. Others contain graphite mixed with water-glass and glycerin. Aniline black is also used.

STOWITE. An explosive containing 58-61 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 4.5-5 per cent. nitro-cotton, 18-20 per cent. potassium nitrate, 6-7 per cent. wood meal, and 11-15 per cent. ammonium oxalate.

STOWMARKET POWDER. A 33-grain powder.

STRAIGHT DYNAMITE. An explosive consisting of nitro-glycerin, wood pulp, sodium nitrate, and calcium or magnesium carbonate.

STRASS (Paste). A kind of glass used to imitate precious stones. It is made from 100 parts sand, 40 parts minium, 24 parts potassium carbonate, 20 parts borax, and 12 parts potassium nitrate. This gives a colourless product, and various oxides are added to colour it.

STRASSBURG TURPENTINE. The oleoresin from the silver fir, *Pinus picca*.

STRAWBERRY ESSENCE. Usually contains 9 parts amyl formate, 9 parts butyric acid, 18 parts isovaleric acid, 27 parts acetic acid, 13 parts ethyl acetate, 9 parts essence of violets, and 915 parts alcohol.

STREAM TIN (Wood Tin, Toad's Eye, Stone Tin). Varieties of Tinstone (*q.v.*).

STRENGITE. A mineral, $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

STREWING SMALT. The coarsest powdered Smalt (*q.v.*).

STRIPPING SALT. See ABRAUM SALTS.

STROHMEYERITE (Stromeyerite, Argentiferous Copper Glance, Silver Copper Glance). A mineral, $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{S}$, containing 53 per cent. silver.

STROMEYERITE. See STROHMEYERITE.

STRONTIA. Strontium oxide, SrO .

STRONTIANITE. A mineral. It is strontium carbonate, SrCO_3 .

STRONTIAN WHITE. A pigment. It consists of strontium sulphate, SrSO_4 .

STRONTIAN YELLOW (Yellow Ultramarine). A pigment. Originally it was a chromate of strontium, SrCrO_4 , but a more durable pigment is now sold under this name.

STRUTHIIN (Githagin, Polygalin, Polygallic Acid, Senegin). Saponin, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{10}$, a glucoside found mainly in the common soapwort.

STRUVERITE. A titanium mineral.

STRUVITE. A mineral, $(\text{NH}_4)\text{MgPO}_4$.

STUART'S GRANOLITHIC STONE. A stone similar to Ward's stone.

STUCCO. A specially hard plaster which

- can be polished. There are two kinds: (1) made from plaster of Paris; and (2) made from lime. They are usually mixed with size.
- STYPTICINE.** Cotarnine hydrochloride, used medicinally as a styptic.
- STYPTIRENAL.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
- STYPTOGAN.** A paste of vaseline with permanganate. An astyptic used externally.
- STYPTOL.** A compound of phthalic acid with cotarnine, $(C_{12}H_{13}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_6H_4(COOH)_2$. Used to stop bleeding.
- STYRACOL.** The cinnamic acid ester of guaiacol, $C_6H_5.CH : CH.CO_2.C_6H_4.CH_3$. Used as a substitute for guaiacol in the treatment of phthisis and chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh.
- STYROGALLOL.** Dioxy - anthracou - marin, $C_{16}H_8O_5$, a yellow dyestuff.
- STYROL** (Styrolene, Cinnamene, Cinnamol). Styrene, $C_6H_5.CH : CH_2$.
- STYROLENE.** See **STYROL**.
- STYRONE.** Cinnamyl alcohol, $C_6H_5.CH : CH.CH_2OH$.
- SUAKIN GUM** (Talca Gum, Talka Gum, Sennaar Gum). A brittle variety of gum acacia from *Acacia fistula*. It gives a ropy mucilage.
- SUBACETATE OF LEAD.** Monobasic lead acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Pb + PbO + H_2O$.
- SUBCUTIN.** Ethyl-*p*-amino-benzoate salt of *p*-phenol-sulphonic acid, $NH_2.C_6H_4.COOC_2H_5.HO.C_6H_4.SO_3H$. Used for hypodermic injections.
- SUBERITE.** A cork substitute made from cork chips and an adhesive.
- SUBESTON.** A preparation of Estone (see **LENICET**). It is a double basic acetate of aluminium.
- SUBITOL.** See **ICHTHYOL**.
- SUBLAMINE** (Mercamin). Mercuric-ethylene - diamine - sulphate, $HgSO_4.2C_2H_4(NH_2)_2 + H_2O$. A germicide.
- SUBLIMED CALOMEL.** See **CALOMEL**.
- SUBLIME OLIVE OIL** (Sublime Salad Oil). The best olive oil.
- SUBLIMO - PHENOL.** Chloro - phenolate of mercury. Used in antiseptic surgery.
- SUBSTITUTE, DAVY'S.** See **DAVY'S SUBSTITUTE**.
- SUBSTITUTE GUTTA PERCHA.** See **GUTTA GENTZSCH**, **NIGRITE**, **VELVRL**, and **SOREL'S SUBSTITUTES**.
- SUBSTITUTE INDIGO.** See **INDIGO SUBSTITUTES**.
- SUBSTITUTE, LARD.** See **LARD SUBSTITUTE**.
- SUBSTITUTE OF TARTAR.** See **SUPER-ARGOL**.
- SUBSTITUTE RUBBER.** See **CAOUT-CHOUC**, **ARTIFICIAL**.
- SUBSTITUTE SAFFRON.** See **VICTORIA YELLOW**.
- SUBSTITUTE SUET.** See **SUET SUBSTITUTES**.
- SUBSTITUTE TARTAR EMETIC.** See **TARTAR EMETIC POWDER**.
- SUCCINITE.** Baltic amber which contains succinic acid. Also the name for a mineral, a lime-aluminium garnet.
- SUCRAMINE.** The ammonium salt of saccharine, used in France as a sweetening substance.
- SUCRASE** (Saccharase, Invertin). Invertase, an enzyme which decomposes saccharose into glucose and levulose.
- SUCRATE OF HYDROCARBONATE OF LIME.** A compound obtained in the sugar industry by passing carbon dioxide into a sucrate of lime solution.
- SUCRENE.** See **DULCINE**.
- SUCROL.** See **DULCINE**.
- SUCRO-LEVULOSE.** See **LEVULOSE**.
- SUCROSE** (Cane Sugar, Beet Sugar). Saccharose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.
- SUCTION GAS.** See **DOWSON GAS**.
- SUCTION GUM** (Suction Powder). Powdered gum tragacanth.
- SUDAN I** (Carminaph). A dyestuff. It is benzene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O$. Used for colouring oils and varnishes.
- SUDAN II** (Red B, Scarlet G). A dyestuff. It is xylene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O$. Used for colouring oils and varnishes.
- SUDAN III** (Red C, Cerasine Red). A dyestuff. It is benzene-azo-benzene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O$. Used for colouring oils and varnishes.
- SUDAN BROWN** (Pigment Brown). A dyestuff. It is α -naphthalene-azo- α -naphthol, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O$. Used for colouring oils and soap.
- SUDAN G** (Carminaph J, Cerasine Orange G). A dyestuff. It is dioxo-azo-benzene, $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2$. Used for colouring oils and varnishes.
- SUDAN R.** A dyestuff similar to Sudan III.
- SUDAN RED.** See **MAGDALA RED**.
- SUDBURY ORE.** A mineral. It is a magnetic iron pyrites containing from 3-8 per cent. nickel.
- SUDOFORMAL.** A 10 per cent. formalin soap recommended for perspiring feet.
- SUET SUBSTITUTES.** Mixtures of suet and cottonseed oil or cottonseed stearin.
- SUGAMOL.** A Japanese seaweed suggested for use in paper-making.
- SUGAR, ACID OF.** See **ACID OF SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, ACORN.** See **ACORN SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, BARLEY.** See **BARLEY SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, BEET.** See **SUCROSE**.
- SUGAR, BLACK.** See **BLACK SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, BURNT.** See **BURNT SUGAR**.
- SUGAR CANDY.** Crystallised sugar, obtained by allowing a sugar solution to slowly evaporate.
- SUGAR CHARCOAL** (Lampblack). Amorphous carbon.
- SUGAR, CLIMAX.** See **CLIMAX SUGARS**.
- SUGAR COLOURING.** See **BURNT SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, CORN.** See **GLUCOSE**.
- SUGAR, DATE.** See **DATE SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, DATE-TREE.** See **DATE SUGAR**.
- SUGAR, DIABETIC.** See **GLUCOSE**.
- SUGAR, FRUIT.** See **LEVULOSE**.
- SUGAR, GRAPE.** See **GLUCOSE**.
- SUGAR, HONEY.** See **GLUCOSE**.
- SUGAR, INVERT.** See **INVERT SUGAR**.

SUGAR, LICHEN. See LICHEN SUGAR.
SUGAR LIME. An aqueous solution containing 4 per cent. lime and from 17-28 per cent. sucrose. Used for correcting the acidity and improving the thickness of cream and milk.
SUGAR, MILK. See MILK SUGAR.
SUGAR, MUSCLE. See MUSCLE SUGAR.
SUGAR, MUSHROOM. See MUSHROOM SUGAR.
SUGAR OF GELATIN. Glycocoll (amino-acetic-acid), $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{COOH}$.
SUGAR OF LEAD. Normal lead acetate, $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Pb} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used as a mordant in dyeing and printing, and for the preparation of lead salts and paints.
SUGAR OF LEAD, BROWN. See BROWN SUGAR OF LEAD.
SUGAR OF MALT. See EXTRACT OF MALT.
SUGAR OF MILK. Lactose, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
SUGAR OF SATURN. See SALT OF SATURN.
SUGAR, SAFFRON. See SAFFRON SUGAR.
SUGAR, STARCH. See GLUCOSE.
SUGAR VINEGAR. See GLUCOSE VINEGAR.
SUGAR, WOOD. See WOOD SUGAR.
SUINE. A butter substitute made from pig's fat.
SUINT. A fatty substance in sheeps' wool. It contains a quantity of potash, and is used for soap-making, and in the preparation of lanoline.
SULFARSENOL. A combination of salvarsan base with formaldehyde bisulphite. It is used in the treatment of syphilis.
SULFIDAL. See SULFOID.
SULFOGENOL. A crude mineral oil obtained from bituminous shale, is saturated with sulphur, and sulphonated. Sulfogenol is the ammonium salt of the sulphonated product. It has similar properties to ichthol.
SULFOID (Sulphoid, Sulfidal). A preparation of colloidal sulphur (80 per cent. sulphur), with an albuminous substance as protective colloid.
SULFOPHOSPHITE. Consists of zinc, phosphorus, and sulphur. Used in Germany for making matches.
SULPHAMINE BROWN A (Naphthoic Brown-a). A dyestuff obtained from diazotised α -naphthylamine and the sodium bisulphite compound of nitroso- β -naphthol. Dyes chromed wool brown.
SULPHAMINE BROWN B (Naphthine Brown- β). A dyestuff obtained by the action of β -naphthylamine upon the sodium bisulphite compound of nitroso- β -naphthol. Dyes chromed wool chocolate-brown.
SULPHAMINOL. Thio - oxy - diphenylamine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{S}_2\text{NH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$. An antiseptic dusting-powder.
SULPHANIL BLACK. See SULPHUR BLACK T.

SULPHANIL YELLOW (Parasulphurine S). An azo dyestuff obtained from diazotised benzidine and sulphanilic acid, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_6\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$. Dyes cotton greenish-yellow.
SULPHANTIPYRIN. See MELUBRIN.
SULPHATED OILS. See TURKEY RED OILS.
SULPHATE, PLATE. See PLATE SULPHATE.
SULPHATE PULP. Wood pulp obtained by the treatment of wood with alkali liquors containing sodium sulphate.
SULPHATE ULTRAMARINE. Artificial ultramarine in which sodium sulphate is used as a constituent. See ULTRAMARINE.
SULPHEXET. See HEXAL.
SULPHEXINE. See HEXAL.
SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC, YELLOW. See ORPIMENT.
SULPHIDE OIL, GREEN. See GREEN SULPHIDE OIL.
SULPHIDE WHITE. See LITHOPHONE.
SULPHINE. See PRIMULINE.
SULPHINE BROWN. A dyestuff obtained by the action of sodium polysulphides upon oils, fats, or fatty acids. Dyes cotton dark brown, changing to reddish-brown by oxidation.
SULPHIOLINIC ACID. See LORETIN.
SULPHITE, ACETONE. See ACETONE SULPHITE.
SULPHITE PULP. Wood pulp obtained by means of calcium bisulphite.
SULPHO BLACKS. See CROSS DYE BLACKS.
SULPHOCARBON OIL. See SANSE.
SULPHOCOL. See THIOCOLL.
SULPHOCFORM. Triphenyl-stibine-sulphide, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{SbS}$. Used in eczema and skin troubles.
SULPHOID. See SULFOID.
SULPHONAL. Diethyl-sulphone-dimethyl-methane, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{SO}_2)_2\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. A hypnotic.
SULPHONAL, METHYL. See TRIONAL.
SULPHONATED OILS. See TURKEY RED OILS.
SULPHONCYANINES. Dyestuffs obtained by diazotising metanilic acid, coupling with α -naphthylamine, diazotising the product, and coupling it with phenyl- and tolyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acids. Dye cotton direct; also used in wool dyeing.
SULPHONE ACID BLUE B. A tetrazo dyestuff. It dyes wool from a bath containing sodium sulphate and acetic acid.
SULPHONEAZURIN. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of disulpho-diphenylsulphone- disazo-bi-phenyl- β -naphthylamine, $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_6\text{O}_3\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool blue from a sodium sulphate bath, and cotton blue from a neutral or soap bath.
SULPHOPHOSPHITE. See SULFOPHOSPHITE.
SULPHOPYRINE. See BETA-SULPHOPYRINE.
SULPHOSOT. Potassium creosote sulphate. Used in pulmonary disorders.

- SULPHURATED ANTIMONY** (Antimony Crocus, Saffron of Antimony). A mixture of antimony pentasulphide, Sb_2S_5 , with a little oxide, Sb_2O_3 , and some free sulphur. (*Antimonium sulphuratum B.P.*) Formerly used in making tartar emetic.
- SULPHURATED LIME.** A mixture of calcium sulphide, CaS , and sulphate, $CaSO_4$, containing 50 per cent. of the sulphide. (*Calc sulphurata B.P.*)
- SULPHURATED OIL.** Balsam of sulphur (*q.v.*).
- SULPHURATED POTASH** (Liver of Sulphur). A mixture of sulphides, mainly $K_2S_2O_3$ and K_2S_3 , obtained by heating potassium carbonate with one-half its weight of sulphur. When fresh and carefully prepared it is the colour of liver, and was called liver of sulphur. (*Potassa sulphurata B.P.*) It is sometimes used in the form of ointment. Calcium sulphide, CaS , is also called liver of sulphur, and is used in the leather industry as a depilating agent.
- SULPHUR BALSAM.** See BALSAM OF SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, BLACK.** See BLACK SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR BLACK T** (Thional Black, Katigene Black, Pyrrol Black, Thiogene Blue, Sulphanil Black, Pyrogene Blacks and Blues, Melanogen Black). Dye-stuffs of the same class as Immedial black V. They are prepared by the action of sodium polysulphides upon various amino-oxy-derivatives of diphenylamine. They dye from a sulphide bath.
- SULPHUR BLUE B** (Sulphur Blue L Extra; Sulphur Brown G, 2G; Sulphur Cutch R, G; Sulphur Corinth B; Sulphur Indigo B). Dye-stuffs of a similar type to sulphur black T (*q.v.*).
- SULPHUR BLUE L EXTRA.** See SULPHUR BLUE B.
- SULPHUR BROWN G, 2G.** See SULPHUR BLUE B.
- SULPHUR CORINTH B.** See SULPHUR BLUE B.
- SULPHUR CUTCH R, G** See SULPHUR BLUE B.
- SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY, GOLDEN.** See GOLDEN ANTIMONY SULPHIDE.
- SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.** Hydrogen monosulphide, H_2S .
- SULPHUR, FLOUR.** See FLOUR OF SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, FLOWERS OF.** See FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR GOLD.** Antimony pentasulphide, Sb_2S_5 . Used for vulcanising and imparting a red colour to rubber.
- SULPHURIC ACID, CONSOLIDATED.** See SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID.
- SULPHURIC ACID, FUMING.** See FUMING SULPHURIC ACID.
- SULPHURIC ACID, NITROSYL.** See NITROSYL SULPHURIC ACID.
- SULPHURIC ACID, NITROUS.** See NITROUS SULPHURIC ACID.
- SULPHURIC ETHER** (Phosphoric Ether). Names formerly given to ethyl oxide (ether), $C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$. An anæsthetic. Also used in the manufacture of colloidal and artificial silk.
- SULPHUR INDIGO B.** See SULPHUR BLUE B.
- SULPHUR, LAC.** See LAC SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, LIVER OF.** See SULPHURATED POTASH.
- SULPHUR MAGISTER.** See MAGISTER OF SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, MILK OF.** See MILK OF SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, PLASTIC.** See PLASTIC SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, ROLL.** See ROLL SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR, RUBY.** See REALGAR.
- SULPHUR, VEGETABLE.** See VEGETABLE SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR WASTE.** The residue from the distillation of iron pyrites.
- SULPHUR, WINNOWNED.** See WINNOWNED SULPHUR.
- SULPHUR YELLOW S.** See NAPHTHOL YELLOW S.
- SULTAN RED 4B.** See BENZOPURPURIN 4B.
- SUMAC.** The finely ground and dried leaves and shoots of *Rhus coriaria*. The best contains 27-30 per cent. tannin. Used as a tanning material.
- SUMATRA CAMPHOR.** See CAMPHOL.
- SUN BRONZE.** An alloy of from 40-60 per cent. copper, 30-40 per cent. tin, and 10 per cent. aluminium. Used in jeweller's work.
- SUN GOLD.** See HELIOCHRYSLIN.
- SUNNED OILS.** Crude American petroleum oil which has been spread out over warm water in tanks, and exposed to the sun, to improve the gravity and consistency.
- SUN STONE.** Oligoclase (*q.v.*).
- SUN YELLOW** (Jaune Soleil, Curcumine S, Maize). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of the so-called azoxy-stilbene-disulphinic acid, $C_{14}H_9N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool and silk reddish-yellow from an acid bath.
- SUPERAM.** A fertiliser obtained by neutralising the acids of ordinary superphosphate with ammonia gas.
- SUPERARGOL** (Tartar Cake, Substitute of Tartar). Preparations containing simply acid sodium sulphate. Others contain oxalates, and a few tartaric acid and sulphuric acid.
- SUPERBASIQUE METAL.** A modification of cast iron. It is resistant to alkalis.
- SUPER CEMENT.** An ordinary Portland cement, to which has been added a waterproofing material.
- SUPER-CLIFFITE.** Explosives. No. 1 contains 10 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 1 per cent. collodion cotton, 60 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 16 per cent. sodium chloride, 11 per cent. ammonium oxalate, and 6 per cent. wood meal. No. 2 has the sodium chloride increased to 20 per cent., and the ammonium oxalate reduced to 6 per cent.
- SUPER-EXCELLITE.** An explosive con-

- taining 73.5-77 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 6.5-8 per cent. potassium nitrate, 2-4 per cent. wood meal, 3.5-5 per cent. nitro-glycerin, and 9-11 per cent. ammonium oxalate.
- SUPERFORCITE.** A Belgian gelatin dynamite containing 64 per cent. nitro-glycerin.
- SUPERITE.** An explosive consisting of 80-84 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 9-11 per cent. potassium nitrate, 2-5 per cent. starch, and 3.5-4.5 per cent. nitro-glycerin.
- SUPER-KOLAX No. 2.** An explosive containing nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, potassium nitrate, barium nitrate, wood meal, starch, and ammonium oxalate.
- SUPER-LIGDYNITE.** A coal mine explosive containing from 15-17 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 15-17 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 23-25 per cent. sodium nitrate, 10-12 per cent. flour, 19-21 per cent. wood pulp, and 9-11 per cent. sodium chloride.
- SUPERNEUTRAL METAL.** A silicon-iron alloy. Used for nitric acid plants.
- SUPEROL.** *o*-Oxy-quinoline sulphate. An antiseptic.
- SUPERPALITE.** Trichloro-methyl-chloroformate, Cl.COO.CCl_3 . A military poison gas.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE** (Mineral Superphosphate, Superphosphate of Lime). A fertiliser. It consists of mono-calcium phosphate, $\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2$, mixed with calcium sulphate, and contains 25-28 per cent. soluble phosphate.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE, AMMONIUM.** See NITRO-PHOSPHATE.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE, BONE.** See BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE, MINERAL.** See SUPERPHOSPHATE.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.** See SUPERPHOSPHATE.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE, POTASSIC.** See POTASSIC SUPERPHOSPHATE.
- SUPERPHOSPHATE, SALTPETRE.** See SALTPETRE SUPERPHOSPHATE.
- SUPER-RIPPITE.** A smokeless powder containing from 51-53 parts nitro-glycerin, 2-4 parts nitro-cotton, 13.5-15.5 parts potassium nitrate, 15.5-17.5 parts dried borax, and 7-9 parts potassium chloride.
- SUPER-SULPHUR.** Thiuramdisulphide, a vulcanisation accelerator.
- SUPRADIN.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
- SUPRAFRAX.** A clay with a high percentage of alumina. It is used as a furnace lining.
- SUPRARENALINE.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
- SUPRARENINE.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
- SURRENINE.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
- SURROGATE, BUTTER.** See MARGARINE.
- SURROGATE, SAFFRON.** See VICTORIA YELLOW.
- SUSSEXITE.** A hydrated borate of manganese and magnesium, $(\text{Mg.Mn})\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$, found in the United States of America.
- SWALE POWDER.** An explosive containing potassium perchlorate, nitro-glycerin, collodion cotton, ammonium oxalate, wood meal, and a little nitro-toluene.
- SWALITE.** An explosive for coal mines, similar to Swale powder (*q.v.*).
- SWARF.** The scrapings of soft iron castings. It is used in the preparation of aniline.
- SWEDISH GREEN.** See SCHEEL'S GREEN.
- SWEET NITRE.** See SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE.
- SWEET NITRE SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE.
- SWEET OIL.** See COLZA OIL.
- SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.** See SPIRIT OF SWEET NITRE.
- SWEET VITRIOL SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF VITRIOL, SWEET.
- SWEET-WATER.** Consists of glycerin and water, obtained in the distillation of crude glycerol.
- SWEET WINE SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF SWEET WINE.
- SYANTHROSE.** Levulin, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$.
- SYCHNODYMITE.** A mineral. It is a sulphide of cobalt and copper, $(\text{Co.Cu})_2\text{S}_3$.
- SYCORIN.** Saccharine (*q.v.*).
- SYENITE.** A stone closely resembling granite, except that mica is replaced by hornblende.
- SYEPOORITE.** A mineral. It is a cobalt sulphide, CoS .
- SYKOSE.** Saccharine (*q.v.*).
- SYLVANITE** (Graphic Tellurium, Calaverite). A mineral, $(\text{Ag.Au})\text{Te}_3$.
- SYLVIC ACID.** Impure abietic acid.
- SYLVINE** (Sylvite). A mineral. It is potassium chloride, KCl , found in the Stassfurt deposits.
- SYLVINITE.** A mineral. It is a mixture of sylvine (*q.v.*) with rock salt.
- SYLVITE.** See SYLVINE.
- SYMIKITE.** A mineral. It consists of mono-hydrated manganous sulphate, $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SYMPHORAL.** See SYMPHOROL.
- SYMPHOROL** (Symphoral). Lithium sodium, or strontium sulphonates. Diuretics.
- SYNANTHIN.** See HELENIN.
- SYNDITE.** An explosive consisting of 10-22 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 0.1-0.3 per cent. collodion cotton, 45-49 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 7-9 per cent. sodium nitrate, 2-5 per cent. glycerin, 2-5 per cent. starch, and 26-28 per cent. sodium chloride.
- SYNTAN.** See NERADOL.
- SYNTHALIN.** Piperonyl - quinoline - carboxylic-acid-methyl ester, CH_2O_2 , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N.COOC}_6\text{H}_5$.
- SYNTHETIC TANNIN.** Neradol (*q.v.*).
- SYRGOL.** Colloidal silver.
- SYRUP, DISPENSING.** See DISPENSING SYRUP.
- SYRUP, EASTON'S.** See EASTON'S SYRUP.
- SYRUP, GOLDEN.** See GOLDEN SYRUP.
- SYRUP, MINERAL.** See MINERAL SYRUP.
- SYRUP, STARCH.** See STARCH SYRUPS.

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TABBYITE. See WURTZILLITE.

TABLE SALT. Sodium chloride, NaCl, usually containing some added calcium phosphate to prevent lumpiness and dampness.

TABORA BLACK. A direct cotton dye-stuff. It is used direct; or developed upon the fibre with toluylene-diamine. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.

TABULAR OXYLEPIDER. The lactone of γ -oxy-tetraphenyl-crotonic acid, $C_6H_5.C_6H_5.C(C_6H_5)_2.CO.O$.

TABULAR SPAR. A mineral. It is Wollastonite (*q.v.*).

TACHYDRITE (Tachydrite). A mineral. It is a calcium-magnesium chloride, $CaCl_2.2MgCl_2.12H_2O$. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

TACHIOL. Silver fluoride, AgF. An antiseptic used for diseases of the urinary organs.

TACHYDRITE. See TACHYDRITE.

TAENIOL. A mixture of sebirol (obtained from various species of *Embelia*), dithymol salicylate, and turpentine oil. Used as a specific for the ankylostomiasis of miners, and for intestinal worms.

TA-HONG. A lead glass containing ferric oxide. Used by the Chinese as a red enamel on porcelain.

TAKA-DIASTASE. An enzyme from the fungus *Eurotium oryze*, grown on rice.

TAKATOL. *p*-Amino-phenol, $C_6H_5(OH)NH_2$.

TALBOR'S POWDER. Cinchona bark in powder form.

TALC. A hydrated magnesium silicate, $H_2Mg_3Si_4O_{12}$. A lubricating agent.

TALCA GUM. See SUAKIN GUM.

TALC, LAMINATED. See MICA.

TALC-SPAR. Magnesite (*q.v.*).

TALGOL. See CANDELITE.

TALKA GUM. See SUAKIN GUM.

TALLINGITE. A mineral. It is a copper oxychloride, $CuCl_2.4Cu(OH)_2.4H_2O$, found in Cornwall.

TALLOW. The solid fat of oxen (beef tallow), and sheep (mutton tallow). It consists of tristearin, tripalmitin, and triolein.

TALLOW, BASSIO. See BASSIO TALLOW.

TALLOW, BORNEO. See BORNEO TALLOW.

TALLOW, CHINESE. See CHINESE TALLOW.

TALLOW, MINERAL. See BITUMEN.

TALLOW, MOUNTAIN. See BITUMEN.

TALLOW, ROCK. See BITUMEN.

TALLOW, RUSSIAN. See RUSSIAN TALLOW.

TALLOW, VEGETABLE. See VEGETABLE TALLOW.

TA-LOU. The Chinese term for a glass flux used for enamelling on porcelain. It is mainly a silicate of lead with a little copper.

TALMI GOLD. See ABYSSINIAN GOLD.

TALWAAN. A tanning material. It is the root of *Elephantorrhiza burchelli*.

TAMARITE (Chalcophyllite, Copper Mica). A mineral. It is a hydrated copper arsenate, $Cu_3As_2O_8.5Cu(OH)_2 + H_2O$, found in Cornwall.

TAMBAC. See TOMBAC.

TANACETONE. Thujone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

TANARGAN (Tannargentan). A combination of tannin and silver albuminate. Used as an intestinal astringent.

TANARGENTAN. See TANARGAN.

TANFORMAL. Claimed to be a chemical combination of tannin, phenol, and formaldehyde. An intestinal astringent and antiseptic.

TANK WASTE. See ALKALI WASTE.

TANNACETIN. See ACETANNIN.

TANNAL (Tannalum). A basic aluminium tannate, $Al(OH)_3.(C_{14}H_9O_5) + 5H_2O$. An astringent used as a dusting-powder.

TANNALBINE. An albumen compound of tannic acid. Used as an intestinal astringent in catarrh.

TANNALINE FILMS. Gelatin films hardened by formaldehyde, used for photographic purposes.

TANNALUM. See TANNAL.

TANNALUM, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE TANNALUM.

TANNARGENTAN. See TANARGAN.

TANNATE, CREOSOTE. See TANOSAL.

TANNENITE. A mineral. It is a bismuth-copper sulphide, $Cu_2S.Bi_2S_3$, found in the Erzgebirge.

TANNIC ACID. See GALLOTANNIC ACID.

TANNIC INDIGO. See GALLANILIC BLUE.

TANNIGEN. Triacetyl-tannin, $C_{14}H_7O_9(CO.CH_3)_3$. Used as an intestinal astringent in chronic diarrhoea.

TANNING GREASE. See DÉGRAS.

TANNIN, FOAM. See FOAM TANNIN.

TANNIN HELIOTROPE (Heliotrope B, 2B). A dyestuff. It is dimethyl-diamino-xylyl-xylophenazonium-chloride, $C_{24}H_{22}N_4Cl$. Dyes tannined cotton reddish-violet, and is employed in calico printing.

TANNIN INDIGO. See GALLANILIC BLUE.

TANNIN ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is exo-dimethyl-amino-toluene-azo- β -naphthol, $C_{19}H_{19}N_3O$. Dyes leather and tannined cotton orange.

TANNIN, SYNTHETIC. See NERADOL.

TANNINTHYMOLMETHANE. See TANNOTHYMAL.

TANNISMUTH. Bismuth bitannate.

TANNISOL. Methylene-ditannin, $(C_{14}H_9O_5)_2CH_2$. An astringent and antiseptic.

TANNOBROMINE. A compound obtained from formaldehyde and dibrom-tannic acid. Prescribed internally for diseases of the stomach.

TANNOCASUM. A combination of casein and tannin. An intestinal astringent.

TANNOCHROME. A compound of chromium oxide, tannin, and resorcin. Said to be used for the skin.

TANNOCOL. A compound of glue and tannin, used as an intestinal astringent.

TANNOCREOSOFORM. A condensation product of tannin, formaldehyde, and creosote.

TANNOFORM (Helgotan, Formotan). A condensation product of tannin and formaldehyde, $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9)_2$. An astringent and antiseptic.

TANNOGUAIAFORM. A condensation product of tannin, formaldehyde, and guaiac. An intestinal astringent and antiseptic.

TANNONE (Tannopine). Hexamethylene-tetramine-tannin, $(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_9)_3 \cdot (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{N}_4$. An intestinal astringent.

TANNOPINE. See TANNONE.

TANNOTHYMAL (Tannin-thymol-methane). A condensation product of thymol, formaldehyde, and tannin. An intestinal astringent.

TANNYL. Oxy-chloro-casein-tannate. Used in diarrhoea.

TANOCOL. See TANNOCOL.

TANOSAL (Creosote Tannate, Creosal, Kreosal). The tannic acid ester of creosote, obtained by the action of phosgene upon a mixture of tannin and creosote. Used as a substitute for creosote, especially in the treatment of consumption.

TANTALITE. A mineral, $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5$, but usually some of the tantalum is replaced by niobium, and some of the iron by manganese. It is a source of tantalum.

TANTIRON. An acid-resisting silicon-iron alloy. The best contains 15 per cent. silicon.

TAP CINDER. The basic silicate of iron constituting the slag, and flowing through the tap-hole of the puddling furnace.

TAPIOLITE. A mineral. It consists mainly of iron tantalite.

TAR, ACID. See ACID TAR.

TARAPACAITE. A mineral. It is potassium chromate, K_2CrO_4 .

TAR, ASPHALT. See GOUDRON.

TAR, BONE. See BONE OIL.

TAR CAMPHOR (Naphthalin, Naphtalin). Naphthalene, C_{10}H_8 .

TAR, CANDLE. See STEARIN PITCH.

TARGITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated ferric oxide, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

TAR, GREEN. See GREEN TAR.

TAR OIL. See OIL OF TAR.

TAROLA. A coal tar product used as a sheep dip.

TAR, REGENERATED. A mixture of pitch and anthracene oil which does not crystallise.

TAR SPIRIT. See OIL OF TAR.

TAR, STOCKHOLM. See STOCKHOLM TAR.

TARTAR. See ARGOL.

TARTAR CAKE. See SUPERARGOL.

TARTAR, CHALYBEATED. Tartrated iron (*q.v.*).

TARTAR, CRUDE. See ARGOL.

TARTAR EMETIC (Tartrated Antimony). Potassium - antimonyl-tartrate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot (\text{SbO})\text{K} + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in medicine as an emetic, and in dyeing as a mordant.

TARTAR EMETIC POWDER (Tartar Emetic Substitute, Antimony Mordant). Mixtures of tartar emetic and zinc sulphate.

TARTAR EMETIC SUBSTITUTE. See TARTAR EMETIC POWDER.

TARTARLINE. Potassium bisulphate, used as a substitute for tartaric acid for industrial purposes.

TARTAR, NEUTRAL. See NEUTRAL TARTAR.

TARTAR OIL. See OIL OF TARTAR.

TARTAR, REFINED. See CREAM OF TARTAR.

TARTARS. Raw materials which contain more than 40 per cent. tartaric acid are termed tartars.

TARTAR, SALT OF. See POTASH.

TARTAR, SOLUBLE. See SOLUBLE TARTAR.

TARTAR, STIBIATED. Tartar emetic (*q.v.*).

TARTAR SUBSTITUTE. See SUPERARGOL.

TARTAR, VINACCIA. See VINACCIA TARTAR.

TAR TEA. Tar water.

TARTRACHROMIN G.G. See ALIZARIN YELLOW 5G.

TARTRATED ANTIMONY. See TARTAR EMETIC.

TARTRATED IRON. Iron and potassium tartrate. Used medicinally.

TARTRATED SODA. See ROCHELLE SALT.

TARTRATED SODA POWDER, EFFERVESCENT. See SEIDLITZ POWDER.

TARTRATE OF LIME. See LIMO.

TARTRAZINE. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dihydroxy-tartrate-diphenyl - osazone - disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{Na}_4$. Dyes silk and wool.

TARWAR. The bark of *Cassia auriculata*. A tanning material.

TAR, WHITE. See WHITE TAR.

TASAR SILK. See TUSSAR SILK.

TASTELESS QUININE. See INSIPIN.

TASTELESS SALTS. Sodium phosphate, HNa_2PO_4 .

TAYLORITE. See BENTONITE.

TCHA-LAU. A blue powder containing copper. Used by the Chinese for obtaining a blue colour on porcelain.

TEA, JESUIT'S. See MATÉ.

TEA, KAPORIE. See KAPORIE TEA.

TEA OIL. See OIL OF TEA.

TEAL OIL. See GINGELLY OIL.

TEA, PARAGUAY. See PARAGUAY TEA.

TEA, ST. BARTHOLOMEW. See MATÉ.

TEA, TAR. See TAR TEA.

TECALI ONYX. See ONYX OF TECALI.

TECHNICAL CASEIN. See LACTARIN.

TEEL OIL. See GINGELLY OIL.

TEGMIN. An emulsion made from 1 part yellow wax, 2 parts acacia, and 3 parts water. It also contains 5 per cent. zinc oxide, and a little wool fat. Used as a surgical dressing.

TELLURETTED HYDROGEN. Hydrogen telluride, H_2Te .

TELLURITE (Tellurium Ochre). A mineral. It is tellurium oxide, TeO_2 .

TELLURIUM, BLACK. See MAGYAGITE.

TELLURIUM, GRAPHIC. See SYLVANITE.

TELLURIUM OCHRE. See TELLURITE.

TELLURIUM SILVER. See HESSITE.

TELLURIUM, WHITE. See WHITE TELLURIUM.

TELSIT. A gelatin explosive containing from 10-15 per cent. dinitro-toluene or liquid trinitro-toluene.

TEMPER. Alloys of arsenic and lead or copper, and tin. Used as hardening materials for shot or pewter.

TEMPER CARBON, GRAPHITIC. See GRAPHITIC TEMPER CARBON.

TENAX METAL. An alloy containing copper and aluminium.

TENGERITE. A mineral which is said to be yttrium carbonate.

TENNANITE. A mineral, $4\text{Cu}_2\text{S}.\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$, with some iron.

TENNANT'S SALT. Chlorinated lime.

TENORITE. A mineral. It consists of copper oxide, CuO .

TENOSIN. A solution containing 0.0005 gram β -iminazoly-ethylamine and 0.02 gram *p*-hydroxy-phenyl-ethylamine per c.c.

TEPHROITE. A mineral. It is manganese silicate, $2\text{MnO}.\text{SiO}_2$.

TEQUILA. See MESCAL.

TEREBENE. French or American turpentine is mixed with 5 per cent. sulphuric acid. It is left some time until the action on polarised light is destroyed, and then steam distilled. The distillate is washed and redistilled. It consists of a mixture of dipentene and other hydrocarbons, and is used as a substitute for turpentine.

Terebene is also the trade name for liquid "driers," usually consisting of the linoleate and rosinate of manganese and lead, dissolved in turpentine.

TEREBENTHENE. Pinene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$.

TERLINGUAITE. A mineral. It is mercury oxychloride, Hg_2ClO .

TERNE PLATE. An alloy of lead and tin, coated on iron plate, and intended for use in roofing.

TERRA ALBA. See GYPSUM.

TERRA CARIOSA. Rotten Stone (*q.v.*).

TERRA CATECHU. See CUTCH.

TERRA-COTTA. A building material made from clay.

TERRA COTTA F. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of primuline-azo-phenylenediamine-azo-naphthalene-sulphonic acid. Dyes cotton brown from a neutral or alkaline bath.

TERRA COTTA G. See INGRAIN BROWN.

TERRA COTTA R. See ALIZARIN YELLOW R.

TERRA DE SIENNA. See INDIAN RED and YELLOW OCHRE.

TERRA JAPONICA. See CUTCH.

TERRALINE (Terroline). A proprietary liquid petroleum product, used internally as an emulsion.

TERRA MERITA. See TURMERIC.

TERRA NOBILIS. Bergmann's name for the diamond.

TERRAR. A preparation from earthy zirconia, in Brazil. Used as an opacifying agent in enamels and glazes.

TERRA VERTE. A pigment. It is a green earthy material found in the Mendip Hills. It consists of a species of ochre, and is essentially silica with oxide of iron and small quantities of other oxides.

TERROLINE. See TERRALINE.

TESTALIN. An aluminium soap, made by treating ordinary soap with aluminium sulphate. Used for the cementing together of sandstone to form a solid block.

TESTIFAS OIL. A fraction of Russian petroleum distillation. It has a sp. gr. of 0.820-0.823, and flashes at 38°C ., or above. Used as a burning oil.

TESTIJODYL. A combination of coagulated blood, albumin, and iodine.

TETRA. See TETRAPHOSPHATE.

TETRADINE. See LYCETOL.

TETRADYMITE. A mineral, Bi_2Te_3 .

TETRAHEDRITE (Grey Copper Ore, Fahlore). A mineral. It is a sulphantimonite of copper, Cu_3SbS_3 . The copper may be replaced by silver, iron, zinc, or mercury, and the antimony by arsenic.

TETRA-ISOL. A preparation of carbon tetrachloride, CCl_4 , completely soluble in water. It is used as a cleaning agent in the textile industry.

TETRALIN. A paint and resin solvent. It is tetrahydro-naphthalene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}$.

TETRALIN EXTRA. A mixture of Tetralin (*q.v.*) and Dekaline (*q.v.*).

TETRALITE. See TETRYL.

TETRAMETHYL BASE. Tetramethyldiamino-diphenyl-methane, $(\text{CH}_3)_4.\text{N}_2.(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2.\text{CH}_2$.

TETRANE. See FURANE.

TETRANITRIN. See TETRA-NITROL.

TETRA-NITROL (Tetranitrin, Butane Tetrol). Erythrol-tetranitrate, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6(\text{NO}_3)_4$. Has been used in angina.

TETRANYL. An explosive. It is 2:3:4:6-tetranitro-aniline.

TETRAPHENOL. See FURANE.

TETRAPHOSPHATE (Tetra). Produced by mixing natural phosphate rock powder with 6 per cent. of a powder containing equal parts of the carbonates of calcium, sodium, and magnesium, with a little sulphate of soda. The mixture is roasted at from $600-800^\circ\text{C}$. After treating the product with cold phosphoric acid, it is then reduced to the required strength by mixing with dry earth and sand. It is a fertiliser free from acidity, causticity, and deterioration.

TETRAZINE (Hydrazine Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-pyrazolone-carboxy-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{O}_6\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool and silk yellow from an acid bath.

TETROL. See FURANE.

TETRONAL (Ethylsulphonal). Diethyl-

sulpho-diethyl-methane, $(C_2H_5)_2C(SO_2.C_2H_5)_2$. A hypnotic allied to Sulphonal.

TEIRYL (Tetralite). A trade name for trinitro-phenyl-methyl-nitramine, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3.NCH_3.NO_2$, used in explosives.

A detonator known as "tetryl" contains 0.4 gram tetranitro-phenyl-methyl-nitramine, and 0.3 gram of a mixture of 87.5 per cent. mercury fulminate and 12.5 per cent. potassium chlorate.

TEXALIN. See SAVONADE.

TEXAPON. See SAVONADE.

TEXTASE. A diastase preparation.

TFOL. An argillaceous earth containing free gelatinous silica. Used in North America as a soap.

THABAN. See HALVA.

THALENITE. A mineral, $2Y_2O_3.4SiO_2.H_2O$.

THALLINE. Tetrahydro-*p*-methyl-oxy-quinoline, $C_9H_8H_4N(OCH_3)$.

THALLOCHLORE. Knop's and Schnerdmann's name for the green colouring matter of lichens.

THANATOL. See GUAIACOL ETHYL.

THAO. A gelatinous preparation made in Cochin China from seaweed. It has frequently appeared in England under the names of Japanese or Chinese isinglass, and is used for the same purposes as isinglass.

THEINE (Guaranine). Caffeine, $C_8H_{10}N_2O_4.H_2O$, the principal alkaloid of tea and coffee. It is used in medicine.

THENARDITE. A mineral. It is anhydrous sodium sulphate, Na_2SO_4 .

THENARD'S BLUE. See COBALT BLUE.

THEOBROMA OIL. See COCOA BUTTER.

THEOBROMINE. Dimethyl-xanthine, $C_7H_8O_2N_4$. The active principle of the cocoa bean.

THEOBROMOSE. The lithium compound of theobromine, $C_7H_7N_4O_2Li$.

THEOCINE (Theophylline). 1:3-Dimethyl-xanthine, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$, a diuretic.

THEOCINE SODIUM ACETATE. Theophylline-sodium-acetate, a diuretic.

THEOFORM. A proprietary name for a condensation product of theobromine and formaldehyde, with the addition of citric acid as preservative.

THEOLACTIN (Theosate). An addition product of theobromine-sodium and sodium lactate.

THEONACET. See AQUIRIN.

THEOPHORIN. An addition product of theobromine-sodium and sodium-formate, $C_7H_7N_4O_2Na.HCO_2Na.H_2O$. A diuretic.

THEOPHYLLINE. See THEOCINE.

THEOSALIN. An addition product of theobromine-sodium and sodium-sulphosalicylate.

THEOSATÉ. See THEOLACTIN.

THERANOL. See THERMOL.

THERMALENE. An intimate mixture of acetylene and vaporised oils. It is used for the production of high temperatures, in the cutting and welding of metals.

THERMIFUGIN. Sodium-methyl-trihydroxy-quinoline-carbonate, C_9H_7

$(CH_3).N.COONa$. An analgesic and antipyretic.

THERMINE. Tetrahydro- β -naphthylamine-hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_7.H_4.NH_2.HCl$. It increases body temperature.

THERMIOL (Theranol). A 25 per cent. solution of sodium-phenyl-propionate, $C_6H_5.C : C.CO_2Na$. Recommended for inhalation in cases of laryngitis.

THERMIT. A mixture of equal parts of powdered aluminium and metallic oxide, usually iron or manganese oxide. These mixtures burn with a high temperature, and are used for welding metals. They are also an ingredient in incendiary bombs.

THERMODIN. The acetyl derivative of *p*-ethoxy-phenyl-urethane, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5).NH.COOC_2H_5$. An antipyretic.

THERMOL. Acetyl-salicyl-phenetidin, $C_7H_{11}NO_4$. An antipyretic and analgesic.

THERMONATRITE. Mono-hydrated sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3.H_2O$.

THERMOZINE. See AMBRINE.

THIALION. A preparation containing 26 per cent. sodium sulphate, 56 per cent. sodium citrate, 3 per cent. potassium citrate, 3 per cent. lithium citrate, 3 per cent. sodium chloride, and 9 per cent. water.

THIAMIN YELLOW. A direct cotton dyestuff produced by the action of formaldehyde upon primuline.

THIAZINE BROWN R. A direct cotton dyestuff, dyeing shades of red-brown.

THIAZINE BROWN G. A dyestuff similar to the R mark.

THIAZINE RED G. An azo dyestuff prepared from dehydro-thio-toluidine-sulphonic acid. A direct cotton colour.

THIAZINE RED R. A dyestuff similar to the G mark.

THIAZOLINE (Thiazylamine). Amino-thiazole, $C_3H_4N_2S$.

THIAZOL YELLOW. See CLAYTON YELLOW.

THIAZYLAMINE. See THIAZOLINE.

THICKENED OILS. See BLOWN OILS.

THIET-SIE. A resinous substance used as a varnish by the Burmese.

THIGENOL. A sodium compound of olein-sulphonic acid (ichthoform). Used in skin diseases.

THILAMIN. A preparation said to be made by the action of sulphur upon lanoline. Used in skin eruptions.

THINOLINE (Vulcanised Oils). Vulcanised linseed oil, used in rubber mixings.

THIOCAMP. A liquid formed by exposing camphor to the action of sulphur dioxide. Used as a disinfectant as it evolves sulphur dioxide on exposure to air.

THIOCARMIN R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of diethyl-dibenzyl-diamino-phenazthionium-disulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_6S_2Na$. Dyes wool and silk indigo-carmin shades from an acid bath.

THIOCATECHINE (Thiocatechine S). A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of *p*-diamines or acetyl-nitramines with sodium polysulphide. The S mark is the sulphite compound. Dyes cotton brown.

THIOCATECHINE S. See **THIOCATECHINE**.

THIOCHROMOGEN. See **PRIMULINE**.

THIOCOLL (Orthocoll, Sulphocol). The potassium salt of *o*-guaiacol-sulphonic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3)SO_3K$. A substitute for guaiacol in the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs.

THIO COTTON BLACK. A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of a mixture of dinitro-phenol and *p*-amino-phenol-sulphonic acid with sodium polysulphide. Dyes cotton black.

THIHCYANOSIN. An eosin dyestuff. It is tetrabromo-thio-dichloro-fluoresceine-methyl ether.

THIOFLAVINE S (Chromine G). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of methylated primuline. Dyes cotton, silk, and half-silk goods greenish-yellow from an alkaline bath.

THIOFLAVINE T. A dyestuff. It is dimethyl - dehydro - thio - toluidine-methyl-chloride, $C_{17}H_{19}N_2SCl$. Dyes tanned cotton greenish - yellow, and silk yellow with green fluorescence.

THIOFORM (Deltaform). Bismuth-dithio-salicylate, $S_2C_6H_3(OH).COO.Bi_2O_3 + Bi_2O_3 + H_2O$. Used externally in the place of iodoform, and taken internally for intestinal catarrh.

THIOFURFURANE. Thiophene, C_4H_4S .

THIOGENE BLACK (Thiogene Purple ; Thiogene Dark Red G, R; Thiogene Rubine O). Sulphide dyestuffs obtained by the action of sulphur upon amino-hydroxy-phenazines.

THIOGENE BLUE. See **SULPHUR BLACK T**.

THIOGENE DARK RED, G, R. See **THIOGENE BLACK**.

THIOGENE PURPLE. See **THIOGENE BLACK**.

THIOGENE RUBINE O. See **THIOGENE BLACK**.

THIOGENE VIOLET V. A sulphide dyestuff manufactured by heating together sulphur and phenosafranine, then heating the product with sodium sulphide. It is further heated with sodium polysulphide.

THIOINDIGO B. See **THIOINDIGO RED B**.

THIOINDIGO GREY B. A dyestuff. It is 7 : 7'-diamino-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO ORANGE R. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-diethoxy-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO PINK BN. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-dibromo-dimethyl-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO RED B (Vat Dye B, Thioindigo B). An indigo dyestuff, $C_{16}H_8O_2S_2$, prepared from phenyl-thioglycol-*o*-carboxylic acid, by boiling it with alkalis, heating the product with acids, and oxidising the thioindoxyl produced. It is a yellow-red dyestuff.

THIOINDIGO RED 3B. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dichloro-6 : 6'-dimethyl-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO RED BG. A dyestuff. It is 5 : 5'-dichloro-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO SCARLET. An indigo dyestuff, $C_{16}H_8O_2NS$, prepared by condensing thioindoxyl with insatin. A yellow vat dye.

THIOINDIGO SCARLET S. A dyestuff. It is 6 : 6'-dithioxy-thioindigo.

THIOINDIGO VIOLET 2B. A dyestuff. It is dichloro-dimethyl-dimethoxy-thioindigo.

THIOL (Tumenol, Petrosulfol). Names given to artificial substitutes for ammonium ichtho-sulphonates. Thiol is a product similar to ichthyol (*q.v.*), and is obtained by sulphonating gas oil (brown coal tar oil), with sulphur, treating the product with sulphuric acid, and pouring the whole into water. Used medicinally in the same way as ichthyol.

THIOLIN. See **ICHTHYOL**.

THIOLINE. See **ABIETENE**.

THIONAL BLACK. See **SULPHUR BLACK T**.

THIONAL BRONZE. A sulphide dyestuff obtained by the fusion of β -hydroxy-naphthoquinone-anilide with sodium polysulphides.

THIONAL BROWN R. A sulphide dyestuff which dyes unmordanted cotton.

THIONAL GREEN. A sulphide dyestuff.

THION BLUE B. A sulphide dyestuff derived from *p*-nitro-*o*-amino-*p*-hydroxy-diphenylamine.

THION GREEN. A sulphide dyestuff obtained by the action of sodium hydroxide upon *p*-hydroxy-phenyl-thiocarbamide.

THIONINE. See **LAUTH'S VIOLET**.

THIONINE BLUE G, O EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is the zinc double chloride of trimethyl - ethyl - diamino - phenazethionium-chloride, $(C_{17}H_{23}N_3SCl)_2ZnCl_2$. Dyes tanned cotton blue.

THIONOL BLACK. See **SULPHUR BLACK T**.

THIONOLINE. Oxy-amino-imino-diphenyl-sulphide, $C_{12}H_8N_2OS$.

THION YELLOW. A dyestuff obtained by heating thio-*m*-tolylene-diamine with sodium sulphide solution.

THIOPHENOL. Phenyl - mercaptan, C_6H_5SH .

THIOPHENOL BLACK T EXTRA. A dyestuff prepared by the fusion of dinitro-phenol with sodium polysulphides.

THIOPHLOXIN. An eosin dyestuff. It is tetrabromo-thio-dichloro-fluoresceine.

THIOPHOR BRONZE G. A dyestuff of the same composition as 5G, but with the addition of benzidine.

THIOPHOR BRONZE 5G. A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of *p*-phenylene-diamine and *p*-amino-acetanilide with sulphur.

THIOPHOR INDIGO CJ. A leuco compound of 4-hydroxy-3-thiol-*p*-dimethyl-amino-phenyl- α -naphthylamine.

THIOPHOSGENE. Thiocarbonyl-chloride, $CSCl_2$.

- THIOPHOSPHINE J.** See CHLORAMINE YELLOW.
- THIOPHYSEM.** See TIODINE.
- THIORUBIN.** An azo dyestuff. It is thio-*p*-toluidine diazotised and combined with β -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $S(C_6H_5NH_2)C_7H_5N_3 \cdot C_{10}H_{14}(HSO_3)_2OH$.
- THIOSINAMINE (Rhodallin).** Allyl-thiourea, $C_6H_5 \cdot NH \cdot CS \cdot NH_2$.
- THIOSINYL.** See FIBROLYSIN.
- THIOXINE BLACKS.** Dyestuffs for cotton.
- THIOXINE ORANGE (Thioxine Yellow G).** Yellow sulphide dyestuffs.
- THIOXINE YELLOW G.** See THIOXINE ORANGE.
- THIOXYDANT LUMIÈRE.** Ammonium persulphate, $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$.
- THITSI.** A natural lacquer. It is the sap of the black varnish tree, *Melanorrhwa visitata*.
- THOLAFORM.** A mixture of equal parts of menthol and trioxymethylene.
- THOMAS AMMONIA PHOSPHATE LIME.** Thomas slag mixed with ammonium sulphate. A fertiliser.
- THOMAS MEAL.** Ground slag obtained from the Thomas process for iron. Used as a fertiliser. See BASIC SLAG.
- THOMAS PHOSPHATE.** See BASIC SLAG.
- THOMAS SLAG.** See BASIC SLAG.
- THOMSENOLITE.** A mineral, $NaF \cdot CaF_2 \cdot AlF_3 \cdot H_2O$.
- THOMSONITE.** A mineral, $2(Ca \cdot Na_2)O \cdot 2Al_2O_3 \cdot 4SiO_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.
- THORIA.** Thorium dioxide, ThO_2 .
- THORIANITE.** A mineral. It consists of about 70 per cent. of thorium dioxide, and from 10-30 per cent. of uranium oxide, U_3O_8 .
- THORITE (Orangite, Monazite).** A mineral. It consists essentially of thorium silicate, $ThO_2 \cdot SiO_2$.
- THOROGUMMITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrous silicate of uranium and thorium, $UO_2 \cdot ThO_2 \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.
- THREE INGREDIENTS OIL.** See OIL OF THREE INGREDIENTS.
- THRESH'S REAGENT.** Potassium-bismuthic-iodide. Used for testing alkalis.
- THROAT BALLS.** See NITRE BALLS.
- THROMBASE.** A clotting enzyme. It coagulates blood.
- THROPHLEOL.** A 50 per cent. solution of erythrophleine hydrochloride (from casca bark) in eugenol.
- THSING-HOA-LIAO.** The Chinese name for a cobaltiferous aluminic silicate. Used in the manufacture of porcelain.
- THUJOL.** Tanacetone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.
- THUNDERITE.** An explosive containing 92 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 4 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 4 per cent. flour.
- THURINGITE (Patersonite).** A mineral, $4(AlFe)O_2 \cdot 7FeO \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot 9H_2O$.
- THUS, GUM.** See GUM THUS.
- THYMATOL.** Thymol carbonate, $CO(O \cdot C_{10}H_{15})_2$, an anthelmintic used in medicine.
- THYME CAMPHOR (Thymic acid).** Thymol, $C_6H_3(OH) \cdot CH_3 \cdot C_3H_7$.
- THYMEGOL.** The mercury-potassium salt of thymol-sulphonic acid. Used in medicine. See EGOLS.
- THYMENE.** The residual oils obtained from the preparation of thymol. Used as a cheap perfume for soaps.
- THYMIC ACID.** See THYME CAMPHOR.
- THYMIDOL.** Methyl-propyl-phenol-menthol. An antiseptic wash.
- THYMIODIN.** See THYMOIDE.
- THYMIODOL.** See THYMOIDE.
- THYMOFORM.** See THYMOLOFORM.
- THYMOIDE (Thymotol, Thymiodin, Thymiodol).** Thymol iodide.
- THYMOLIN.** A mixture of 18 parts naphthalene, 1 part camphor, and 1 part thymol.
- THYMOLOFORM (Thymoform).** A condensation product of formaldehyde and thymol, $CH_2 : (C_6H_3(CH_3)(C_3H_7)O)_2$. An antiseptic dusting-powder.
- THYMOTAL (Tyratol).** Thymol carbonate. See THYMATOL.
- THYMOTOL.** See THYMOIDE.
- THYOL.** A substitute for Ichthyol (*q.v.*), obtained by treating tar oils with sulphur.
- THYRESOL.** Santalol-methyl-ester, $C_{15}H_{23}O \cdot CH_3$. Used as a substitute for santalol in the treatment of urethritis.
- THYROIDECTIN.** Dried antithyroid serum.
- THYROXIN.** An iodine-containing crystalline compound, isolated from the thyroid gland.
- TICKET AND STENCILLING INKS.** Many contain nigrosine, whilst others consist of shellac and borax, with a suitable addition of ultramarine or lampblack.
- TIEMANNITE.** A mineral, $HgSe$.
- TIGER'S EYE.** A mineral. It is quartz having a golden-yellow sheen.
- TILE ORE.** An earthy variety of native cuprous oxide.
- TIL OIL.** See GINGELLY OIL.
- TIMA.** A medicinal preparation imported from Tampico. It is prepared from the fruit of *Crescentia edulis*, by boiling with sugar. It is said to be a remedy for phthisis.
- TIMONOX.** A specially prepared anti-mony oxide. Used as a pigment.
- TIN ASH.** Stannic oxide, SnO_2 . A polishing powder.
- TIN, BLACK.** See BLACK TIN.
- TIN, BLOCK.** See BLOCK TIN.
- TIN BRILLIANTS.** See FAHLUN DIAMONDS.
- TIN BRONZE.** See MOSAIC GOLD.
- TIN, BUTTER.** See BUTTER OF TIN.
- TINCAL (Tinkal).** An impure borax imported into Europe in the form of yellowish-white crystals. It consists of borax mixed with lime, magnesia, alumina, chlorides, and sulphates of sodium and calcium, as well as a greasy substance.
- TIN-COPPER GREEN.** See GENTELES GREEN.

TIN CRYSTALS. See TIN SALTS.

TINDER, GERMAN. See AMADOU.

TIN, DROPPED. See GRAIN TIN.

TIN, FEATHERED. See FEATHERED TIN.

TIN, FLOWERS OF. See FLOWERS OF TIN.

TIN FOIL. Consists of tin, but the common variety usually contains lead in considerable quantities.

TIN, GRAIN. See GRAIN TIN.

TIN GREEN. See GENTELES GREEN.

TING-YU. See TSE-LEON.

TINKAL. See TINCAL.

TIN, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE TIN.

TIN, MINE. See BLOCK TIN.

TINNEVELLY SENNA. Indian senna.

TIN NITRATE. See NITRATE OF TIN.

TIN, NITRO-MURIATE. See TIN SPIRITS.

TIN ORE. A mineral. It is tinstone, SnO_2 .

TIN OXYCHLORIDE. See TIN SPIRITS.

TIN, PHOSPHOR. See PHOSPHOR TIN.

TIN PLATE. Iron plated with tin.

TIN PREPARE LIQUOR. Sodium stannate, $\text{Na}_2\text{SnO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used as a mordant for dyes in calico printing.

TIN PYRITES (Stannine, Bell Metal Ore). A mineral found in Cornwall. It is a sulpho-stannate of copper and iron, sometimes containing zinc, $\text{SnS}_2 \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{S} \cdot \text{FeS} \cdot \text{ZnS}$.

TIN, SALT OF. See SALT OF TIN.

TIN SALTS (Tin Crystals). Stannous chloride, SnCl_2 . Used as a wool mordant for dyeing cochineal scarlet, for dyeing blacks on silk, for weighting silk, and for calico printing.

TIN SPIRITS. Solutions of stannous salts, employed in wool dyeing. Yellow, orange, scarlet, amaranth, bowl, purple, plum, and puce spirits are prepared by adding sulphuric acid to stannous chloride or by treating tin with a mixture of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

Red, purple, and aniline spirits are produced by dissolving tin in a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids.

Cotton spirits consist of stannic salts with admixtures.

Such mordants are used under the names oxychloride of tin, nitro-muriate of tin, oxymuriate of tin, crimson, barwood, plum, red cotton, purple, and cotton spirits, and pink cutting liquid.

TINSTONE (Cassiterite). A mineral. It consists mainly of tin dioxide, SnO_2 .

TIN, STONE. See STREAM TIN.

TIN, STREAM. See STREAM TIN.

TIN TACKS. Tinned iron tacks.

TIN WHITE COBALT. A mineral consisting of an arsenide of cobalt, nickel, and iron.

TIN, WOOD. See STREAM TIN.

TIODINE (Thiophysem). Thiosinamine-ethyl-iodide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CS} \cdot \text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{I}$.

TIN BLUE 3B, R. A direct cotton dyestuff.

TITAN BROWN O, Y, R. Direct cotton dyestuffs. The O brand gives a yellowish, and Y and R reddish shades.

TITAN COMO G, R, S. Direct cotton dyestuffs, giving blue shades.

TITANELLOW. Titanium oxalate, $\text{Ti}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A mordant.

TITAN GREY. A direct cotton dyestuff.

TITANIFEROUS IRON. See ILMENITE.

TITANIFEROUS IRON ORE. See ILMENITE.

TITANITE. See SPHENE.

TITANITE No. 1. An explosive consisting of 85-88 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 6-8 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 4.5-6.5 per cent. charcoal.

TITANIUM, ALUMINIUM NICKEL. See ALUMINIUM-NICKEL-TITANIUM.

TITANIUM GREEN. Titanium ferrocyanide.

TITANIUM, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE TITANIUM.

TITANIUM, SILICO. See SILICO-TITANIUM.

TITAN NAVY. A dyestuff giving bluish and reddish-navy blue on cotton.

TITANOX. A pigment containing 75 per cent. barium sulphate and 25 per cent. titanium oxide. The titanium oxide is obtained from ilmenite, a double oxide of iron and titanium.

TITAN PINK 3B. A bluish-pink dyestuff for cotton.

TITAN RED. See GERANINE.

TITAN RED FOR WOOL. A dyestuff for cotton or wool.

TITAN ROSE. See GERANINE.

TITAN SCARLET C, S. Direct cotton dyestuffs. The brand C gives yellowish, and S bluish-scarlet shades.

TITAN YELLOW GG, G, R, Y. Direct cotton dyestuffs. The brand GG gives a greenish-yellow, and R a dull reddish-yellow shade.

TIZA. A name for boronatrocalcite (*q.v.*), found in South America.

T.N.T. See TROTYL.

TOAD'S EYE. See STREAM TIN.

TOBACCO EXTRACT. A dark-brown viscid liquid preparation from tobacco leaves or stems. A 1-2 per cent. solution is used for parasites on domestic animals, also for destroying insects on plants.

TOBACCO WATER. An aqueous infusion of tobacco.

TOILET ROUGE. See ROUGE, TOILET.

TOILET VINEGAR. Dilute acetic acid with odorants.

TOLAMINE. See CHLORAMINE T.

TOLANE. Diphenyl-acetylene, $\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$.

TOLANE RED. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-azo-1 : 8-amino-naphthol-4 : 6-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool a brilliant red from an acid bath.

TOLEDO BLUE V. A polyazo dyestuff. It dyes cotton direct from a sodium sulphate and sodium carbonate bath, or a soap bath.

TOLITE. See TROTYL.

TOLUIDINE BLUE O. A dyestuff. It is

- the zinc double chloride of dimethyl-diamino - toluphenazthionium-chloride, $(C_{15}H_{16}N_3SCl)_2 \cdot ZnCl_2$. Dyes tannied cotton blue.
- TOLUOL.** Commercial toluene, $C_6H_5CH_3$. It contains traces of benzene, xylene, paraffin, and thio-toluene. It is employed in the explosive industry, in the preparation of saccharine, and in the synthesis of indigo.
- TOLUSAFRANINE.** See SAFRANINE RAE.
- TOLUYLENE.** Stilbene, $C_6H_5 \cdot CH : CH \cdot C_6H_5$.
- TOLUYLENE BLACK G.** See PALATINE BLACK.
- TOLUYLENE BLUE** (Witt's Toluylene Blue). $C_{15}H_{18}N_4 \cdot HCl$. An indamine dyestuff obtained by the oxidation of dimethyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine and *m*-toluylene-diamine, or by the combination of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline-hydrochloride and *m*-toluylene-diamine. Dyes cotton.
- TOLUYLENE BROWN G.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-disazo-*m*-phenylene-diamine, $C_{13}H_{11}N_6SO_3Na$. Dyes cotton yellowish-brown.
- TOLUYLENE BROWN R.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-disazo-*bi-m*-phenylene-diamine-azonephthalene-sulphonic acid, $C_{35}H_{29}N_{12}O_5S_3Na_3$. Dyes cotton brown from a soap bath.
- TOLUYLENE ORANGE G** (Kanthosine J). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-*o*-cresol-carboxylic-*m*-toluylene-diamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{29}H_{26}N_6O_5SNa_2$. Dyes cotton orange.
- TOLUYLENE ORANGE R** (Kanthosine R). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of ditolyl-disazo-*bi-m*-toluylene-diamine-sulphonic acid, $C_{23}H_{25}N_6O_5S_2Na_2$. Dyes cotton reddish-orange.
- TOLUYLENE ORANGE RR.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-toluene-disazo-*bi-β*-naphthylamine, $C_{27}H_{21}N_6O_5SNa$. Dyes cotton reddish-orange from a soap bath.
- TOLUYLENE RED** (Cassella & Co.). Neutral red (*q.v.*).
- TOLUYLENE RED** (Oehler). Dianol brilliant red (*q.v.*).
- TOLUYLENE YELLOW.** A dyestuff. It is sulpho-toluene-disazo-*bi*-nitro-*m*-phenylene-diamine, $C_{17}H_{17}N_{10}O_7SNa$. Dyes cotton yellow.
- TOLYL PERI ACID.** 1-Tolyl-naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.
- TOLYSAL.** Tolypyrine salicylate (*p*-tolyl-dimethyl-pyrazole), $C_{17}H_{14}N_2 \cdot O \cdot C_7H_6O_3$. Used in rheumatism.
- TOMBAC.** An alloy usually containing 16 parts copper, 1 part zinc, and 1 part tin.
- TOMBAC, RED** (Red Brass, Tambac). A brass containing less than 18 per cent. zinc. It usually consists of 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. zinc, and is used for rolling into leaf.
- TOMBAC, WHITE** (White Copper). An alloy containing 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. tin.
- TONAL.** Salts of glyceryl-phosphoric acid, $C_3H_5(OH)_2 \cdot O \cdot PO(OH)_2$. Used in medicine as a rapidly assimilated form of phosphorus.
- TONCA** (Tonka). Tonquin bean.
- TONIC CUPS.** Cups made from quassia wood.
- TONITE** (Potentite). An explosive. It consists of mixtures of granulated guncotton and barium nitrate. No 1 contains 50-52 parts guncotton and 40-47 parts barium nitrate. No. 2 contains charcoal also. No. 3 consists of 18-20 parts guncotton, 67-70 parts barium nitrate, and 11-31 parts dinitrobenzene.
- TONKA.** See TONCA.
- TONNENITE.** A mineral. It is a double sulphide of copper and bismuth, $CuBiS_2$.
- TONOL.** See KALIO-TONAL and TONAL.
- TONQUIN BEAN.** Tonka bean, used to flavour snuff.
- TOOTHACHE JELLY.** Consists of equal parts of collodion and phenol.
- TOOTHACHE SEED.** Henbane seed.
- TOPAZ.** A mineral. It is an aluminium-hydroxy-fluo-silicate, $(AlF)_2SiO_4$. A gem stone.
- TOPAZ, BURNT.** See BURNT TOPAZ.
- TOPAZ, FALSE.** See CITRINE.
- TOPAZ, OCCIDENTAL.** See CITRINE.
- TOPAZOLITE.** A mineral. It is a lime-aluminium-garnet.
- TOPAZ, ORIENTAL.** See ORIENTAL TOPAZ.
- TORBANITE.** A variety of cannel coal.
- TORBERITE.** See CUPROURANITE.
- TORBERNITE.** A mineral. It is a phosphate of uranium and copper.
- TORIL.** A variety of beef extract.
- TORON.** A sulphur-terpene compound prepared by heating turpentine with sulphur. It is a black viscid liquid or semisolid. Used for waterproofing cloth, preparing rubberised cloth, and for attaching or coating metal surfaces with rubber.
- TOUCH-PAPER.** Paper which has been dipped in a solution of potassium nitrate, and dried. Used in fireworks.
- TOUCHSTONE.** Lydian stone (*q.v.*).
- TOUGH COPPER.** Commercial copper, containing impurities such as arsenic.
- TOUGHENED CAUSTIC.** Consists of 95 per cent. silver nitrate and 5 per cent. potassium nitrate, fused together. (*Argenti nitras induratus*, B.P.)
- TOURMALINE.** A mineral. It is an alkali-calcium-aluminium-silicate.
- TOURNESOL.** See LITMUS.
- TOXNONE.** Sodium-*m*-acetyl-amino-mercuri-benzoate, $Hg(OH \cdot C_6H_5)(NH \cdot C_2H_5O) \cdot CO_2Na$. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- TRAGACANTH, FALSE.** See BASSORA GUM.
- TRAGASOL.** A gum similar to tragacanth. Used as a binding material.
- TRAIN OIL.** Whale Oil.
- TRANSFORMER OILS.** Usually the higher petroleum fractions, and more or less identical with lubricating oils. They are free from moisture and acids. Formerly rosin oil was used.

- TRANSPARENT GOLD OCHRE.** See YELLOW OCHRE.
- TRANSPARENT OXIDE OF CHROMIUM.** Sesquioxide of chromium, a green pigment.
- TRANSPARENT SOAPS** (Glycerine Soaps). Made from mixtures of decolorised tallow, with castor, linseed, and coconut oils, with the addition of glycerin, and also of from 20-30 per cent. saccharose or glucose. At one time transparent soaps were made by evaporating an alcoholic solution of the soap.
- TRASS.** A volcanic material found on the bank of the Rhine. It is used in Holland as an addition to lime, to convert it into hydraulic lime.
- TRASULPHANE.** A name for ammonium-sulpho-ichthiolicum.
- TRAUMATIC BALSAM.** Compound tincture of benzoin.
- TRAUMATICIN.** Consists of 1 part gutta-percha and 10 parts chloroform, by weight.
- TRAUMATOL.** See IODOCRESOL.
- TRAUZZ'S DYNAMITE.** See DYNAMITE DE TRAUZZ.
- TRAVERSELLITE.** A mineral. It consists of augite with some alumina.
- TRAVERTINE** (Calc Sinter, Calcareous Tufa). A limestone deposited by calcareous springs.
- TREACLES.** See GOLDEN SYRUP.
- TREBIZOND OPIUM.** Persian opium.
- TREE GUM** (Wood Gum). Xylane, $C_6H_{10}O_5$.
- TREE TURMERIC.** See FALSE COLUMBA.
- TREE WAX.** See CHINESE WAX.
- TREHALASE.** An enzyme. It splits trehalose.
- TREMOLITE** (White Amphibole, Grammatite). A mineral, $CaMg_3(SiO_3)_4$.
- TRENCH'S FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVE.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate.
- TRENT SAND.** A sand found in the Trent, Severn, and other rivers. Used for polishing.
- TRIACETIN.** Glyceryl - triacetate, $C_6H_{14}O_8$.
- TRIANISOLINE.** See RHODAMINE 6G.
- TRICALCINE.** A powder containing the active properties of the tribasic phosphates and carbonates of calcium and magnesium. Recommended in tuberculosis.
- TRICALCOL.** A colloidal combination of tricalcium phosphate and albumin.
- TRICRESOL.** A purified mixture of the three cresols. It contains about 35 per cent. ortho, 20 per cent. meta, and 25 per cent. para-cresol.
- TRIDYMIT.** A mineral. It is quartz, SiO_2 .
- TRIFERRIN.** See FERRINOL.
- TRIFORMAL** (Paraform, Triformol, Paraformol). Paraformaldehyde, $(CH_2O)_3$, a polymer of formaldehyde. A disinfectant.
- TRIFORMOL.** See TRIFORMAL.
- TRIGEMINE** (Methutin). Dimethyl-amino - antipyrine - butyl - chloral - hydrate, $C_{17}H_{24}O_3N_3Cl_2$. Prescribed for headache and neuralgia, also as a mild antipyretic. Its solutions are antiseptic.
- TRIKETOL.** See NINHYDRIN.
- TRIKRESOL.** See BACTEROL and TRICRESOL.
- TRILACTINE.** A preparation of lactic acid bacilli.
- TRILITE.** See TROTYL.
- TRIMETHYLBORINE.** See BOROMETHYL.
- TRINITRINE.** See NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVE OIL.
- TRINOL.** See TROTYL.
- TRIOLEIN.** See OLEIN.
- TRIONAL** (Methyl Sulphonal). Diethyl-sulpho-methyl-ethyl-methane, $C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)(SO_2)(C_2H_5)_2$. A soporific.
- TRIOXYMETHYLENE.** The solid, polymerised form of formaldehyde, $(HCHO)_3$. See TRIFORMAL.
- TRIP.** Ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3 .
- TRIPSTONE.** Anhydrite (*q.v.*).
- TRIPHENINE.** Propionyl-*p*-phenetidine, $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH(CO.C_2H_5.CH_3)$. An antipyretic and antineuralgic.
- TRIPHYLLITE.** A mineral, $Li.Fe.Mn.PO_4$.
- TRIPLASTIC.** An explosive. It is prepared by mixing trinitro-toluene, together with some lead nitrate and chlorate, with a gelatin made from dinitro-toluene and nitro-cellulose.
- TRIPLE SALTS** (Trisalytes). Used in the electro-deposition of metals. They consist of the cyanide of the metal to be deposited, potassium cyanide, and potassium sulphite.
- TRIPOLITE.** A mineral, $Fe.Mn_2.F.PO_4$.
- TRIPOLI** (Tripoli Powder, Rotten Stone). A mineral. It consists mainly of silica associated with small quantities of alumina and iron oxide, but the composition varies. The variety of tripoli powder found in Derbyshire, is called Rotten stone. Used as an abrasive.
- TRIPOLI POWDER.** See TRIPOLI.
- TRIPOLITE.** See INFUSORIAL EARTH.
- TRIPPKHITE.** A mineral, $CuAs_2O_4$.
- TRIPYRATE.** See LENIGALLOL (Gallols).
- TRIPSA.** Tribasic phosphate of soda. Used for the prevention of incrustation on boilers.
- TRISALYT, COPPER.** See COPPER TRISALYT.
- TRISALYTES.** See TRIPLE SALTS.
- TRISTEARIN.** See STEARIN.
- TRISULPHONE BLUE B, R.** See TRISULPHONE VIOLET B.
- TRISULPHONE BROWN B.** A polyazo dyestuff obtained from benzidine, salicylic acid, 2-amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, and *m*-phenylenediamine. Dyes cotton in a bath containing 2 per cent. sodium sulphate and 20 per cent. sodium chloride. Also dyes half-wool and half-silk goods in a neutral bath.
- TRISULPHONE BROWN G, 2G.** Polyazo dyestuffs of similar composition to the B brand, except that tolidine and dianisidine respectively are used instead of benzidine. They give rather yellower shades than the B quality.

TRISULPHONE VIOLET B (Trisulphone Blue B, R). Dyestuffs obtained from tetrazo compounds from benzidine, tolidine, or dianisidine, combined with α -naphthol-disulphonic acid S, and β -naphthol-sulphonic acid B.

TRITOLE. See TROTYL.

TRITOLE. See TROTYL.

TRITON. See TROTYL.

TRIXIDIN. An emulsion of antimony trioxide, containing 30 per cent. Sb_2O_3 .

TROGERITE. A mineral, $(\text{UO}_2)_3\cdot\text{As}_2\text{O}_5\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

TROILITE. Haidinger's name for the ferrous sulphide which occurs in meteorites.

TROISDORF POWDER. An explosive. It is a gelatinised nitro-cellulose flake powder.

TROLITE. See TROTYL.

TRONA (Urao, Natron, Natrum). Trona is the name given to a salt deposit in Egypt, and Urao is the term given in Columbia to the same substance. It has the formula, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\cdot\text{CO}_3\text{HNa}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

TRONA RED. See ST. DENIS RED.

TROOSTITE. A mineral, $2(\text{Zn}\cdot\text{Mn})\text{O}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$. It is also the name for a constituent of steel tempered at a high temperature. It occurs in the transformation of austenite, the stage following martensite, and preceding sorbite.

TROOSTO-SORBITE. A constituent of steel. It is similar to Troostite.

TROPACOCAINE. Benzoyl-pseudo-tropine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\cdot\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)\cdot\text{CH}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_2)$. A local anæsthetic.

TROPÆOLINE D. See ORANGE III.

TROPÆOLINE G. See METANIL YELLOW.

TROPÆOLINE O (Tropæoline R, Tropæoline Y, Acid Yellow RS, Acme Yellow, Yellow T, Chrysoine, Resorcin Yellow, Chrysoline, Chrysoline Yellow, Chrysoline, Gold Yellow, Golden Yellow). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dioxy-benzene-azo-benzene-*p*-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_2\cdot\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$. Dyes wool reddish-yellow from an acid bath.

TROPÆOLINE OO. See ORANGE IV.

TROPÆOLINE OOO No. 1. See ORANGE I.

TROPÆOLINE OOO No. 2. See ORANGE II.

TROPÆOLINE OOOO. A dyestuff. It is benzene-azo- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{HSO}_3\text{OH}$.

TROPÆOLINE R. See TROPÆOLINE O.

TROPÆOLINE Y. See TROPÆOLINE O.

TROPON. A food preparation consisting of pure coagulated albumin from animal and vegetable residues, especially from meat flour. Usually it is a mixture of one-third animal and two-thirds vegetable proteid. Also see NUTROSE.

TROTTER OIL. Neatsfoot oil.

TROTYL (Trolite, Trilite, Tritolo, Trinol, Tolite, Triton, Tritole, T.N.T.). Trinitro-toluene, $\text{CH}_3\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3$. An explosive constituent.

TRUE RED LEAD. See CRYSTAL MINIMUM.

TRYEN. See GRISERIN.

TRYGASE. Dried yeast cells, used in medicine.

TRYPAFLAVINE (Acri-Flavine). A yellow dyestuff. It is 3:6-diamino-methyl-acridine-chloride. An antiseptic which destroys the germs of blood poisoning.

TRYPAN BLUE. An azo dyestuff derived from tolidine and naphthalene. It destroys the trypanosome of the cattle disease "piroplasmosis."

TRYPAN RED. A dyestuff prepared from tetrazotised benzidine-sulphonic acid, and 2 molecules of sodium-naphthyl-amino-disulphonate, $(\text{SO}_3\text{H})\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\cdot\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2\cdot\text{NH}_2\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{N}_2\cdot\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_2\cdot\text{NH}_2$. It destroys the trypanosome of the South American horse-disease "mal-de-caderas."

TRYPAROSAN. Chlorinated *p*-fuch sine.

TRYPSIN. The proteolytic ferment of the pancreas.

TSCHEN. Chinese coins having a brass colour. They contain 55-64 per cent. copper, 26-35 per cent. zinc, 1-2 per cent. tin, 2-4 per cent. iron, and 1-6 per cent. lead.

TSCHERMIGITE. Ammonium alum, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4\cdot\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{SO}_3)_3\cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in Bohemia.

TSCHEWKINITE. A mineral. It is a silico-titanite of iron and cerium, lanthanum and didymium, and is found in the Ilmen Mountains.

TSE-HONG. A mixture of white lead, alumina, ferric oxide, and silica, used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain.

TSE-IEOU (Ting-yu). An oil expressed from Chinese tallow seeds (seeds of *Sapium sebiferum*).

TSING-LIEU. A red pigment used in porcelain painting. It consists of a mixture of stannic and plumbic silicates, with copper oxide or cobalt, and gold.

TUADS. Tetramethyl-thiuram-disulphide. A vulcanisation accelerator.

TUBANIA. Jeweller's alloys of varying composition, usually containing copper or brass, antimony, tin, and bismuth. The English alloy contains 12 parts brass, 12 parts tin, 12 parts antimony, and 12 parts bismuth.

German Tubania consists of 4 parts copper, $3\frac{1}{4}$ parts tin, and 42 parts antimony.

TUFA. A mineral. It is calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 .

TULA METAL. An alloy of silver, copper, and lead, made at Tula, in Russia.

TUMELINA. A product manufactured from beet molasses.

TUMENOL. See THIOL.

TUMENOL POWDER. Tumenol-sulphonic acid. See THIOL.

TUNGA RESIN. A neutral glycerol-rosin ester, made with the aid of tung oil as esterifying catalyst.

TUNG OIL, BLACK. See BLACK TUNG OIL.

TUNG OIL, WHITE. See WHITE TUNG OIL.

TUNGSTEN BRONZE. An alloy made by fusing potassium tungstate with pure tin. Used for decorative purposes.

It is also the name for an alloy of 95 per cent. copper, 3 per cent. tin, and 2 per cent. tungsten.

The term is also applied to sodium ditungstate and tungsten dioxide, $\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_7(\text{Na}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{W}_2\text{O}_3)$, in which tungsten amounts to from 70–85 per cent.

TUNGSTEN IRON. An alloy of iron and tungsten.

TUNGSTENITE (Scheelite). A mineral. It is a tungstate of calcium, CaWO_4 .

TUNGSTEN STEEL. A very hard alloy of steel and tungsten. It usually contains from 5–8 per cent. tungsten, often 4 per cent. chromium, and 1.25 per cent. carbon. Used for armour plates, projectiles, and firearms.

TUNGSTEN YELLOW. A pigment. It consists of tungstic acid, and is prepared by decomposing wolframite with sodium carbonate, reacting upon the alkali tungstate with calcium chloride, then adding the calcium tungstate to warm hydrochloric or nitric acid, and washing the precipitated tungstic acid.

TUNGSTIC OCHRE. A tungsten mineral, WO_3 .

TUNGSTITE. See WOLFRAMINE.

TURACINE. A red colouring matter contained in the feathers of the turaco birds of Africa. The colouring matter contains 8 per cent. copper.

TURBITH MINERAL. See TURPETH MINERAL.

TURBULI. See CHAY ROOT.

TURGITE. A brown ore of iron, $2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

TURICIN. A compound of tannin (21 per cent.) and glutenin. An intestinal astringent.

TURIN YELLOW. See TURNER'S YELLOW.

TURKEY BLUE. A dyestuff of the same group as Chrome violet, obtained by the condensation of the tetramethyl-aminobenzhydrol with *p*-nitro-toluene.

TURKEY GUM. See KHORDOFAN GUM.

TURKEY RED. Alizarin (*q.v.*).

TURKEY RED, MOCK. See MOCK TURKEY RED.

TURKEY RED OILS (Sulphonated Oils, Monopol Oil, Soluble Oil, Sulphated Oil, Red Oil, Oleine). Viscid, transparent liquids, used in the preparation of cotton fibre for printing Turkey red (Alizarin red).

Concentrated sulphuric acid is run into castor oil, stirred, the product washed with water, and finally, ammonia or soda added to give an emulsion. Turkey red oil F is completely soluble in water, and Turkey red oil S is partially soluble in water.

TURKEY RHUBARB. Rhubarb root.

TURKISH GERANIUM OIL. See ROSÉ OIL.

TURLINGTON'S BALSAM (Friar's Balsam). Contains benzoin, prepared storax, balsam of tolu, aloes, and alcohol.

TURMERIC (Indian Saffron, Terra Merita, Curcuma). A natural dyestuff obtained from the underground stems or rhizome of *Curcuma longa* and *C. rotunda*. The dyeing principle is curcumine, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_6$. It dyes cotton greenish-yellow, and is also a colouring matter for wool, silk, oil, butter, cheese, curry powder, wood, and wax.

TURMERIC, TREE. See FALSE COLUMBA.

TURMERINE. See CLAYTON YELLOW.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. Ferrous ferricyanide, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)_2$.

TURNER'S CEMENT. Consists of 2 parts beeswax, 1 part resin, and 1 part pitch. These are all melted, and fine brick-dust is stirred in.

TURNER'S YELLOW (Patent Yellow, Cassel Yellow, Verona Yellow, Montpelier Yellow, Mineral Yellow, Veronese Yellow, Turin Yellow, Paris Yellow, English Yellow). Pigments which consist of oxychlorides of lead, usually $3\text{PbO} \cdot \text{PbCl}_2$.

TURNSOLE. See LITMUS.

TURPENTEN. See TURPENTYNE.

TURPENTINE. The exudation from incisions made in certain varieties of pine, fir, and larch.

TURPENTINE, AMERICAN. See AMERICAN TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, BOILED. See BOILED TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, BORDEAUX. See FRENCH TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, CANADA. See CANADA TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, CHIAN. See CHIAN TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, ENGLISH. See AMERICAN TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, ESSENCE. See OIL OF TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, FRENCH. See FRENCH TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, LARCH. See VENICE TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE OIL. See OIL OF TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, REDUCED. See REDUCED TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, RUSSIAN. See RUSSIAN TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE SPIRIT. See OIL OF TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, STRASSBURG. See STRASSBURG TURPENTINE.

TURPENTINE, VENICE. See VENICE TURPENTINE.

TURPENTYNE (Turpentine). A turpentine substitute composed of rosin spirit, shale spirit, petroleum spirit, and coal tar naphtha.

TURPETH MINERAL (Turbith Mineral, Queen's Yellow). A yellow basic sulphate of mercury, $\text{HgSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{HgO}$.

TURPS. See OIL OF TURPENTINE.

TURQUOISE. A mineral. It is a hydrated aluminium phosphate, coloured with copper and iron compounds. A gem stone.

TURQUOISE BLUE. A dyestuff prepared

by the condensation of tetramethyldiamino - benzhydrol and *p* - nitro - toluene. Used in calico printing, and in the manufacture of lakes.

TURQUOISE, BONE. See BONE TURQUOISE.

TURQUOISE GREEN. A colour used chiefly in porcelain painting. It is usually prepared by heating a mixture of aluminium hydroxide, chromium hydroxide, and cobalt carbonate.

TUSCAN RED. A red iron oxide, used as a pigment.

TUSSAR SILK (Tasar Silk). The product of the caterpillar of *Antheraca paphia*, of India.

TUSSOL. The antipyrine salt of mandelic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_6H_5.CH(OH)COOH$. A narcotic and antipyretic. It is prescribed as a remedy for whooping cough.

TUTENAG (Tutenague). An alloy resembling German silver (*q.v.*).

TUTENAGUE. See TUTENAG.

TUTIA. See TUTTY POWDER.

TUTOL. An explosive containing 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 33 per cent. potassium nitrate, 2 per cent. barium nitrate, 40 per cent. wood meal, and 0.5 per cent. sodium bicarbonate.

TUTOL No. 2. An explosive similar to Rexite (*q.v.*). It contains sodium nitrate instead of potassium nitrate, and 12 per cent. of the explosive base is replaced by sodium chloride.

TUTTY POWDER (Tutia). An impure oxide of zinc, formed during the smelting of lead ores containing zinc.

Sometimes a mixture of blue clay and copper filings is sold under this name.

TWITCHELL'S REAGENT. Benzene - stearo-sulphonic acid. Used in the decomposition of fats.

TYLCALSIN. Calcium-acetyl-salicylate, $(C_2H_3O.OOC_6H_4.COO)_2Ca$. See KALMOPYRIN.

TYLLITHIN. See APYRON.

TYLMARIN. Acetyl-*o*-coumaric acid, $C_2H_3O.OOC_6H_4.CH:CH.CO_2H$. An internal antiseptic.

TYLNATRIN. Sodium-acetyl-salicylate, $C_2H_3O.OOC_6H_4.COONa$.

TYPE METAL. A variable alloy of lead and antimony, frequently with the addition of tin, and sometimes copper. The lead is present to the extent of from 55-82 per cent., the antimony from 15-30 per cent., and the tin from 3-15 per cent. Also see STEREOTYPE PLATE.

TYPING INKS. Usually contain a soluble colour, such as methyl violet, dissolved in glycerol and water.

TYRALINE. See MAUVEINE.

TYRAMINE (Phenamine). *p*-Hydroxyphenyl-ethylamine-hydrochloride, HCl . $C_6H_5.C_2H_4.NH_2.HCl$. The base is a constituent of ergot. It is used to raise blood pressure, to contract pregnant uterus, and is also administered in cases of shock or collapse.

TYRATOL. See THYMATOL.

TYRIAN PURPLE. The colouring matter

obtained from the shell-fish, *Murex treculus*, and from *M. brandaris*. That from *M. treculus* contains indigo.

TYROLITE (Pharmacosiderite, Cupriferos Calamine, Copper Froth). A basic copper arsenate of green colour, found in the Tyrol. It has the formula, $Cu_3As_2O_8.2Cu(OH)_2.7H_2O$.

TYROSINASE. An oxidising enzyme.

U

UCHATIUS BRONZE (Steel Bronze). An alloy containing 92 per cent. copper and 8 per cent. tin.

UINTAHITE. See GILSONITE.

UINTAITE. See GILSONITE.

ULCO. A metal used as a substitute for Babbit metal. It contains 98-99 per cent. lead, the rest being barium and calcium.

ULESI. A millet of East Africa.

ULEXINE. Cytisine, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O$, an alkaloid found in laburnum and furze.

ULEXITE. See BORONATROCALCITE.

ULLMANITE (Nickel Stibine). A mineral, $NiSb_5$.

ULMARINE. See MESOTAN.

ULMIN BROWN. See VANDYCK BROWN.

ULTRAMARINE (Lapis - Lazuli Blue, Oriental Blue, Brilliant Ultramarine, French Blue, New Blue, Permanent Blue, French Ultramarine, Soda Ultramarine). A blue colouring matter formerly prepared from the rare mineral lapis-lazuli, by powdering and washing. It is now prepared artificially by fusing together kaolin, sulphur, with soda, or with a mixture of sodium sulphate and charcoal. Also see LAPIS-LAZULI.

ULTRAMARINE, ARTIFICIAL. See ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE ASH. In obtaining ultramarine from lapis-lazuli, a blue product is first yielded, then a pale blue, and finally a pale bluish-grey material, which is called Ultramarine ash.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE. See WILLOW BLUE, ULTRAMARINE, and GREEN ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, BRILLIANT. See ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, COBALT. See COBALT BLUE.

ULTRAMARINE, FRENCH. See ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, GAHN'S. See COBALT BLUE.

ULTRAMARINE, GENUINE. A pigment. It is native ultramarine, obtained by isolating the colouring matter of lapis-lazuli, a stone found in China and Thibet. The stone consists mainly of alumina, silica, sulphur, and soda. Also see ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, GREEN. See CHROME GREENS and GREEN ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, NATIVE. See NATIVE ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, REAL. See ULTRAMARINE, GENUINE.

ULTRAMARINE, RED. See RED ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, SODA. See ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, SULPHATE. See SULPHATE ULTRAMARINE and ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, VIOLET. See VIOLET ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE, WHITE. See WHITE ULTRAMARINE.

ULTRAMARINE YELLOW. See BARIUM YELLOW, STRONTIUM YELLOW, and STEINBUHL YELLOW.

ULTRA VIOLET DYESTUFFS. Quinhydrones, obtained by the condensation of a leuco-galloycyanine with a galloycyanine.

ULTRA-ZEOZON. See ZEOZON.

UMBER (Umbur Brown, Mineral Brown, Velvet Brown, Chestnut Brown, Manganese Velvet Brown, Burnt Umber). Mineral varieties of umber. They are ochres coloured brown by oxides of manganese, and containing varying amounts of clay. The term umber has also been applied to brown earthy products which contain lignite as the chief constituent. The so-called "Cologne earth," Coal brown, and Cassel brown belong to this class. Also see VANDYCK BROWN. Burnt umber is the calcined product of umber. Also see BURNT SIENNA.

UMBER BROWN. See UMBER.

UMBER, BURNT. See BURNT UMBER and UMBER.

UMBER, MINERAL. See UMBER.

UNAL. A photographic developer. It is Rodinal in a solid form, containing, besides *p*-amino-phenol, the ingredients necessary for solidification.

UNION BLACK B, 2B, S. Direct cotton or union dyestuffs.

UNION BLACK B, R. Union dyestuffs which dye from a bath containing sodium sulphate. The brand B gives a deep black, and R a reddish-black.

UNION FAST CLARET. See ORCHIL RED A.

UNIVERSAL BALSAM. Consists of 1 part camphor, 6 parts lead acetate, 16 parts beeswax, and 48 parts rape oil.

UPAS. An arrow poison obtained from the *Upas antjar* and *U. radja*. Used in the East Indies.

UPLEES POWDER. An explosive containing 62-65 per cent. ammonium nitrate, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sodium nitrate, 4-6 per cent. trinitro-toluene, $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ammonium chloride, and 2-4 per cent. starch.

URACETIN. See THERMODIN.

URACONITE. See URANIUM OCHRE.

URADAL. See ADALIN.

URALIAN EMERALD. See ANDRADITE.

URALINE. Chloral-urethane, $CCl_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot NH_2 \cdot CO_2 \cdot C_2H_5$. A hypnotic.

URALITE. An insulating incombustible product which is prepared from a mixture of asbestos and Spanish white, with gelatinous siliceous earth. It is rolled into plates, which plates are soaked in a solution of water-glass, dried, and dipped into a solution of sodium bicarbonate, dried, and finally treated with potassium chloride.

URAMINO-ANTIPIRYNE. Antipyrilurea, $NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot C_{11}H_{11}N_2O$.

URANIA BLUE. A dyestuff obtained by the conjoint oxidation of di- β -naphthyl- ω -phenylene-diamine-sulphonic acid

- and dimethyl-*p*-phenylene-diamine-thiosulphonic acid. Dyes wool and silk blue from an acid bath.
- URANINE** (Fluoresceine). The sodium or potassium salt of fluoresceine, $C_{20}H_{10}O_5Na_2$. Dyes silk and wool yellow.
- URANINITE**. See PITCHBLEND.
- URANITE**. See AUTUNITE.
- URANITE, CUPRO**. See CUPROURANITE.
- URANIUM BLUE**. A mineral colour. The fibre is impregnated with uranium nitrate, and the colour is developed by means of heat.
- URANIUM MICA**. See AUTUNITE.
- URANIUM OCHRE** (Uraconite). A mineral. It consists mainly of uranium oxide, U_2O_3 , and contains radium.
- URANIUM YELLOW**. Hydrated sodium uranate, $Na_2U_2O_7 \cdot 6H_2O$. Used for painting and staining glass and porcelain, and for making fluorescent uranium glass. Hydrated ammonium uranate is also known by this name.
- URANOCIRCITE**. A mineral. It is a hydrous phosphate of uranium and barium, $BaO \cdot 2UO_3 \cdot P_2O_5$.
- URANOPHANE**. A mineral. It is a hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium, $CaO \cdot 2UO_3 \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.
- URANOSPHERITE**. A mineral, $U_2O_7(BiO)_3$, containing radium.
- URANOSPINITE**. A mineral containing arsenic, uranium, and calcium. It is similar to autunite.
- URANVITRIOL**. A mineral. It consists of uranium sulphate, containing copper.
- URAO**. See TRONA.
- URAPURGOL**. See HELMITOL.
- URARI**. See CURARE.
- URASE**. An enzyme which splits up urea into carbon dioxide and ammonia.
- URASOL** (Afsal). Acetyl-methylene-disalicylic acid, $CH_2 \cdot (C_6H_4 \cdot OC_2H_3O \cdot COOH)_2$. Used in the treatment of muscular rheumatism.
- UREA-BROMINE**. A combination of urea and calcium bromide, $4CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot CaBr_2$, and containing 36 per cent. bromine.
- URESINE**. Lithium-urotropine-citrate. A diuretic.
- URETHANE**. Ethyl carbamate, $NH_2 \cdot COOC_2H_5$.
- URISOL**. See HEXAMINE.
- URITONE**. See HEXAMINE.
- UROCITRAL**. Sodium-theobromine-citrate, $C_7H_7N_4O_2Na \cdot C_3H_4(OH)(COONa)_3$. A diuretic.
- URODONAL**. A granular preparation of hexamethylene-tetramine, Sidonal (piperazine quinate), and Lysidine (methylglyoxalidine).
- UROGENIN**. An addition product of theobromine and lithium hippurate, $C_7H_7N_4O_3 \cdot C_6H_5CO \cdot NH \cdot CH_2 \cdot COOLi$.
- UROGOSAN**. A compound of gonosan and hexamethylene-tetramine. Recommended as a disinfectant for the bladder.
- UROL** (Sidonal). The urea salt of quinic acid, $C_7H_{12}O_6 \cdot 2(CO(NH_2)_2)_2$. Recommended for gout.
- UROPHERIN B**. Lithium-theobromine-salicylate, $LiC_7H_7O_2N_4 + LiC_7H_5O_3$. A diuretic.
- UROPHERIN S**. Lithium-theobromine-benzoate, $LiC_7H_7O_2N_4 + LiC_7H_5O_2$. A diuretic.
- UROPURGOL**. See HELMITOL.
- UROSINE**. A 50 per cent. aqueous solution of the lithium salt of quinic acid, $C_6H_7(OH)_4COOLi$. Prescribed for gout.
- UROTROPINE**. See HEXAMINE.
- UROTROPINE, NEW**. See HELMITOL.
- URSAL**. Urea salicylate. Used as a substitute for sodium salicylate in medicine.
- URSOLD** (Ursol P, Ursol DD). Dyestuffs. They consist of the hydrochlorides of *p*-phenylene-diamine, *p*-amino-phenol, and diamino-diphenylamine respectively. Used for dyeing fur, feathers, and hair, brown to black.
- URSOLD DD**. See URSOLD.
- URSOLD P**. See URSOLD.
- URYSTAMINE**. Lithium-hexamethylene-tetramine-benzoate. Recommended for gout.
- USÈBE GREEN**. See ALDEHYDE GREEN.
- USUNIFY**. A root found in the Soudan. It is used locally as a food.
- UVALERAL**. See BROMURAL.
- UVAROVITE**. A mineral. It is a calcium-iron-silicate, $Ca_3Fe_2Si_3O_{12}$.
- UWAROWITE**. A mineral, $6CaO \cdot 3SiO_2 \cdot 2(Cr_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2)$.

V

- VACANCIN BLUE.** A basic dyestuff giving a dark blue shade on tanned cotton.
- VACANCIN SCARLET.** An azo red produced on the fibre.
- VAC BLUE.** See INDOINE BLUE R.
- VALAMIN.** The isovaleryl ester of tertiary amyl alcohol, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_9$. A sedative.
- VALEARIN.** Valeryl-trimethyl-ammonium chloride.
- VALENTINITE.** See ANTIMONY BLOOM.
- VALERENE.** Bourneene, a liquid hydrocarbon, isomeric with oil of turpentine.
- VALERIAN.** The dried rhizome of *Valeriana officinalis*.
- VALERIANIC ETHER.** Ethyl valerianate.
- VALERIDIN.** See VALERYDINE.
- VALEROBROMINE.** A mixture of sodium bromide and sodium valerate in molecular proportions. Used in the treatment of nervous maladies.
- VALERONE.** Di-isobutyl-ketone, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$.
- VALERYDINE** (Valeridin, Sedatin). Isovaleryl-*p*-phenetidine, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NHCO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$. Prescribed in cases of neuralgia and headaches.
- VALIDE.** See VALYL.
- VALIDOL** (Menthival). Menthyl-valerate, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COO}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19})$. Used in medicine as an antispasmodic.
- VALINOPYRIN.** See NEOPYRIN.
- VALISAN.** See BROVALOL.
- VALLET'S PILLS.** Iron pills (*q.v.*).
- VALOFIN.** A combination of peppermint extract with valeryl-ethylate and ammonium valerate. A nerve sedative.
- VALONIA.** The acorn cups of *Quercus agrifolia*. They contain about 35 per cent. of tannin, and are used in the leather industry.
- VALOTHALEIN.** See APERITOL.
- VALSOL.** Vasogen (*q.v.*).
- VALVOLINE** (Viscosine). A Russian petroleum product. It has a sp. gr. of 0.925–0.935, and flashes at 290–310° C. A lubricating oil.
- VALYL** (Valide). Diethyl-valeramide, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. Prescribed for hysteria and neurasthenia.
- VANADINITE.** A mineral. It is a chlorovanadate of lead, $9\text{PbO} \cdot 3\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{PbCl}_2$.
- VANADITE.** A mineral, $3\text{Pb}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{PbCl}_2$.
- VANADIUM BRONZE.** Metavanadic acid, HVO_3 . Used as a pigment in the place of gold bronze.
- VANADIUM, CUPRO.** See CUPRO VANADIUM.
- VANADIUM MICA.** See ROSCOELITE.
- VANADIUM STEEL.** An alloy of steel with vanadium.
- VANDURA SILK** (Gelatin Silk). An artificial silk prepared from gelatin and formaldehyde. It is also the name for a silk made from casein and formaldehyde.
- VANDYCK BROWN** (Rubens Brown, Cassel Brown, Umin Brown, Cologne Brown). Brown pigments of vegetable origin, prepared from peat, cotton, or soot. The modern Vandyck brown is a purified bituminous ochre. Also see UMBER.
- VANDYCK RED.** See FLORENTINE BROWN.
- VANILLIN.** Proto-catechuic-aldehyde-methyl-ether, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{COH})(\text{OH})\text{OCH}_3$. A perfume.
- VANILLOES.** Vanilla pods.
- VANQUELINITE.** A mineral, $2\text{PbO} \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 2\text{CrO}_3$.
- VAN SWIETEN'S SOLUTION.** See LIQUEUR DE VAN SWIETEN.
- VAPORINE.** Naphthalene-eucalypto-camphor. It is mixed with water and inhaled. Recommended for whooping cough.
- VARAC.** See KELP.
- VARECH.** See VRAIC.
- VARIEGATED LEAD ORE.** Pyromorphite (*q.v.*).
- VARISCITE** (Peganite). A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$.
- VARLEY'S CEMENT.** Consists of 16 parts of dried whiting, 16 parts of black resin, and 1 part of beeswax. Used as a cement for fixing brass to glass.
- VARNISH.** A mixture of boiled oil with various gum resins, and oil of turpentine.
- VARNISH, BOILED.** See BOILED VARNISH.
- VARNISH, CHOCOLATE.** See CHOCOLATE VARNISH.
- VARNISH, COLD.** See COLD VARNISHES.
- VARNISH, DUTCH.** See DUTCH VARNISH.
- VARNISH, LITHOGRAPHER'S.** See DICKÖL VARNISH.
- VARNISH, NITRO-CELLULOSE.** See NITRO-CELLULOSE VARNISHES.
- VARNISH, OIL.** See OIL VARNISHES.
- VARNISH, STANDÖL.** See DICKÖL VARNISH.
- VARNISH, VICTORIA.** See ZAPON VARNISH.
- VARNISH, WATER.** See WATER VARNISHES.
- VARNISH, ZAPON.** See ZAPON VARNISH.
- VARVICITE** (Newkirkite, Hydrated Mangane Ore). Minerals. They are hydrated varieties of pyrolusite, MnO_2 .
- VASELINE** (Mineral Jelly). A variety of soft paraffin. It is the yellow, semi-solid, purified residue left when petroleum is distilled, and contains several hydrocarbons.
- VASELINE, ARTIFICIAL** (German Vaseline). A product obtained by dissolving 1 part paraffin or cerasin in 4 parts liquid paraffin.
- VASELINE, GELATINISED OIL OF.** See GELATINISED OIL OF VASELINE.
- VASELINE, GERMAN.** See VASELINE, ARTIFICIAL.
- VASELINE OIL.** The heavy oil from Galacian petroleum, of sp. gr. 0.855–0.895, and flashing at 130° C. Used for lubricating.

- VASOCONSTRICTIN.** Adrenalin (*q.v.*).
VASOGEN. Oxygenated petroleum, an ointment vehicle. See **PAROGEN**.
VASOLIMENT. Parogen (*q.v.*).
VASSY CEMENT. A cement similar to Roman cement.
VAT DYE B. See **THIOINDIGO RED B**.
VAT INDIGO. See **INDIGO WHITE**.
VAT RED PASTE. An acid dyestuff used to replace barwood as the ground colour for indigo vat blue.
VAUCHER'S ALLOY. An alloy consisting mainly of zinc and tin, with small quantities of lead and antimony.
VAUQUELINITE. A native chromate of lead and copper.
VEGETABLE ALKALI. Potassium hydroxide, KOH.
VEGETABLE BLACK. A very light lamp-black, containing 99 per cent. of carbon.
VEGETABLE BUTTER (Lactine Vegetaline, Cocoline, Laureol, Nucoline, Albene, Palmine, Cocose, Chocolate Fat). Names for an edible fat prepared from coco-nut oil and palm-nut oil. Used in chocolate manufacture as a substitute for cocoa-butter.
VEGETABLE CALOMEL. The resin of *Podophyllum*.
VEGETABLE CASEIN. Legumin, found in leguminous seeds.
VEGETABLE ETHIOPS. A form of charcoal formed by the incineration of *Fuci*.
VEGETABLE GLUE (Aparatine). A glue obtained by treating starch with alkali. An adhesive. Also see **AGAR-AGAR**.
VEGETABLE GREEN. See **SAP GREEN**.
VEGETABLE GUM. See **BRITISH GUM**.
VEGETABLE IVORY. Tagua nut, the fruit of *Phyletaphas macrocarpa*, of South America.
VEGETABLE JELLY. Pectin, $C_{32}H_{48}O_{32}$, found in vegetable juices.
VEGETABLE PARCHMENT. See **PARCHMENT PAPER**.
VEGETABLE ROUGE. Carthamin, the colouring matter of *Carthamus tinctorius*, mixed with French chalk. Used as a cosmetic. See **SAFFLOWER**.
VEGETABLE SALT. Potassium tartrate.
VEGETABLE SODA. The general name for the ash of soda plants (land plants).
VEGETABLE SPERMACEI. See **CHINESE WAX**.
VEGETABLE SULPHUR. Lycopodium.
VEGETABLE TALLOW. The name applied to vegetable fats similar to tallow, such as Chinese tallow and Malabar tallow. See **CHINESE TALLOW**.
VEGETALINE. The name given to a preparation of lactic acid, used in tanning processes for the removal of lime. It is obtained from the drainage water of preserve manufacture by evaporation, and contains from 8.6-9.6 per cent. lactic acid.
VELAMPISHIN. See **WOOD - APPLE GUM**.
VELVET RED. A pigment. It is a reddish brown powder consisting of ferric oxide coloured by a mixture of spirit soluble rosaniline blue, and fuchsine.
VELVRIL. A mixture of collodion cotton and nitrated castor or linseed oil. It is a proposed guttapercha substitute.
VENETIAN LAKE. Crimson lake (*q.v.*).
VENETIAN RED. See **INDIAN RED**.
VENETIAN WHITE. A white lead pigment, consisting usually of 1 part white lead and 1 part barium sulphate.
VENICE SOAP. An olive oil soap.
VENICE TURPENTINE (Larch Turpentine). The oleo-resin from the larch, *Pinus larix*.
VENICE WHITE. Venetian white (*q.v.*).
VENTILAGO MADRASPANTA (Ouralpatti, Pitti, Lokandi). An Indian dye-stuff obtained from a climbing shrub.
VENUS, CRYSTALS OF. See **CRYSTALS OF VENUS**.
VENUS REGULUS. See **REGULUS OF VENUS**.
VERATRINE. A mixture of various alkaloids obtained from the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*. It causes sneezing and irritation when inhaled.
VERATROLE. Pyrocatechin-dimethyl-ester, $C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$. It is applied locally, mixed with tincture of iodine, in the treatment of intercostal neuralgia, also internally for tuberculosis.
VERBENA OIL. See **OIL OF VERBENA**.
VERCAZOL. Furfuramide, an accelerator used in rubber vulcanisation.
VERDIGRIS. Basic copper acetate. It is usually a mixture of mono-, di-, and tri-acetates of copper. Green verdigris consists chiefly of the basic acetate, $2(C_2H_3O_2)_2Cu_2O$. Blue verdigris consists mainly of the basic acetate, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Cu_2O$.
 The various forms of verdigris are used in dyeing and calico printing, and for the preparation of oil and water colours.
VERDIGRIS, CRYSTALLISED. See **CRYSTALS OF VENUS**.
VERDIGRIS, DISTILLED. See **DISTILLED VERDIGRIS**.
VERDIGRIS GREEN. See **EMERALD GREEN**.
VERDIGRIS, GREEN. See **VERDIGRIS**.
VERDIGRIS, SAXON. See **SAXON VERDIGRIS**.
VERDIGRIS SPIRIT. See **SPIRIT OF VERDIGRIS**.
VERDITER BLUE (Verditer Green, Bremen Green, Mineral Blue, Bremen Blue). An anhydrous basic carbonate of copper, produced by the addition of sodium carbonate to a hot solution of copper sulphate or nitrate. Verditer green is an intermediate product. Used for paper-staining.
 Copper hydrate and copper carbonate are both sold under the above names.
VERDITER GREEN. See **VERDITER BLUE**.

- VERDITERS.** Highly basic copper carbonates.
- VERIDIAN.** See CHROMIUM GREEN.
- VERJUICE.** The old name for the very sour juice of unripe green grapes, and of crabapples. It contains tartaric, racemic, and malic acids.
- VERMICULITE.** A mineral, $3\text{MgO} \cdot (\text{Fe} \cdot \text{Al})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$.
- VERMILION.** See CINNABAR.
- VERMILION, AMERICAN.** See CHROME RED.
- VERMILION, ANTIMONY.** See ANTIMONY VERMILION.
- VERMILION, CHINESE.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- VERMILIONETTES.** Red pigments. They are combinations of white lead or zinc white, with eosin.
- VERMILION EXTRACT.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- VERMILION, FIELD'S ORANGE.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- VERMILION, GREEN.** See GREEN VERMILION.
- VERMILION, ORANGE.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- VERMILION, PERMANENT.** See PERMANENT VERMILION.
- VERMILION, SCARLET.** See SCARLET VERMILION.
- VERMILION, SECONDARY.** See SECONDARY VERMILION.
- VERMOUTH.** A wine made from muscat wine by the addition of a vinous infusion of aromatic drugs in which wormwood predominates, and which also contains sweet flag, juniper, and gentian. Alcohol is added to make 15-18 per cent. Sparkling vermouth is made by saturating with carbon dioxide.
- VERONA BROWN.** A pigment obtained by calcining a ferruginous earth.
- VERONAL** (Malouren, Malonurea, Hypnogen, Barbital, Barbitone). Diethylbarbituric acid, $\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 \cdot (\text{CO} \cdot \text{NH})_2 \cdot \text{CO}$. A soporific used in sea-sickness and vomiting.
- VERONAL SODIUM** (Sodium Veronal, Medinal). Sodium-dimethyl-barbiturate, $\text{Na}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_3\text{N}_2)$. Used as a substitute for veronal.
- VERONA YELLOW.** See TURNER'S YELLOW.
- VERONESE YELLOW.** See TURNER'S YELLOW.
- VERONIDA.** A liquid preparation containing a hypnotic with aromatics.
- VEROPYRIN.** A mixture of 0.01 part of Dionine (ethyl-morphine-hydrochloride), 0.2 part of Veronal sodium, and 0.5 part of Kalmopyrin.
- VERSTARKTES CHROMAMMONIT.** An explosive containing 70 parts ammonium nitrate, 10 parts potassium nitrate, $12\frac{1}{2}$ parts trinitro-toluene, 7 parts chrome-ammonium alum, and 6 parts vaseline.
- VERT D'EAU.** A jeweller's alloy containing 60 per cent. of gold and 40 per cent. of silver.
- VERT DIAMANT.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- VERT D'USÉBE.** See ALDEHYDE GREEN.
- VERT PAUL VERONESE GREEN.** See EMERALD GREEN.
- VERT SULPHO B.** See ACID GREEN.
- VERT SULPHO J.** See ACID GREEN.
- VESALOIN.** Hexamine (*q.v.*).
- VESALVINE.** Hexamine (*q.v.*).
- VESIPYRINE** (Spiroform, Acetyl-Salol). Phenyl-acetyl-salicylate, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{COOC}_6\text{H}_5$. An antirheumatic and bladder disinfectant.
- VESTORIAN BLUE.** See EGYPTIAN BLUE.
- VESUVIANITE.** Idocrase (*q.v.*).
- VESUVINE.** See BISMARCK BROWN.
- VESUVINE B.** See MANCHESTER BROWN EE.
- VETIVER OIL.** See CUSCUS OIL.
- VICHY SALT.** Sodium hydrogen carbonate, NaHCO_3 .
- VICMOS POWDER.** A smokeless 33-grain powder.
- VICTORIA BLACK B** (New Victoria Black B, New Victoria Black-Blue). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulphobenzene-azo-naphthalene-azo-dioxy-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool bluish-black from an acid bath.
- VICTORIA BLACK G, 5G.** Dyestuffs of the same class as Victoria black B.
- VICTORIA BLUE B.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of phenyl-tetramethyl-triamino-diphenyl- α -naphthyl-carbinol, $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$. Dyes silk and wool blue from an acid bath, and cotton from an acetic acid bath.
- VICTORIA BLUE R.** See NEW VICTORIA BLUE R.
- VICTORIA BLUE 4R.** A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride of phenyl-pentamethyl-triamino-diphenyl- α -naphthyl-carbinol, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_3\text{Cl}$. Dyes silk and wool reddish-blue.
- VICTORIA GREEN.** See MALACHITE GREEN.
- VICTORIA GREEN 3B** (Setoglaurine, New Fast Green 3B, New Solid Green 3B). A dyestuff. It is the hydrochloride or zinc double chloride of tetramethyldiamino-dichloro-triphenyl-carbinol. Hydrochloride = $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_3$. Dyes silk and wool, and cotton mordanted with tannin and tartar emetic, bluish-green.
- VICTORIA ORANGE.** See VICTORIA YELLOW.
- VICTORIA RED.** See BENZOPURPURIN 4B and CHROME RED.
- VICTORIA RUBINE.** See FAST RED D.
- VICTORIA SILVER.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- VICTORIA STONE.** An artificial stone. It consists of 66.6 per cent. of powdered granite, the particles being cemented together with 33.3 per cent. of Portland cement, and the block hardened by immersion in a solution of sodium silicate for some weeks.
- VICTORIA VARNISH.** See ZAPON VARNISHES.
- VICTORIA VIOLET 4BS.** A dyestuff. It

- is the sodium salt of *p*-amino-benzene-azo-1 : 8-dioxy-naphthalene-disulphonic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_3S_2O_5Na$. Dyes wool bluish-violet from an acid bath.
- VICTORIA VIOLET 8BS.** A dyestuff of the same class as Victoria violet 4BS.
- VICTORIA YELLOW** (Gold Yellow, Saffron Surrogate, English Yellow, Victoria Orange, Saffron Substitute, Aniline Orange). A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the potassium or ammonium salts of dinitro-*o*-cresol, and dinitro-*p*-cresol, $C_7H_7N_2O_5K$. Dyes wool and silk orange, and is employed for colouring butter. A 0.1 per cent. solution is used for spraying trees infected with the caterpillar of *Liparis monacha*. It is explosive when dry.
- VICTORIA YELLOW EXTRA CONC.** See METANIL YELLOW.
- VICTOR METAL.** An alloy of 50 per cent. copper, 43 per cent. zinc, 15 per cent. nickel, and small quantities of aluminium and iron. Used for sand-castings and marine work.
- VICTOR POWDER.** A smokeless powder containing 7.5-9.5 parts nitro-glycerin, 66.5-69.5 parts ammonium nitrate, 7-9 parts dried wood meal, and 14-16 parts potassium chloride.
- VICZSAL.** An ammoniacal solution of copper and zinc phenolates. A wood preservative.
- VIDAL BLACK** (Vidal Black S). A dyestuff obtained by the fusion of *p*-aminophenol (or of *p*-amino-phenol and other compounds) with sodium polysulphide. Vidal black S is the bisulphite compound. Cotton is dyed greenish to bluish-black.
- VIDAL BLACK S.** See VIDAL BLACK.
- VIDRY.** See BIDRY.
- VIELLE POWDER.** See POUDRE B.
- VIÉIRINE.** A substance obtained from the bark of *Remijia vellozii*. Used in Brazil as a tonic and antiperiodic in the place of quinine.
- VIENNA BLUE.** See COBALT BLUE.
- VIENNA CAUSTIC.** Potassium hydroxide with lime. See VIENNA PASTE.
- VIENNA GREEN.** See EMERALD GREEN.
- VIENNA LAKE.** See FLORENCE LAKE.
- VIENNA MIXTURE.** Consists of 3 parts ether and 1 part chloroform, by weight.
- VIENNA PASTE.** A mixture of lime and potash. Used as a caustic to extirpate malignant growths.
- VIENNA RED.** See CHROME RED.
- VIFERRAL** (Polychloral). A polymerised product of chloral and pyridine. A hypnotic.
- VIGOGNE.** See ALPACA.
- VIGORITE.** A safety explosive for mines. It consists of 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 49 per cent. potassium chlorate, 7 per cent. potassium nitrate, 9 per cent. wood pulp, and 5 per cent. magnesium carbonate.
- VIMOPYRINE.** *p*-Phenetidine-tartrate.
- VINACCIA TARTAR.** Tartar obtained from the manufacture of wines.
- VINACONIC ACID.** Trimethylene-1 : 1-dicarboxylic acid (ethylene-malonic acid), $CH_2 : CH.CH.(COOH)_2$.
- VINASSE.** See DISTILLER'S WASH.
- VINEGAR.** Essentially a dilute solution of acetic acid, containing from 4-10 per cent. acetic acid. It is formed by the acetic fermentation of saccharine liquids, which have undergone alcoholic fermentation, such as wine, beer, or cider, and is mainly manufactured from malt or a mixture of malt with grain and sugar.
- VINEGAR 24.** A vinegar containing 5.5 per cent. of acetic acid. The number 24 refers to the number of grains of sodium carbonate required to neutralise the acid in 1 fluid ounce of the vinegar.
- VINEGAR, AROMATIC.** See AROMATIC VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, ARTIFICIAL.** Vinegars prepared from purely alcoholic liquids, or from acetic acid, and colouring material such as caramel. They contain no cream of tartar, and the acetic acid sometimes amounts to 12 per cent.
- VINEGAR, BEER.** See BEER VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, BROWN.** See BROWN VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, CRYSTAL.** See DISTILLED VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, DIAMOND.** See DIAMOND VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR ESSENCE.** A fluid containing usually from 25-30 per cent. acetic acid, but occasionally 60 per cent. acetic acid. It is derived mainly from pyroligneous acid.
- VINEGAR, GLUCOSE.** See GLUCOSE OR SUGAR VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, LEAD.** See LEAD VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, MALT.** See BROWN VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, MOTHER OF.** See VINEGAR PLANT.
- VINEGAR NAPHTHA.** See ACETIC ESTER.
- VINEGAR, ORLEANS.** See WINE VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR PLANT** (Mother of Vinegar). A thick skin produced by the activity of the acetic acid bacteria upon dilute alcoholic liquids. It consists principally of cellulose.
- VINEGAR, PROOF.** See PROOF VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR SALTS.** Calcium acetate, $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$.
- VINEGAR, SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, SUGAR.** See GLUCOSE OR SUGAR VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, TOILET.** See TOILET VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, WHITE.** See DISTILLED VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, WHITE WINE.** See WINE VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, WINE.** See WINE VINEGAR.
- VINEGAR, WOOD.** See WOOD VINEGAR.
- VINIC ETHER.** Ethyl ether, $C_2H_5O.C_2H_5$.
- VINOLINE.** A mixture of different coal-tar red dyes, usually the salts of rosaniline. Used for colouring Italian wines.

- VINOPYRINE.** The tartaric acid compound of *p*-phenetidine. Used for headaches.
- VINOUS ALCOHOL.** Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_5OH .
- VIOFORM** (Nioform). Chlor-iodo-hydroxy-quinoline, $C_9H_7N(OH)Cl$. An antiseptic bandage dressing. A substitute for iodoform.
- VIOLAMINE B.** See FAST ACID VIOLET B.
- VIOLAMINE 3B.** See FAST ACID BLUE R.
- VIOLAMINE G.** See ACID ROSAMINE A.
- VIOLAMINE R.** See FAST ACID VIOLET A2R.
- VIOLANILINE.** A blue colouring matter belonging to the induline class. See INDULINE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE.
- VIOLANTHRENE.** A dyestuff prepared from anthranol by heating it with glycerin.
- VIOLEINE.** See MAUVEINE.
- VIOLET 3B EXTRA.** See METHYL VIOLET B.
- VIOLET 5B.** See BENZYL VIOLET.
- VIOLET 6B.** See BENZYL VIOLET.
- VIOLET 7B EXTRA.** See CRYSTAL VIOLET.
- VIOLET C.** See CRYSTAL VIOLET.
- VIOLET R, RR, 5R.** Hofmann's violet (*q.v.*).
- VIOLET 4RN.** See HOFMANN'S VIOLET.
- VIOLET BLACK.** A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of benzene-disazo- α -naphthylamine- α -naphthol-sulphonic acid, $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_4SNa$. Dyes cotton and wool violet black.
- VIOLET BRONZE.** See MAGENTA BRONZE and SAFFRON BRONZE.
- VIOLET CARMINE.** A pigment obtained from the root of *Achusa tinctoria*.
- VIOLET, COBALT.** See COBALT VIOLET.
- VIOLET ESSENCE.** See ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, ARTIFICIAL.
- VIOLET ESSENCE, ARTIFICIAL.** See ESSENCE OF VIOLETS, ARTIFICIAL.
- VIOLET IMPERIAL ROUGE.** See REGINA PURPLE.
- VIOLET MODERNE.** See BLUE 1900.
- VIOLET PHENYLIQUE.** See REGINA PURPLE.
- VIOLET POWDER.** Perfumed starch powder.
- VIOLET ROOT.** Orris root.
- VIOLET ULTRAMARINE.** A pigment obtained from blue ultramarine by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas and oxygen at 150–180° C. See ULTRAMARINE.
- VIOLIN.** An emetic substance contained in the common violet, supposed to be identical with emetine.
- VIOLINE.** See MAUVEINE.
- VIPER OIL.** See OIL OF VIPERS.
- VIRGINIA SILVER.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- VIRGIN OIL.** The finest olive oil.
- VIRIDIAN** (French Veronese Green). A green pigment. It is hydrated sesquioxide of chromium, $Cr_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$.
- VIRIDINE.** See ALKALI GREEN.
- VISCID.** A mixture of viscose and clay, with powdered horn, or zinc oxide.
- VISCOLANE.** An ointment base prepared from the bark of the mistletoe.
- VISCOLOID.** Celluloid (*q.v.*).
- VISCOSE.** The sodium salt of cellulose xanthate, obtained by the action of carbon bisulphide and alkali upon cellulose. In thin sheets, it is used as a substitute for glass and celluloid. It is also employed as a thickening and dressing substance, as a partial substitute for resin glue in paper manufacture, and in the production of artificial silk. Also see DEXTRAN.
- VISCOSE SILK.** An artificial silk produced when Viscose (*q.v.*) is forced through narrow orifices into ammonium chloride solution.
- VISCOSINE.** See VALVOLINE.
- VISEM.** A food product containing lecithin and salts of glycerophosphoric acid.
- VITAFER.** A preparation of milk and the glycerophosphates of calcium and magnesium.
- The name has also been applied to a mixture of magnesium carbonate and sodium sulphate.
- VITAL AIR** (Pure Air, Dephlogisticated Air). Old names for oxygen.
- VITOLINE YELLOW 5G.** See PHOSPHINE.
- VITREON.** A porcelain used in the condensing plant for nitric acid.
- VITREOSIL** (Silica Glass). Fused silica, SiO_2 .
- VITREOUS COPPER.** See REDRUTHITE.
- VITREOUS SILVER ORE.** See ARGENTITE.
- VITREOUS WHITE ARSENIC.** See ARSENIC GLASS.
- VITRIOL, ACID ELIXIR OF.** See ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, BLACK.** See BLACK VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, BLUE.** See BLUE COPPERAS.
- VITRIOL, COBALT.** See COBALT VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, COPPER.** See CHALCANTHITE.
- VITRIOL, CYPRIAN.** See CYPRIAN VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, ELIXIR OF.** See ACID ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, GREEN.** See IRON VITRIOL.
- VITRIOLIC ACID.** See OIL OF VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, IRON.** See IRON VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, MIXED.** See MIXED VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, NICKEL.** See MORENOSITE.
- VITRIOL OIL.** See OIL OF VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, RED.** See RED VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, ROMAN.** See BLUE COPPERAS.
- VITRIOL, SALT OF.** Zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4$.
- VITRIOL, SALZBURG.** See MIXED VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL SPIRIT.** See SPIRIT OF VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, WHITE.** See WHITE VITRIOL.
- VITRIOL, ZINC.** See ZINC VITRIOL.
- VIVAINITE.** See BLUE IRON EARTH.
- VOGEL'S ALLOY.** An alloy containing 8 parts copper, 1 part zinc, 2 parts tin, and 1 part lead. Used for polishing steel.
- VOL.** Ammonium carbonate, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$.

VOLATILE ALKALI (Alkaline Air, Spirits of Hartshorn). Ammonia, NH_3 .

VOLATILE LINIMENT. Liniment of ammonia.

VOLATILE OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS. Benzaldehyde, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHO}$.

VOLATILE SALT. Ammonium carbonate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$.

VOLBORTHITE. A mineral, $4(\text{Cu.Ca}).9\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$.

VOLGERITE. A mineral consisting mainly of antimony tetroxide, Sb_2O_4 .

VOLOMITE. An abrasive consisting of tungsten carbide. It is stated to be as hard as the diamond.

VOLTAITE. A mineral, $2(\text{Fe.Al})_2\text{O}_3.5(\text{Mg.Fe.Na}_2\text{K}_2)(\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_4$.

VOLTOL OILS. Drying oils prepared by blowing vegetable and marine oils, followed by electrical treatment.

VOLTZITE. A mineral, $4(\text{ZnS}).\text{ZnO}$.

VON FORSTER POWDER. A gelatinised nitro-cellulose flake powder, with a little calcium carbonate.

VONGES DYNAMITE. An explosive containing 75 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 20.8 per cent. Randanite (decomposed feldspar), 3.8 per cent. quartz, and 0.4 per cent. magnesium carbonate.

VRAIC (Varech). French names for Kelp (*q.v.*).

VULCANISED FIBRE. Made by treating sheets of paper with zinc chloride solution, and subjecting the gelatinised sheets to pressure. The paper is sometimes mixed with glycerin and vulcanised oils. Used for making valve discs, brake-blocks, and tubes.

VULCANISED OILS. See THINOLINE.

VULCANISED PAPER. See VULCANISED FIBRE.

VULCANITE. See EBRONITE. It is also the name for a nitro-glycerin explosive.

VULCAN POWDER. An explosive containing 30 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 52.5 per cent. sodium nitrate, 7 per cent. sulphur, and 10.5 per cent. charcoal.

VULCAZOL. Furfuramide, a vulcanisation accelerator.

VULKACIT A. Aldehyde-ammonia, a vulcanisation accelerator.

VULKACIT D. Diphenyl-guanidine, a vulcanisation accelerator.

VULKACIT H. Hexamethylene-tetramine, a vulcanisation accelerator.

VULKACIT P. Piperidine-piperidyl-dithio-formate, a vulcanisation accelerator.

VULPINITE. A variety of anhydrite mixed with silica.

VULTEX. Vulcanised rubber latex.

W

WACKENRODER'S SOLUTION. A solution obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through an aqueous solution of sulphurous acid. The solution contains $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_3\text{O}_6$, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_5\text{O}_6$, and colloidal sulphur.

WAD (Bog Manganese). An earthy variety of hydrated manganese oxide, MnO_2 .

WAFER, SANTONIN. See SANTONIN WAFERS.

WAFER, WORM. See SANTONIN WAFERS.

WAGNERITE. A mineral, Mg_2FPO_4 .

WAHOO BARK. The root bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

WAKEFIELD GREASE. See YORKSHIRE GREASE.

WALSRODE POWDER. A smokeless powder containing 98.6 per cent. nitro-cotton, and 1.4 per cent. volatile matter.

W. A. POWDER. An American smokeless powder. It is a guncotton-nitro-glycerin powder, with barium and potassium nitrates.

WARD'S PASTE. Confection of pepper.

WARD'S STONE. A concrete composed of limestone and Portland cement. Used for ornamental stairways.

WARM SEPIA. Sepia, warmed by mixing it with a redder brown. A pigment.

WARRINGTONITE. See BROCHANTITE.

WASH. The fermented wort of the distilleries.

WASH, COLOUR. See COLOUR WASH.

WASH, DISTILLER'S. See DISTILLER'S WASH.

WASH, DRY. Dry spent wash. See SPENT WASH.

WASHING BLUE. See BLUES, LAUNDRY.

WASHING CRYSTALS. See SODA CRYSTALS.

WASHING POWDER. See SOAP POWDERS.

WASHING SODA. See SODA CRYSTALS.

WASH, SPENT. See SPENT WASH.

WASH, WHITE. See WHITE WASH.

WASH, YELLOW. See YELLOW WASH.

WASTE, SULPHUR. See SULPHUR WASTE.

WASTE, TANK. See ALKALI WASTE.

WATER, BITTER. See BITTER WATERS.

WATER BLUE. See NICHOLSON'S BLUE and SOLUBLE BLUE.

WATER BLUE 6B EXTRA. See SOLUBLE BLUE.

WATER, BROMINE. See BROMINE WATER.

WATER, CHALYBEATE. See CHALYBEATE WATERS.

WATER, CHLOROFORM. See CHLOROFORM WATER.

WATER, CINNAMON. See CINNAMON WATER.

WATER-DAG. See AQUA-DAG.

WATER-EOSINES. Dyestuffs. They are the alkali salts of eosin, and are water soluble. Used in the paper-staining industry.

- WATER GAS.** The general name for a mixture of gases obtained by the decomposition of steam by incandescent carbon. It usually contains from 43–44 per cent. of carbon monoxide, 48–49 per cent. of hydrogen, 3–4 per cent. of carbon dioxide, and 3–4 per cent. of nitrogen. Used for heating and lighting. Also see PRODUCER GAS.
- WATER GAS, ALL OIL.** See ALL OIL WATER GAS.
- WATER GAS, CARBURETTED.** See CARBURETTED WATER GAS.
- WATER-GLASS.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- WATER-GLASS, POTASH.** See POTASH WATER-GLASS.
- WATER-GLASS, SODIUM.** See SOLUBLE GLASS.
- WATER, GOULARD'S.** See GOULARD WATER.
- WATER, LEAD.** See LEAD WATER.
- WATER, LIME.** See LIME WATER.
- WATER OF AMMONIA.** A solution of ammonia, NH_4OH .
- WATER-OF-AYR STONE.** See SNAKE STONE.
- WATER OF SATURN.** A dilute solution of lead subacetate.
- WATER OPAL.** See HYALITE.
- WATER, OXYGENATED.** See OXYGENATED WATER.
- WATER PAINTS.** Paints which contain saponified oil and colouring matter.
- WATER, PEPPERMINT.** See PEPPERMINT WATER.
- WATERPROOF PAINTS.** See MOUNTFORD'S PAINT.
- WATER, ROSE.** See ROSE WATER.
- WATER SOLUBLE EOSIN.** See EOSIN.
- WATER STONES (Hydrolites, Enhydros).** Agates found in England, consisting of a rind of chalcedony, lined with quartz crystals, and containing liquid (water), movable within.
- WATER, SWEET.** See SWEET WATER.
- WATER, TOBACCO.** See TOBACCO WATER.
- WATER VARNISHES.** Varnishes made by dissolving gums or glue in water.
- WATTLE GUM.** See AUSTRALIAN GUM.
- WAVELLITE.** A mineral. It is a hydrated basic phosphate of aluminium, $\text{Al}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_6 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- WAX, BRAZIL.** See BRAZIL WAX.
- WAX BUTTER (Wax Oil).** A thick oil obtained by the distillation of beeswax. It consists mainly of cerotene, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{54}$; melissine, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{60}$; and palmitic acid. Formerly used medicinally externally and internally.
- WAX, CHINESE.** See CHINESE WAX.
- WAX, EARTH.** See OZOKERITE.
- WAX, FOSSIL.** See OZOKERITE.
- WAX, GETAH.** See JAVA WAX.
- WAX, INSECT.** See CHINESE WAX.
- WAX, JAPANESE.** See CHINESE WAX.
- WAX, JAVA.** See JAVA WAX.
- WAX, MILK TREE.** See MILK TREE WAX.
- WAX, MINERAL.** See OZOKERITE.
- WAX, MONTAN.** See MONTAN WAX.
- WAX OIL.** See WAX BUTTER.
- WAX, PARAFFIN.** See PARAFFIN WAX.
- WAX SPIRIT.** A colourless watery distillate from beeswax. It contains acetic and propionic acids.
- WAX, TREE.** See CHINESE WAX.
- WAX, WHITE.** See WHITE WAX.
- WAX, YELLOW.** See YELLOW WAX.
- WEB-NEB.** See BABLAH.
- WEBSTERITE.** See ALUMINITE.
- WEDEL'S OIL.** Consists of 1 part bergamot, 4 parts camphor, and 32 parts oil of almonds.
- WEIGHTED SILK.** Silk impregnated with various inorganic and organic substances in order to increase the weight. Tannin and metallic salts are often used.
- WEISS-KUPFER.** See GERMAN SILVER.
- WELD (Luteolin).** A yellow dyestuff obtained from the dried stalks and leaves of the herbaceous plant known as *Reseda luteola*. Luteolin is the colouring principle. It dyes wool and silk. Weld green is produced on silk by adding indigo carmine and sulphuric acid to the weld dye-bath.
- WELD EXTRACT.** An extract of Weld (*q.v.*). The dyeing principle is luteolin, (tetra-oxy-flavone), $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_6$. It is employed to a small extent for dyeing silk and wool mordanted with tin or alumina.
- WELD GREEN.** See WELD.
- WERDEROL.** A formic acid preservative used for fruit preparations.
- WERNERITE.** See SCAPOLITE.
- WEST AFRICAN GUM.** A gum arabic resembling Senegal gum, obtained from *Acacia nilotica*.
- WESTFALITE No. 3.** An explosive, consisting of 58–61 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 13–15 per cent. potassium nitrate, 4–6 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 20–22 per cent. ammonium chloride.
- WESTPHALITE I.** A safety explosive for mines, consisting of 95 per cent. ammonium nitrate and 5 per cent. resin.
- WESTPHALITE II.** (Westphalite, Improved). A safety explosive for mines, containing 92 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 3 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 5 per cent. resin.
- WESTPHALITE, IMPROVED.** See WESTPHALITE II.
- WESTRON.** Tetrachlor-ethane, $\text{Cl}_2\text{HC} \cdot \text{CHCl}_2$. A solvent for resins and oils.
- WESTROSOL.** Trichlor-ethylene, C_2Cl_4 , a solvent.
- WESTRUMITE.** A soluble mineral oil. The oil is rendered soluble by heating it, and allowing fine jets of compressed air to be forced in. It is then mixed with a little caustic soda and saponified resinous matter, and air again forced in. Used for sprinkling the streets to lay the dust.
- WETTER-DYNAMITE.** A safety explosive for mines, consisting of 53 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 14 per cent. kieselsulphate, and 33 per cent. magnesium sulphate.

- WETTER-DYNAMMON.** An Austrian explosive containing 94 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 2 per cent. potassium nitrate, and 4 per cent. charcoal.
- WETTEREN POWDER.** A gun cotton powder, containing a little calcium carbonate, gelatinised with amyl acetate.
- WETTER-FULMINITE.** An explosive containing ammonium nitrate.
- WHALE GUANO.** See **WHALE MEAL**.
- WHALE MEAL** (Whale Guano). A fertiliser made from whale refuse by extraction of the oil, and disintegration.
- WHEAT OIL.** See **OIL OF WHEAT**.
- WHETSTONE.** A stone containing crystallised silica, used for sharpening tools.
- WHETSTONE, CHOCOLATE.** See **CHOCOLATE WHETSTONE**.
- WHEY, ACID.** See **ACID WHEY**.
- WHISKEY.** An alcoholic liquid distilled from the fermented mash of malt alone, or of malt and grain of various kinds. Scotch whiskey is obtained from malt alone, whilst Irish spirit is prepared from malt with a small proportion of wheat, oats, and rye.
- WHITE ACID.** A mixture of hydrofluoric acid and ammonium fluoride. Used for etching glass.
- WHITE ALKALI.** Refined sodium carbonate from the Le Blanc soda process.
- WHITE ALLOY.** An alloy of 10 per cent. cast iron, 10 per cent. copper, and 80 per cent. zinc.
- WHITE AMPHIBOLE.** See **TREMOLITE**.
- WHITE ANTIMONY.** See **ANTIMONY BLOOM**.
- WHITE ARGOL.** See **ARGOL**.
- WHITE ARSENIC.** See **ARSENIOUS ACID**.
- WHITE ARSENIC, VITREOUS.** See **ARSENIC GLASS**.
- WHITE BENGAL FIRE.** Consists of 2 parts realgar, 7 parts sulphur, and 24 parts potassium nitrate. Used for signal purposes.
- WHITE BISMUTH.** See **BISMUTH WHITE**.
- WHITE BOLE.** See **CHINA CLAY**.
- WHITE BRASS.** A brass containing 40-45 per cent. copper.
- WHITE BRICKS.** Bricks made of clay containing very little iron. Sand is usually mixed with it, and sometimes chalk.
- WHITE CALAMINE.** A mineral. It consists chiefly of silicates, and may carry up to 45 per cent. zinc.
- WHITE CAUSTIC.** Colourless sodium hydroxide.
- WHITE CERATE.** Spermaceti ointment.
- WHITE CLAY.** See **CHINA CLAY**.
- WHITE COPPER.** See **GERMAN SILVER** and **TOMBAC, WHITE**.
- WHITE COPPERAS** (Cinquinolate). A mineral. It is ferric sulphate, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The name White copperas is also used for zinc sulphate.
- WHITE COPPER, CHINESE.** See **CHINESE WHITE COPPER**.
- WHITE FISH-BONE.** See **OS SEPIÆ**.
- WHITE GOLD.** A jeweller's alloy. It is gold whitened by mixture with silver.
- WHITE GUNPOWDER.** A mixture of 2 parts potassium chlorate and 1 part each potassium ferrocyanide and sugar. An ingredient of explosives.
- WHITE INDIGO.** See **INDIGO WHITE**.
- WHITE IRON PYRITES.** See **MARCASITE**.
- WHITE LAC.** Shellac which has been bleached by chlorine.
- WHITE LEAD** (Ceruse). A pigment. It is a basic carbonate of lead, the composition of which is variable. The most generally approved formula is $3\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$. Also see **KREMERS WHITE** and **FLAKE WHITE**.
- WHITE LEAD COLOURS.** Mixtures of lead chloride and sulphate. Pigments.
- WHITE LEAD, FREEMAN'S.** See **FREEMAN'S NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD**.
- WHITE LEAD, NEW.** See **NEW WHITE LEAD**.
- WHITE LEAD, NON-POISONOUS.** See **NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD**.
- WHITE LEAD ORE.** See **CERUSSITE**.
- WHITE LEAD, PATENT.** See **NON-POISONOUS WHITE LEAD**.
- WHITE LEAD, RUSSIAN.** See **RUSSIAN WHITE LEAD**.
- WHITE METAL** (Antifriiction Metal). An antimony-tin alloy used for making bearings. It usually contains from 70-90 per cent. tin, 8-15 per cent. antimony, and 2 per cent. copper. Sometimes lead is present. Also see **ANTI-FRICTION METAL**.
- The term White metal is also used for an alloy containing 22 per cent. zinc, 54 per cent. copper, and 24 per cent. nickel. Also see **GERMAN SILVER**.
- WHITE MUNDIC.** See **MISPICKEL**.
- WHITE NICKEL.** See **CHLOANTHITE**.
- WHITE PASTE.** Copper sulphocyanide, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CNS})_2$.
- WHITE PHOSPHORUS.** The yellow poisonous variety is called by this name.
- WHITE POPPYSEED OIL.** The oil obtained from poppy seeds pressed cold.
- WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT.** A Portland cement in which iron compounds are absent.
- WHITE PRECIPITATE** (Ammoniated Mercury, Lemery's White Precipitate). Mercury-ammonium-chloride, NH_4HgCl . Used for the preparation of cinnabar, and in medicine.
- WHITE PRECIPITATE, FUSIBLE.** See **MERCURAMMONIUM CHLORIDE**.
- WHITE PRECIPITATE, INFUSIBLE.** See **INFUSIBLE WHITE PRECIPITATE**.
- WHITE PRECIPITATE, LEMERY'S.** See **WHITE PRECIPITATE**.
- WHITE PYRITES** (Efflorescent Pyrites). A variety of iron pyrites, FeS .
- WHITE ROUGE.** See **PLATE POWDER**.
- WHITE SAPPHIRES.** Consist of pure alumina, Al_2O_3 .

WHITE SENNAAR GUM. See PICKED TURKEY GUM.

WHITE SNUFF. Menthol and cocaine snuff.

WHITE SOLDER. See BUTTON SOLDER.

WHITE SPODIUM. See SPODIUM, WHITE.

WHITESTUFF. See CARBORUNDUM FIRE-SAND.

WHITE TAR. Naphthalene.

WHITE TELLURIUM (Krennerite, Bunsenite). A mineral. It contains from 25-29 per cent. gold, 2.7-14.6 per cent. silver, and 2.5-19.5 per cent. lead, as tellurides.

WHITE TOMBAC. See TOMBAC, WHITE.

WHITE TUNG OIL. Tung oil obtained by the cold pressing method.

WHITE ULTRAMARINE. Obtained by heating aluminium silicate, sodium carbonate, sulphur, and carbon, in the absence of air.

WHITE VINEGAR. See DISTILLED VINEGAR.

WHITE VITRIOL. Zinc sulphate, $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

WHITE WASH. A dilute solution of lead subacetate. It is also called Goulard's lotion and Goulard's water.

WHITEWASH. A mixture of lime and water.

WHITE WAX. White beeswax.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR. See WINE VINEGAR.

WHITWOOD BARK. See CANELLA.

WHITING. See CHALK.

WHITING, GILDER'S. See GILDER'S WHITING.

WHITWORTH'S STEEL. Steel which has been subjected to high pressure to eliminate blow-holes.

WIBORGH PHOSPHATE. A German fertiliser made by heating mineral phosphate with soda. It consists mainly of a tetraphosphate.

WIJ'S SOLUTION. Iodine trichloride (9.4 grams) and iodine (7.2 grams) are dissolved separately in glacial acetic acid, and the solutions added together. Used for the determination of the iodine value of fats and oils.

WILD GINGER OIL. The oil of *Asarum canadense*.

WILD MANGO OIL. See OBA OIL.

WILKINITE (Jelly Rock). A colloidal clay. It is suggested as a substitute for china clay as a paper filler.

WILLEMITE. A mineral. It is zinc ortho-silicate, Zn_2SiO_4 .

WILLESSEN FABRICS. Vegetable textiles are passed through a solution of cuprous hydrate in concentrated ammonia (Cuprammonium or Willesden solution). They become coated with a film of gelatinised cellulose containing copper oxide, as the solution dissolves cellulose. It renders paper or other vegetable textiles waterproof and anti-septic.

WILLIAMSONITE. An apple-green translucent serpentine (*q.v.*).

WILLIAMSON'S BLUE or VIOLET. A

pigment, $\text{KFe}(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6) + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, produced from Everitt's salt by treatment with dilute nitric acid, and warming.

WILLOW BLUE (Mazarine Blue, Ultramarine Blue, Celeste, Sky Blue). Preparations of cobalt blue used for colouring pottery.

WINE. An alcoholic liquid obtained by the spontaneous fermentation of the must of fresh grapes. With more than 25 per cent. of sugar sweet wines are obtained, with less than 25 per cent. dry wines.

WINE, FORTIFIED. Wine to which has been added raw spirit, to increase the alcohol content.

WINE, HIPPO. See HIPPO WINE.

WINE, IPECACUANHA. See IPECACUANHA WINE.

WINE OF IRON (Steel Wine). *Vinum ferri B.P.* Made by digesting iron wire in sherry wine. It contains a little iron, potassium tartrate, and other iron salts.

WINE, ORANGE. See ORANGE WINE.

WINE, PALM. See PALM WINE.

WINE SPIRITS. See SPIRITS OF WINE.

WINE, STEEL. See WINE OF IRON.

WINE, SWEET. See WINE.

WINE VINEGAR (White Wine Vinegar, Orleans Vinegar). Produced by the acetous fermentation of grape wine. Its odour is partly due to ethyl acetate and aldehyde, and it contains from 5-9 per cent. acetic acid.

WINNOWNED SULPHUR. Prepared by grinding sulphur between stones, having at the same time a current of air passing. The finest sulphur is carried away to the farthest point of a closed chamber. Used for viticultural purposes.

WINTERGREEN OIL. See OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

WINTER OILS. Lubricating oils which remain liquid at low temperatures.

WINTER'S BARK. Pepper bark.

WISDOM, SALT OF. See SALT OF ALEM-BROTH.

WITHERITE. A mineral. It is barium carbonate, BaCO_3 .

WITHNELL POWDER. An explosive containing 88-92 per cent. ammonium nitrate, 4-5 per cent. trinitro-toluene, and 4-6 per cent. flour.

WITENBURG WEATHER DYNAMITE. An explosive, consisting of 25 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 34 per cent. potassium nitrate, $38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rye meal, 1 per cent. wood meal, 1 per cent. barium nitrate, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sodium bicarbonate.

WITT'S PHENYLENE BLUE. An indamine dyestuff, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{HCl}$. It is the dimethyl derivative of Witt's phenylene violet.

WITT'S PHENYLENE VIOLET. An indamine dyestuff, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{HCl}$, obtained by the oxidation of *p*-phenylene-diamine with *m*-phenylene-diamine.

WITT'S TOLUYLENE BLUE. See TOLUYLENE BLUE.

WOAD. A dark, clay-like preparation made from the leaves of the woad plant, *Isatis tinctoria*. It is used for the purpose of exciting fermentation in the indigo vat.

WOHLERITE. A mineral, $5\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 20\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 20\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 3\text{ZrO}_2$.

WOLFRAM. Tungsten. Also see WOLFRAMITE.

WOLFRAMINE (Wolfram Ochre, Wolfram Ore, Tungstite). A mineral, WO_3 .

WOLFRAMITE (Wolfram). A mineral. It is a tungstate of iron and manganese, $(\text{Mn.Fe})\text{WO}_4$.

WOLFRAM OCHRE. See WOLFRAMINE.

WOLFRAM ORE. See WOLFRAMINE.

WOLFRAM WHITE. A pigment. It is barium tungstate.

WOLFSBERGITE. See ANTIMONIAL COPPER GLANCE.

WOLLASTONITE. A mineral. It is a calcium silicate, CaSiO_3 .

WOLLASTON'S CEMENT. Consists of 1 part beeswax, 4 parts resin, and 5 parts plaster of Paris. Used for fossils.

WONDERFUL SALT. See SALT, WONDERFUL.

WONGSHY (Wongsky). Chinese names for the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora*, which contain large quantities of crocin for saffron. Dyes silk and wool yellow.

WONGSKY. See WONGSHY.

WOOD ALCOHOL. See METHANOL.

WOOD-APPLE GUM (Katbél-ki-gond, Velampishin, Kapithamia Piscum). The gum of *Feronia elephantum*, sold in Madras.

WOOD, BITTER. Quassia.

WOOD-CLOTH. Strips of wood treated with sulphurous acid or alkaline bisulphite, making the fibre stronger.

WOOD, CONFIT. See CONFIT WOOD.

WOOD, CUBA. See FUSTIC.

WOOD ETHER. Methyl ether, CH_3OCH_3 .

WOOD, FERNAMBUCO. See REDWOODS.

WOOD, FUSTET. See FUSTET WOOD.

WOOD GAS. A gas obtained from pine-wood by distillation. It is used for lighting.

WOOD GUM. The substance extracted from raw or imperfectly bleached cotton by treatment with 5 per cent. caustic soda in the cold. Also see TREE GUM.

WOOD, IRON. See IRON WOOD.

WOOD, JAMAICA. See LOGWOOD.

WOOD, KAMBE. See REDWOODS.

WOOD, LIMA. See REDWOODS.

WOOD, MOUNTAIN. See MOUNTAIN WOOD.

WOOD NAPHTHA. See METHANOL.

WOOD NAPHTHA, MISCIBLE. See MISCIBLE WOOD NAPHTHA.

WOOD, NICARAGUA. See REDWOODS.

WOOD OIL. The final fractions obtained in the distillation of wood spirit, containing high boiling ketones. Also see CHINESE WOOD OIL and GURJUN BALSAM or OIL.

WOOD OIL, CHINESE. See CHINESE WOOD OIL.

WOOD-OPAL. Wood fossilised with opaline silica.

WOOD, PEACH. See REDWOODS.

WOOD, PERNAMBUCO. See REDWOODS.

WOOD POTASH. Potash salts obtained from the ash of certain woods.

WOOD, RED. See REDWOODS.

WOOD'S ALLOYS. Alloys of bismuth, tin, and lead, usually containing cadmium. One contains 15 parts bismuth, 8 parts lead, 4 parts tin, and 3 parts cadmium. It melts at 68°C .

Another consists of 4 parts tin, 4 parts lead, and 8 parts bismuth; whilst a third contains 16 parts bismuth, 8 parts lead, 4 parts tin, and 4 parts cadmium.

WOOD, SANDAL. See REDWOODS.

WOOD, SAPAN. See REDWOODS.

WOOD SPIRIT. See METHANOL.

WOOD SPIRIT, CRUDE. Contains 80 per cent. of methyl alcohol. See METHANOL.

WOOD SUGAR. Xylose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$.

WOOD TIN. See STREAM TIN.

WOOD VINEGAR. A vinegar which owes its acetic acid to refined pyroligneous acid.

WOOD VINEGAR, CRUDE. See PYROLIGNEOUS LIQUOR.

WOODWARDITE. A mineral, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.

WOOD, YELLOW. See FUSTIC.

WOOL BLACK. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-sulpho-benzene-azo-*p*-tolyl- β -naphthylamine, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_5\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes wool bluish-black from an acid bath.

WOOL BLACK 4B. See PALATINE BLACK.

WOOL BLACK 6B. See PALATINE BLACK.

WOOL BLUE S. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of Acid violet 7B with and Blue green S.

WOOL, COLLODION. See COLLODION WOOL.

WOOL, CYANIDE. See CYANIDE WOOL.

WOOL FAT, HYDROUS. See LANOLIN.

WOOL FAT OINTMENT. Oily lanoline ointment. (*Unguentum lanolini oleosum B.P.C.*)

WOOL GREASE. The exudation of sheep which collects on the wool.

WOOL GREY B, G, and R. A dyestuff obtained by the action of aniline (or *p*-toluidine) upon the condensation product from nitroso-dimethyl-aniline and β -naphthol-sulphonic acid S. Dyes wool grey.

WOOL GREEN S (Lissamine Green B). A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of tetramethyl-diamino-diphenyl-*p*-oxy-naphthyl-carbinol-disulphonic acid, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2$. Dyes silk and wool sea-green shades.

WOOL MILK. An emulsion, obtained from the treatment of wool fat with caustic soda, and dilution. Lanolin is obtained from this wool milk.

WOOL OIL. An impure oleic acid used for oiling wool, and for making lubricants and soaps.

WOOL, PHILOSOPHER'S. See **PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL**.

WOOL, PINE. See **PINE WOOL**.

WOOL RED EXTRA. See **FAST RED D**.

WOOL SCARLET R. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of xylene-azo- α -naphthol-disulphonic acid, $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_7S_2Na_2$. Dyes wool red from an acid bath.

WOOL, SKIN. See **SKIN WOOL**.

WOOL, SLAG. See **SLAG WOOL**.

WOOD VIOLET S. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of dinitro-benzene-azo-diethyl-metasulphanilic acid, $C_{16}H_{16}N_5SO_7Na$. Dyes wool reddish-violet from an acid bath.

WOOL YELLOW. See **PATENT FUSTIN**.

WOORALI. See **CURARE**.

WOORARA. See **CURARE**.

WOORARI. See **CURARE**.

WOOTZ. An Indian name for steel.

WORK-LEAD. Crude lead containing a considerable amount of impurity.

WORMSEED. The flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, used in medicine.

WORMSEED, AMERICAN. The fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

WORM WAFER. See **SANTONIN WAFERS**.

WORMWOOD. Absinthium, the dried leaves and flowering-tops of *Artemisia absinthium*.

WORMWOOD, SALT OF. See **SALT OF WORMWOOD**.

WORT. Malt is crushed and heated with water until the starch is converted into sugar by the diastase in the malt. The resulting liquid is known as wort.

W.P.C./89. The German mark for Ballistite.

WROUGHT IRON. See **MALLEABLE IRON**.

WULFENITE. A mineral. It is a molybdate of lead, $PbMoO_4$.

WURTZILLITE (Tabbyite). An asphaltic mineral, soluble in hot water.

WURTZITE. A mineral. It is sulphide of zinc.

X

XAMETRIN. Hexamine (*q.v.*).

XANOL. Caffeine-sodio-salicylate. Used as a heart tonic and diuretic.

XANTHEIN. Fremy and Cloez name for the soluble yellow colouring matter of flowers.

XANTHINE. See **PHOSPHINE**.

XANTHOCONITE. A mineral. It is a silver-arsenic-sulphide, $3Ag_2S.As_2S_5$.

XANTHOPHYLLITE. A mineral, $14(Mg.Ca)O.8(Al.Fe)_2O_3.5SiO_2$.

XANTHOPONE. Ethyl-xantogenate of zinc. An accelerator used in the vulcanisation of rubber.

XANTHOPURPURIN. See **PURPUROXANTHIN**.

XANTHORRHEA BALSAM. See **ACAROID BALSAM**.

XAXA. Aspirin (*q.v.*).

XAXAQUIN. See **QUININE ACETOSALATE**.

XENOTINE. A mineral, $(Y.Ce.Er)PO_4$.

XERASE. A mixture of yeast with kaolin, glucose, and salts. Used in local application as a bactericide.

XEROFORM (Sigmaform). Bismuth-tribromo-phenol, $Bi_2O_3.OH(O.C_6H_2Br_3)$. Taken internally as an antiseptic, and used externally as a substitute for iodoform in the treatment of wounds.

XL OPAL BLUE. See **DIPHENYLAMINE BLUE, SPIRIT SOLUBLE**.

XL SOLUBLE BLUE. See **METHYL BLUE**.

XYLIDINE ORANGE. See **SCARLET GR.**

XYLIDINE RED. See **PONCEAU R.**

XYLIDINE SCARLET. See **PONCEAU R** and **AZOCOCGIN 2R**.

XYLITE OIL. Xylitane, $C_{12}H_{18}O$.

XYLOCHLORAL. A compound of chloral and xylose, (wood gum, $C_6H_{10}O_5$). A hypnotic analogous to Chloralose.

XYLOIDIN. Braconnot's name for an explosive white powder, $C_6H_5(NO_2)O_5$, obtained by the action of nitric acid upon starch or wood.

XYLOIDINE. See **NITRO-STARCH**.

XYLOL. Commercial xylene. It consists of a mixture of about 60 per cent. *m*-xylene, 10-25 per cent. *o*- and *p*-xylene, ethyl-benzene, and small quantities of trimethyl-benzene paraffin, and thioxene.

XYLOLITE (Xylolith). A cement composed of sawdust mixed with Sorel cement (*q.v.*).

XYLOLITH. See **XYLOLITE** and **SOREL CEMENT**.

XYLONITE. See **CELLULOID**.

XYOL. A disinfectant containing formaldehyde. It has strong bactericidal properties.

Y

YAOWITE. See YOGHOURT.
YARA-YARA. See NEROLIN.
YARN, SIRIUS. See GLANZSTOFF.
YEAST, GERMAN. See GERMAN YEAST.
YEAST, PERMANENT. See ZYMIN.
YEAST POWDER. See BAKING POWDER.
YELLOW AB. A coal-tar colour. It is benzene-azo- β -naphthylamine, and is allowed in food products by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
YELLOW ARSENIC. A form of arsenic prepared by distilling black arsenic *in vacuo* at 450° C. in a dark chamber, with a red light. Heat or light changes it into the black variety.
YELLOW BARK. The bark of *Cinchona calisaya*.
YELLOW BASILICON. Resin ointment.
YELLOW BERRIES. See PERSIAN BERRIES.
YELLOW BRASS. An alloy of 30 per cent. zinc and 70 per cent. copper.
YELLOW CARMINE (Italian Pink, Yellow Lake). Pigments prepared by precipitating the glucoside quercitrin with alumina.
YELLOW CATECHU. See CUTCH.
YELLOW, CHINESE. See CHINESE YELLOW and OCHRE.
YELLOW CINCHONA. See CINCHONA, YELLOW.
YELLOW, COBALT. See AUREOLIN.
YELLOW, COLOGNE. See CHROME YELLOW.
YELLOW CORALLINE. See CORALLINE YELLOW.
YELLOW EARTH. See OCHRE.
YELLOW FAST TO SOAP. A dyestuff. It is the sodium salt of *m*-carboxybenzene-azo-diphenylamine, $C_{19}H_{14}N_3O_2Na$. Dyes cotton orange with a chrome mordant.
YELLOW FAT COLOUR. See SPIRIT YELLOW R.
YELLOW GA. See METANIL YELLOW.
YELLOW LAKE. See YELLOW CARMINE.
YELLOW LIQUORS. The drainage from alkali waste heaps.
YELLOW MERCURIAL LOTION. See YELLOW WASH.
YELLOW METAL. See MUNTZ METAL.
YELLOW OB. A coal-tar colour. It is *o*-toluene-azo- β -naphthylamine, and is allowed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in food products.
YELLOW OCHRE (Roman Ochre, Transparent Gold Ochre, Brown Ochre, Terra di Sienna, Stone Yellow, Roman Yellow, Mineral Yellow, Oxford Yellow, Golden Ochre). Yellow pigments. They are native earths consisting chiefly of silica and alumina coloured by hydrated ferric oxide. Also see LIMONITE.
YELLOW OO. See FAST YELLOW N.
YELLOW PASTE. See CONGO YELLOW.
YELLOW PHOSPHORUS. The poisonous variety of phosphorus.
YELLOW PRECIPITATE. Yellow mercury oxide, HgO .

YELLOW PRUSSATE OF POTASH (Ferroprussiate of potassium). Potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$.
YELLOW SPIRIT. A tin spirit (see TIN SPIRIT), used in conjunction with yellow dyewoods, for dyeing yellow.
YELLOW SULPHIDE OF ARSENIC. See ORPIMENT.
YELLOW T. See TROPÆOLINE O.
YELLOW ULTRAMARINE. See BARIUM YELLOW.
YELLOW W. See FAST YELLOW R.
YELLOW WASH (Yellow Mercurial Lotion). It consists of 4.6 grams of mercuric chloride dissolved in 100 c.c. of a solution of lime. (*Lotio hydrargyri flava B.P.*)
YELLOW WAX. A viscous, semi-solid, difficultly volatile substance obtained by the distillation of the still residues of petroleum. It contains anthracene and other hydrocarbons.
YELLOW WOOD. See FUSTIC.
YELLOW WR. See BRILLIANT YELLOW S.
YENITE. A mineral. Lievrite (*q.v.*).
YLANG-YLANG OIL. Orchid oil.
YOGHOURT (Yaowite). A fermented milk prepared by the Bulgarians. The milk is soured by *Bacillus bulgaricus*, and the characteristic constituent is lactic acid.
YOLK POWDER. See LECITHIN.
YONCKITE. A Belgian explosive consisting of ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and trinitro-toluene or nitro-naphthalene.
YORKSHIRE GREASE (Wakefield Grease). The recovered fatty acids from wool grease.
YOUNG FUSTIC (Cotinin). A natural dyestuff the dyeing principle of which is fisetin or trioxy-flavenol, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. It has a limited use for dyeing wool orange and scarlet (chrome or tin mordant), and for dyeing leather.
YTTRIALITE. A mineral, $Y_2O_3 \cdot 2SiO_2$.
YTTROCERITE. A mineral, $(Y.Er.Co)F_3 \cdot 5CaF_2$.
YTTROTALITE. A mineral. It contains the niobates and tantalates of yttrium, iron, and cerium earths, and uranium.
YTTRITANITE. A mineral, $CaO \cdot TiO_2 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot (Y.Al.Fe)_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$.

Z

- ZACCATILA.** See COCHINEAL.
- ZAFFER.** See SMALT.
- ZAFFRE.** See SMALT.
- ZAKIN RUBBER.** A rubber-like substance prepared from glue or similar material.
- ZALA.** A synonym for borax.
- ZAMBESI BLACK B, BR, D, F, R.** Direct cotton dyestuffs, which are diazotised, and developed with β -naphthol. See DIAMINE BLACK-BLUE B.
- ZAMBESI BLUE BX, B, RX, R.** Direct cotton colours which are developed with β -naphthol.
- ZAMBESI BROWN G, GG.** Direct cotton colours which are diazotised and developed. The GG mark gives yellowish, and the G dark-brown shades.
- ZAMBESI GREY B.** A direct cotton colour. It dyes cotton or wool bluish-grey, and is diazotised and developed on the fibre.
- ZAMBESI INDIGO BLUE.** A tetrazo dye-stuff, which dyes cotton direct, and when diazotised on the fibre and developed with β -naphthol, gives a reddish-blue colour.
- ZANALON.** See SOCALON.
- ZAPON VARNISH** (Brassoline, Cristalline, Victoria Varnish). Celluloid varnishes.
- ZARATITE.** See EMERALD NICKEL.
- ZASPI.** See DAPICHO.
- ZEBROMAL.** Dibromo-cinnamic-ethyl-ester, $C_6H_5 \cdot CHBr \cdot CHBr \cdot COOC_2H_5$. Used as a substitute for alkaline bromides in epilepsy.
- ZEIODELITE.** A mixture obtained by stirring 24 parts powdered glass into 20 parts melted sulphur. Used as a cement, and for taking casts.
- ZELLER'S OINTMENT.** Ammoniated mercury ointment.
- ZENTRALIN.** Dimethyl-diphenyl-urea, $(CH_3)_2(C_6H_5)_2CON_2$. Used for explosives.
- ZEOLITES.** Hydrated aluminium silicates containing alkali or alkaline earth metals. They occur naturally.
- ZEOZON** (Ultra-zeezon). A paste, said to contain an oxy derivative of esculin. It has medicinal properties.
- ZIMALIUM** (Zincalium). An alloy containing 100 parts aluminium, from 1-10 parts magnesium, and from 1-20 parts zinc. It is harder and cheaper than aluminium, but is not so resistant to chemical action, and not such a good electrical conductor.
- ZIMPHEN.** Sodium-*m*-oxy-cinnamate. An antiseptic used in medicine.
- ZINALIN.** An obsolete nitro compound.
- ZINCALIUM.** See ZIMALIUM.
- ZINC, ALUMINIUM.** See ALZEN and ZISCON.
- ZINC BLENDE** (Black Jack, Blende, Sphalerite, Rosinjack). A mineral. It is zinc sulphide, ZnS . A pigment.
- ZINC BLOOM.** See HYDROZINCITE.
- ZINC, BUTTER OF.** See BUTTER OF ZINC.
- ZINC CHROME** (Citron Yellow). A pigment. It is zinc chromate, $ZnCrO_4$. Also see ZINC YELLOW.
- ZINC CHROME YELLOW.** See ZINC YELLOW.
- ZINC, FLORENCE.** See FLORENCE ZINC.
- ZINC FLOWERS.** See PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL.
- ZINC FORMASOL.** A basic zinc-formaldehyde-sulphoxylate. It is employed in fat-splitting.
- ZINC, FRENCH.** See FRENCH ZINC.
- ZINC GREENS.** The name is now applied exclusively to mixtures of Zinc yellow and Prussian blue, that is Zinc-yellow greens. The palest varieties are known as Parrot greens. The term was formerly applied to Cobalt green (*q.v.*).
- ZINC GREY.** The name originally used for zinc dust employed for painting on iron. The term is now used for finely ground zinc blende. A mixture of zinc oxide with finely divided charcoal is sold under this name. It is produced in the manufacture of zinc. Other names for this product are Diamond grey, Silver grey, and Platinum grey.
- ZINC, HARD.** See HARD ZINC.
- ZINCITE.** A mineral. It is zinc oxide, ZnO .
- ZINCKENITE.** See ZINKENITE.
- ZINC, MANGANESE.** See MANGANESE ZINC.
- ZINCOLITH.** See LITHOPHONE.
- ZINCOPAL.** See EKTOGAN.
- ZINCOPYRIN.** Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolone-zinc chloride, $(C_{11}H_{12}N_2O)_2ZnCl_2$. Used as a caustic for certain cancers.
- ZINC ORE, FLINTY.** See FLINTY ZINC ORE.
- ZINC ORE, SPATHIC.** See CALAMINE.
- ZINC ORE, RED.** See RED ZINC ORE.
- ZINC OZIDE, FRENCH.** See FRENCH ZINC.
- ZINC PERHYDROL.** See EKTOGAN.
- ZINC POWDER.** Zinc oxide, ZnO .
- ZINC SPAR.** See CALAMINE.
- ZINC SPINEL.** See GAHNITE.
- ZINC SULPHIDE GREY** (Calamine White). A pigment. It is dense zinc oxide used for painting iron, and is artificially made by tinting lithopone with ochres and charcoal.
- ZINC SULPHIDE WHITE.** See LITHOPHONE.
- ZINC VITRIOL.** Zinc sulphate, $ZnSO_4$.
- ZINC WHITE** (Chinese White, Permanent White, Snow White). A pigment. It is zinc oxide, ZnO . Chinese white is a very dense oxide, and Snow white is a very pure one.
- ZINC WHITE, PATENT.** See PATENT ZINC WHITE.
- ZINC YELLOW** (Zinc Chrome Yellow, Buttercup Yellow, Lemon Yellow). A pigment consisting of zinc chromate, $ZnCrO_4$.

ZINC YELLOW GREENS. See **ZINC GREENS.**

ZINKENITE (Jamesonite, Boulangerite, Feather Ore, Zinckenite). A mineral. It is a lead sulphantimonite, and is found in France.

ZINNWALDITE. A mineral. It is a mica, and has the composition, $4(\text{Na.Li.K})\text{F}.10\text{SiO}_2.\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3.3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$.

ZINOL. Aluminium - β -naphthol-disulphonate-zinc acetate, $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{OH}(\text{CO}_2)_2\text{Al}_2) + \text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$. Used in medicine as an antiseptic and astringent.

ZIPPEITE. A mineral, $\text{U}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, with CuO .

ZIRCON (Ostranite). A mineral. It is zirconium-*o*-silicate.

ZIRCONIA. Zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2 .

ZISCON. An aluminium-zinc alloy containing from 3-4 parts aluminium and 1 part zinc.

ZÓMOL. A soluble meat paste.

ZWICKAU YELLOW. See **CHROME YELLOW.**

ZYMASE. An alcohol-producing enzyme secreted by yeast cells. It decomposes grape sugar.

ZYMIN (Permanent Yeast). A product obtained by partially drying ordinary yeast, immersing it in acetone for fifteen minutes, which kills yeast, drying on filter paper, and washing with ether. It produces alcohol from grape sugar.

ZYMOGEN. A commercial product. It consists of a nitrogenous substance, to provide food for yeast in fermentation.

ZYMOIDIN. A powder said to be composed of zinc oxide, bismuth oxide, aluminium oxide, iodine, boric acid, phenol, gallic acid, salicylic acid, quinine, and other ingredients. An antiseptic dusting-powder.

**ADDITIONAL
CHEMICAL SYNONYMS
AND TRADE NAMES**

ADDITIONAL CHEMICAL SYNONYMS AND TRADE NAMES

A

A-ACID. 2 : 5 : 1-Amino-naphthol sulphonic acid.

ABA-ODO. An African term for a mixture of rubber latices, probably those from *Funtumia elastica* and *Ficus Vogelii*.

ABASIN. Diethyl-bromo-acetyl-acetylurea, $(C_2H_5)_2 : CBr.CO.NHCONHCO.CH_3$. Used in medicine.

ABYSSINIAN GUTTA. A sticky, elastic gum, similar in appearance to gutta percha.

ABYSSINIAN TEA. See ARABIAN TEA.

ACCINELSON. A trade name for *p*-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline, $C_6H_4(NO)N(CH_3)_2$. Used as a rubber vulcanisation accelerator. Also see ACCELERENE and VULCANILINE A.

ACCRA GUM. A fossil form of copal from the Gold Coast.

ACEDRONOLES. See AZONINES.

ACERADO (Fierroso). Names used for mercurial earths.

ACETOBROMAL. Neuronal (diethyl-bromo - acetamide, $(C_2H_5)_2.CBr.CO.NH_2$). Used in cases of insomnia, headache, and epilepsy.

ACETOMESAL. Salacetol (acetol-salicylic ester, $C_6H_4(OH).CO_2.CH_2.CO.CH_3$). Prescribed in cases of articular rheumatism.

ACETOPIPERON. *p*-Cumarylhydrin, $C_6H_5O_2.CH_2.CO.CH_3$.

ACETOSE. Acetyl-cellulose. Used in the manufacture of artificial silk.

ACID BLACK HA. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Naphthol blue-black.

ACID BLACK N. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Naphthylamine black D.

ACID BLUE BLACK. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Naphthol blue-black.

ACID BLUE BLACK 428. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Naphthol blue-black.

ACID BRONZE. An alloy containing 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. aluminium. Another alloy consisting of 73.5 per cent. copper, 17 per cent. lead, 8 per cent. tin, and 1.5 per cent. nickel, is also known as Acid bronze.

ACID BROWN G (Brotherton & Co., Ltd.). A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast brown N.

ACID BROWN R (British Dyestuffs Corporation). A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Fast brown N.

ACID BROWN R (Brotherton & Co., Ltd.). A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Fast brown 3B.

ACID GREEN G. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Guinea green B.

ACID LEVELLING RED 2B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Azofuchsine B.

ACID MAGENTA II., Conc., L, N, N EXTRA. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Acid magenta.

ACIDOL (Bakusin, Myloin). Sodium salts of the mixed acids obtained from the alkaline refining lyes of Russian petroleum. Used in soap-making. The name "Acidol" is also used for betaine hydrochloride.

ACID ORANGE G. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Orange II.

ACID RED. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red.

ACID SCARLET G. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Ponceau 2G.

ACID SCARLET R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of New coccine.

ACID YELLOW 79210. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Tartrazine.

ACOOMO SEEDS. See OTE SEEDS.

ACQUERITE. A native alloy of silver and mercury, found in Chili, approximating to the formula $Ag_{12}Hg$.

ACRIDINE ORANGE L, LP. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Acridine orange.

ACRIDINE YELLOW GR, R, 2R. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Acridine yellow.

ACROCHORDITE. A mineral, $As_2O_5.2MnO.MgO.6H_2O$.

ACRONOL BRILLIANT BLUE. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Setocyanine.

ACRONOL YELLOW T. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Thioflavine T.

ACTIVATED CARBON. A carbon specially treated and prepared by distillation and the action of steam to remove hydrocarbons during manufacture, so that it is very highly adsorptive.

ADAMSITE (D.M.). Diphenyl-amine-arsenious chloride.

ADENOS COTTON. The finest type of cotton from the Orient.

ADEPSINE (Paraffin Jelly). Varieties of soft paraffin.

- ADEPSINE OIL** (Alboline, Atoleine, Glymol, Paroleine, Saxol). Names applied to liquid paraffin.
- ADVANCE ALLOY**. An electrical resistance alloy consisting of copper with 44-46 per cent. nickel.
- AEROLITE**. An alloy containing 96.93 per cent. aluminium, 0.12 per cent. zinc, 0.45 per cent. silicon, 0.97 per cent. iron, 1.15 per cent. copper, and 0.38 per cent. magnesium. It has a sp. gr. of 2.74.
- AEROZONIN-GALA**. A fluid containing formaldehyde, alcohol, and aromatic oils. Used as a perfume to overcome tobacco smoke.
- AFRIDOL VIOLET**. A dyestuff, $C_{33}H_{22}O_{11}N_8S_4Na_4$, produced by coupling diamino-diphenyl-urea with 2 molecules of H acid. It has been used in the treatment of trypanosomes.
- AGMATINE**. Guanidine - butyl - amine, $NH_2C : (NH).NH.(CH_2)_4NH_2$. Found in ergot.
- AGOTAN**. Atophan (2-phenyl-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid, $C_6H_5.C_9H_5.NCOOH$).
- AGRISOL A and B**. Cresol preparations. Used as preservatives and coagulants for rubber latex.
- AGUILARITE**. A mineral approximating to Ag (Sse).
- AIKINITE**. A mineral, $Bi_2S_3.2PbS.Cu_2S$.
- AILANTHUS SILK**. See FAGARA SILK.
- AIX OIL** (Nice Oil, Var Oil, Riviera Oil, Bari Oil). Commercial varieties of edible olive oil.
- AJAX ALLOY**. A bearing metal. It contains 30-70 per cent. iron, 25-50 per cent. nickel, and 5-20 per cent. copper.
- AJOWAN**. An Indian name for the fruit of a plant similar to caraway. It is a source of thymol, and is used as a spice.
- AKRIT**. An alloy resembling Stellite in composition.
- AKSEL**. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator. It is a dithio-carbonic compound.
- AKTIVIN**. A washing and bleaching agent. It is the name applied to Chloramine T (sodium-p-toluene-sulphochloramide, $C_6H_4(CH_3)(SO_2.NCl.Na)$).
- ALABANDITE**. A mineral. It is Alabandine (manganese sulphide, MnS).
- ALABRASTINE** (Camphylene). Naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$.
- ALADAR**. See ALUDR.
- ALARET**. Alacet, a fruit preservative containing 50-60 per cent. formic acid.
- ALARGAN**. An alloy of aluminium and silver, whose surface has been dusted with platinum black, and hammered or subjected to pressure. A platinum substitute.
- ALBERTAN**. A compound of aluminium with phenolic bodies. An antiseptic.
- ALBION METAL**. A sheet of metal containing tin and lead. It is formed by pressing together sheets of these metals.
- ALBIT**. A German explosive.
- ALBOLINE**. See ADEPSINE OIL.
- ALBORUBOL**. Pellidol (diacetyl-amino-azo-toluene). Used in surgery.
- ALBUMEN, BLACK**. See BLACK ALBUMEN.
- ALBUMEN, FISH**. See FISH ALBUMEN.
- ALBUTANNIN** (Protan). Albumen tannate.
- ALCA CEMENT**. A cement containing 34-45 per cent. CaO, 35-45 per cent. Al_2O_3 , 5-12 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , and 5-12 per cent. SiO_2 .
- ALCHO**. See ESTER GUMS.
- ALCOGAS**. A motor fuel. It is a mixture of about 40 per cent. alcohol, 35 per cent. petrol, 17 per cent. benzol, and 8 per cent. toluol and ether.
- ALEURONE GRAINS**. Granules deposited in the cells of seeds of plants. They consist mainly of globulins, and are used by the plant as a food material during germination.
- ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL OIL**. See LAUREL NUT OIL.
- ALGAROVILLA**. A Columbian name for a copal resin obtained there.
- ALGOL BLUE C**. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Indanthrene blue GC.
- ALIZANTHRENE BLUE GC**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene blue GC.
- ALIZANTHRENE BLUE GCP**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene blue GCD.
- ALIZANTHRENE DARK BLUE O**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene dark blue BO.
- ALIZANTHRENE OLIVE G**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene olive G.
- ALIZARIN DCA, JCA, CAF, YAR**. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Flavopurpurin.
- ALIZARIN IP, IPS, IPX, 2PX, 3PX, BAR**. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Alizarin.
- ALIZARIN SAR**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Anthrapurpurin.
- ALIZARIN BLUE, INSOLUBLE PASTE**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin blue.
- ALIZARIN BLUE, SOLUBLE POWDER**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin blue S.
- ALIZARIN BORDEAUX BA, BAY**. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Alizarin bordeaux B.
- ALIZARIN BRILLIANT BLUE B**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin saphirol B.
- ALIZARIN BROWN M**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Metachrome brown B.
- ALIZARIN CYANINE AC**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin cyanine R.
- ALIZARIN DELPHINOL B**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin saphirol B.
- ALIZARIN YELLOW L, WS**. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Milling yellow.
- ALIZUROL SAPPHIRE**. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Alizarin saphirol B.

- ALK** (Chio Turpentine, Chios Turpentine, Cyprian Turpentine, Scian Turpentine). Names applied to Chian turpentine (the oleo-resin of *Pistachi terebinthus*).
- ALLEN'S METAL.** An alloy of 55·3 per cent. copper, 44·6 per cent. lead, and 0·1 per cent. tin.
- ALLIANCE CHROME BLUE-BLACK B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Chrome fast cyanine G.
- ALLIANCE CHROME BLUE-BLACK R.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Palatine chrome blue.
- ALLIANCE FAST RED A EXTRA.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red.
- ALLIGATOR WOOD.** The wood of *Guarea grandifolia*, of West India.
- ALLINGITE.** A commercial variety of amber. It melts at 300° C.
- ALLOGONITE.** A name for the mineral Herderite, $\text{Be}(\text{OH.F})\text{CaPO}_4$.
- ALLOXAN.** Mesoxalyl-urea, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_5\text{N}_2$.
- ALOPON.** A preparation containing the hydrochlorides of opium alkaloids.
- ALPACCA.** An alloy containing 65 per cent. copper, 13 per cent. nickel, and 20 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).
- ALPAX.** An alloy. It has the same composition as Silumin (aluminium with 12 per cent. silicon), and a sp. gr. of 2·64.
- ALUDUR** (Aladar). An alloy. It is Silumin, containing aluminium with from 5-20 per cent. silicon.
- ALUMEL.** An electrical resistance alloy containing 94 per cent. nickel, 1 per cent. silicon, 2 per cent. aluminium, 2·5 per cent. manganese, and 0·5 per cent. iron.
- ALUMIAN.** A mineral, $\text{Al}(\text{AlO})(\text{SO}_4)_2$.
- ALUMINAC.** A similar alloy to Alpax (*q.v.*), for making die castings.
- ALUMINIUM AMALGAM.** An alloy of aluminium and mercury, formed when aluminium foil is immersed in a solution of mercuric chloride. Used as a reducing agent.
- ALUMINIUM BRONZE, NICKEL.** See NICKEL ALUMINIUM BRONZE.
- ALUMINIUM, CUPRO.** See CUPRO-ALUMINIUM.
- ALUMINIUM NICKEL.** An alloy containing varying amounts of nickel with aluminium. One alloy contains 76·4 per cent. nickel and 23·6 per cent. aluminium.
- ALUMINIUM PAPER.** A paper which has been coated with powdered aluminium. It is used for packing purposes.
- ALUMINOL.** A solder for aluminium. It is stated to be a mixture of rare metals.
- ALUMINO-VANADIUM.** An alloy of aluminium and vanadium, obtained by adding a mixture of vanadium pentoxide and powdered aluminium to liquid aluminium. Used as a deoxidising agent.
- ALUM, MANGANESE.** See MANGANESE ALUMS.
- ALUM, POTASH.** See POTASH ALUM.
- ALUM, PSEUDO.** See PSEUDO-ALUMS.
- ALUM, SILVER.** See SILVER ALUM.
- ALUM, SODIUM.** See SODIUM ALUM.
- ALUM, THALLIUM.** See THALLIUM ALUM.
- ALUM, VANADIUM.** See VANADIUM ALUM.
- ALUNOZAL.** A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be a basic aluminium salicylate, and to be used as an internal antiseptic.
- ALVESCO.** An insecticide. It contains chlorinated hydrocarbons, and is used in vapour form.
- ALVITE.** A zirconium mineral.
- AMALGAM.** A name applied to alloys of metals with mercury. It is also used as a term for a native alloy of mercury and silver, with a formula varying between AgHg and Ag_2Hg_3 .
- AMALGAM, ALUMINIUM.** See ALUMINIUM AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, CHROME.** See CHROME AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, DENTAL.** See DENTAL AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, IRON.** See IRON AMALGAMS.
- AMALGAM, MACKENZIE'S.** See MACKENZIE'S AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, MANGANESE.** See MANGANESE AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, POTASSIUM.** See POTASSIUM AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, SILVER.** See SILVER AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, SODIUM.** See SODIUM AMALGAM.
- AMALGAM, TIN.** See TIN AMALGAM.
- AMARANTH A.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red D.
- AMBARA.** A Columbian copal resin is known by this name.
- AMBER, FRIABLE.** See FRIABLE AMBER.
- AMBERGRIS.** A grey, wax-like product found in the sea. It occurs in certain conditions of the intestines of the sperm whale. The chief constituent is ambrein, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}$, and it is used in perfumery. There is also a very dark, viscid product of inferior quality.
- AMBER-GUAIACUM RESIN.** A variety of guaiacum resin. It is not an amber.
- AMBEROID** (Argentin, Keene's Alloy, Lutecin, Markus Alloy, Ruolz Alloys, Spoon Metal). Alloys. They are nickel silvers (German silvers), and contain copper, nickel, and zinc.
- AMBER, SOFT.** See GEDANITE.
- AMBRITE.** A resin found in the lignite of Auckland, New Zealand.
- AMERICAN CLOTH** (Leather Cloth). This material usually consists of a mixture of oxidised linseed oil, rosin, fillers, and colouring matter, spread on a cotton cloth. Other qualities are made from formaldehyde and gelatin.
- AMERICAN MACE BUTTER.** Otoba wax, the fat from *Myristica otoba*.
- AMERICAN STORAX** (Sweet Gum). A resin obtained from *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Used for chewing.

AMERICAN WORMSEED OIL. Chenopodium oil, from the fruits of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

AMINOGEN I. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator. It is *a*-naphthylamine, $C_{10}H_9N$.

AMINOGEN II. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator. It is *p*-phenylene-diamine, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$.

AMMIOLITE. A copper - antimony mineral, $CuSb_2O_5$, found in Chili.

AMMON-HALALIT. A German explosive containing nitro-glycerin, ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, and potassium perchlorate.

AMMONIACUM. A gum-resin obtained from the stems of *Dorema ammoniacum*. It is employed in medicine internally as an expectorant, and externally in plasters.

AMMONIA TURPETH. Mercuric hydroxy-sulphato-amide, $(HO.Hg.NH.Hg)_2SO_4$. It is the sulphate of Millon's base.

AMMONIUM IRON ALUM. Iron alum (ammonium-ferric sulphate).

AMOLE JUICE. An alkaline decoction made from the juice of the plant "Achete" (Achete juice). It is used to coagulate rubber latex.

AMYGDOPHENIN. *p*-Phenetidine-amtygdalate. Used in medicine.

AMYLOCAINE. Stovaine (dimethyl-amino-benzoyl-dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol hydrochloride, $C_6H_5.COO.C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)CH_2N(CH_3)_2HCl$). A local anæsthetic.

ANACARDIC ACID. Obtained from *Anacardium occidentale* (cashew nut). The ammonium salt is used as a vermifuge.

ANAPYRALGIN. Diacetyl - *p* - amino - phenol, an antipyretic and analgesic.

ANAUHITE. A mineral, $3Al_2O_3.10SiO_2.8H_2O$.

ANDIROBA OIL. See CRAB WOOD OIL.

ANDRESON'S ACID. 1-Naphthol-3 : 8-disulphonic acid.

ANDRIOLE. A German preparation consisting of bismuth iodide and an iodine-uranium compound.

ANILAZONE. See ANILIPYRIN.

ANILIPYRIN (Anilazone). A mixture of antipyrine and acetanilide.

ANIME, DEMERARA. See DEMERARA ANIME.

ANIME RESIN, WEST INDIAN. See WEST INDIAN ANIME RESIN.

ANODE MUD (Anode Slime). The material which falls to the bottom of the electrolysing vessel during the electrolytic refining of copper. It contains copper (10-25 per cent.), gold (0.7-2 per cent.), silver (5-40 per cent.), tellurium, antimony, and arsenic.

ANODE SLIME. See ANODE MUD.

ANOLINEUM. A coal-tar product used as a wood preservative.

ANTHRACENE CHROME YELLOW BN. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Milling yellow.

ANTHRACOAL. A metallurgic fuel composed of a mixture of all par-

ticles of anthracite and practically pure carbon, formed from the distillation of coal-tar pitch or similar material.

ANTHRACOXENE. A mixture of resins found in Bohemia.

ANTHRAQUINONE VIOLET 3R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Anthraquinone violet.

ANTIFEKT. A German preparation containing thymol, tribrom- β -naphthol, and neutral ground soap. Used as an antiseptic washing agent.

ANTILUSIN. A concentrated preparation of normal serum.

ANTIMONIAL COPPER. Antimonial copper glance, $CuSbS_2$.

ANTIMONIAL SILVER. Dyscrasite, Ag_2Sb to Ag_6Sb .

ANTIPHLOGIN. A trade name for a mixture of boric acid, ammonium phosphate, and acetic acid. It is stated to render certain artificial silks non-inflammable.

ANTIPYRETICUM. Antipyrine (1-phenyl-2 : 3-dimethyl-pyrazolone).

ANTISAPROS. An oil containing 70-80 per cent. limonene, extracted from *Pinus pinea*. It is used in the treatment of chronic bronchitis.

ANTLERITE. A mineral. It is a variety of Brochantite, $4CuO.SO_3.3H_2O$, or $7CuO.2SO_3.5H_2O$.

APHIT. An alloy of 20-21 per cent. nickel, 70-75 per cent. copper, 2-5 per cent. zinc, and 2-4½ per cent. cadmium.

APHROGEN. A saponin. It is a German material obtained from plant products.

APJOHNITE. A mineral. It is manganoous aluminium sulphate, $MnSO_4.Al_2(SO_4)_3.24H_2O$, found in Algoa Bay, South Africa.

APOCHIN. A German compound of acetyl-salicylic acid and quinine. An antispasmodic.

APPALACHIAN TEA (Carolina Tea, Black Drink). Leaves from two plants, *Prinos glaber* and *Viburnum cassinoides*, of America. Used as a substitute for tea.

AQUAMOL. See CARBOSIL.

AQUA VEIJA. The mother liquor from the crystallisation of sodium nitrate from raw caliche.

ARABIAN TEA (Abyssinian Tea, Kat, Kath). Catha, the leaves of *Catha edulis*.

ARAKAWAITE. A mineral, $(Cu.Zn)_6P_3O_{11}.7H_2O$, of Japan.

ARAPPO. The cake produced after the expression of the oil (Illipe butter) from the seeds of *Illipe malabrorum*.

ARGALBOSE. Hegonon (ammonio-silver-nitrate-albuminose). Used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

ARGENTAN SOLDER. An alloy of 35 per cent. copper, 8 per cent. nickel, and 57 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver.

ARGENTIN. See AMBEROID. It is also the name for a jeweller's alloy containing tin and antimony.

ARGENTOJAROSITE. A silver mineral found at Utah. It contains 18 per cent.

- Ag_2O , 43 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , 28 per cent. SO_3 , and 10 per cent. H_2O .
- ARGININE.** α -Amino- γ -guanido-valeric acid. $(\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{C}(\text{NH})\cdot\text{NH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{COOH}$.
- ARGOZIE.** An alloy containing 14 per cent. nickel, 54 per cent. copper, 28 per cent. zinc, and 1-2.5 per cent. lead. Used for castings.
- ARGOZOIL.** A similar alloy to Argozie.
- ARGYROLITH** (China Silver, Electroplate). Names given to alloys containing 50-70 per cent. copper, 10-20 per cent. nickel, and 5-30 per cent. zinc. Alfenide and Argentan are similar alloys. They are nickel silvers (German silvers).
- ARIZONA SHELLAC.** See SONORA GUM.
- ARMCO IRON.** A very pure iron.
- ARNICA.** The dried flower-heads of *Arnica montana*. The tincture is used for bruises and sprains.
- ARNIMITE.** A mineral, $5\text{CuO}\cdot 2\text{SO}_3\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- ARQUERITE.** See ACQUERITE.
- ARREHBOR TRAGACANTH.** A tragacanth gum which exudes from the cut branches of certain trees in Persia.
- ARROWROOT, QUEENSLAND.** See TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH.
- ARSENIC ORANGE.** A name applied to Realgar, As_2S_2 .
- ARSENIOPLEITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Mn}\cdot\text{Fe})_2(\text{Mn}\cdot\text{Ca}\cdot\text{Pb}\cdot\text{Mg})_3(\text{MnOH})_6(\text{AsO}_4)_6$.
- ARSENOSIDERITE.** A mineral, $\text{Fe}_4\text{Ca}_3(\text{OH})_5(\text{AsO}_4)_3$.
- ARSYLENE.** Sodium-propenyl-arsenate.
- ARTESIN.** A German preparation. It contains phenyl-cinchonyl-anthranilic acid.
- ARTINITE.** A mineral, $2\text{MgCO}_3\cdot\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- ASAFETIDA.** A gum-resin. It is the dried juice of the roots of *Ferula narthex* and *F. foetida*. A nerve stimulant and antispasmodic.
- ASAFETIDA, PETRIFIED.** See PETRIFIED ASAFETIDA.
- ASAROL** (Asaronic Camphor, Asarum Camphor). Propenyl-trimethoxy-benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CH}:\text{CHCH}_3)(\text{OCH}_3)_3$. An emetic and cathartic.
- ASARONIC CAMPHOR.** See ASAROL.
- ASARUM CAMPHOR.** See ASAROL.
- ASBESTONITE.** An asbestos product used as a heat insulator.
- ASCHARITE.** A mineral, MgHBO_3 .
- ASCIATINE.** A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be pyramidone-butyl-chloral-hydrate, and to be used as an antineuralgic.
- ASHES, BLUE.** See BLUE ASHES.
- ASPARTIC ACID.** Amino-succinic acid, $\text{HOOC}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\cdot\text{COOH}$.
- ASPHALTITES.** See PETROLITE.
- ASPHALT, RETIN.** See RETINITE.
- ASPIPHENYL.** A German preparation of aspirin (acetyl-salicylic acid) and phenacetin. An antirheumatic.
- ASPIROLITHITE.** A mineral, $\text{CuSiO}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- ASSAM WHITE.** See GUTTA-SUSU.
- ASTRALIT.** A German explosive containing ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, potassium perchlorate, and nitro-glycerin.
- ATERITE.** An alloy containing 55-60 per cent. copper, 12-18 per cent. nickel, 13-20 per cent. zinc, 1-2.5 per cent. lead, and 6-10 per cent. iron. It is a nickel silver (German silver).
- ATMOID.** A mineral filler for rubber goods. It is almost pure silica.
- ATOLEINE.** See ADEPSINE OIL.
- ATOPHANYL.** A German preparation. It is a solution of the sodium salt of Atophan and salicylic acid. Used in the treatment of rheumatism.
- ATOPITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Ca}\cdot\text{Na}_2\cdot\text{Fe}\cdot\text{Mn})_2\cdot\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$.
- ATTA BEANS.** See OWALA BEANS.
- AUGELITE.** A mineral, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_3\text{PO}_4$.
- AURORA YELLOW.** See PALE CADMIUM.
- AUSTRALIAN CAOUTCHOUC.** See COORONGITE.
- AUTOGAL.** A flux used for soldering and welding aluminium. It is a mixture of the halogen salts of the alkali metals.
- AWARUITE.** A mineral, FeNi_2 , of New Zealand.
- AZANILES.** See AZONINES.
- AZONINES** (Acedronoles, Silkons, Azaniles). Trade names for various amino and diamino compounds such as nitraniline, amino-azo-benzene, and dianisidine. They are stated to be suitable for dyeing acetyl silk.
- AZURITE, ZINC.** See ZINC AZURITE.

B

BABASSU CAKE. A cattle cake prepared from the seeds of the South American palm, *Attalea funifera*.

BABBINGTON'S SOLUTION. A solution used for preserving animal tissue. It consists of 1 part wood naphtha and 7 parts water, by volume.

BADEN HEMP. A fine variety of hemp fibre, prepared by stripping the bast from the retted stalks by hand.

BAIZE. A rough woollen material. It has a nap on one side, and is used as a covering material.

BAKA GUM. A latex from *Ficus obliqua*. Used as a bird-lime.

BAKELITE, CONTINENTAL. See CONTINENTAL BAKELITE.

BAKELITE DILECTO. A laminated product consisting of paper or fibre cemented together with a phenol-formaldehyde resin.

BAKELITE MICARTA. A similar product to Bakelite dilecto (*q.v.*).

BAKOBY OIL. See BAKOLY OIL.

BAKOLY OIL (Kekuna Oil). Candlenut oil, from *Aleurites triloba*, of West Indies. "Bakoly oil" is the Madagascar term, and "Kekuna oil" the name it is known by in India. It is used in soap manufacture, and sometimes as a substitute for linseed oil, but it has poor drying properties. The term "Bakoly oil" or "Bakoby oil" is also used in Madagascar for Chinese wood oil (Tung oil).

BAKUSIN. See ACIDOL.

BALAM TALLOW. A fat obtained from the seeds of *Palaquium pisang*, of Sumatra.

BALL-BEARING STEEL. See CHROME STEELS.

BALSAM, BAYEE. See BAYEE BALSAM.

BALSAM, EARTH. See EARTH BALSAM.

BALSAM, MECCA. See MECCA BALSAM.

BALSAM OF CASCARA (Balsam of Tacuasonte). An inferior grade of Balsam of tolu.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA, EAST INDIAN. See EAST INDIAN BALSAM OF COPAIBA.

BALSAM OF TACUASONTE. See BALSAM OF CASCARA.

BALSAM, OREGON. See OREGON BALSAM.

BALSAM, PERUVIAN. See PERUVIAN BALSAM.

BALSAM, TOLU. See TOLU BALSAM.

BALSAM-KATEL. See MECCA BALSAM.

BANANA RUBBER (Musa Rubber). A rubber contained in green bananas to the extent of about 3 per cent. It has no technical importance.

BARBARIT. A German explosive containing potassium chlorate and mineral oil.

BARDOLITE. A mineral found at Barda, in Poland. Its formula approximates to $(\text{H.K})_3(\text{Fe.Al})_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{MgSiO}_4 \cdot 6\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BARIO OIL. See AIX OIL.

BARIO METAL. An alloy containing 90

per cent. nickel, 1.22 per cent. tungsten, 0.29 per cent. silicon, and 4.25 per cent. chromium. It is stated to be acid and heat-resisting.

BARium, MILK OF. See MILK OF BARIUM.

BARium NICKELITE. A term used for a compound of nickel oxide and barium oxide, $\text{BaO} \cdot 2\text{NiO}$, formed when nickel oxide, Ni_2O_3 , is heated with barium carbonate, BaCO_3 , in the electric furnace.

BARiumURANITE. A mineral. It is Uranocircite (a hydrous phosphate of uranium and barium, $\text{BaO} \cdot 2\text{UO}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5$).

BARRANDITE. A Nevada mineral, $(\text{Fe.Al})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BARRAS. A pine resin.

BARU. A cotton-like fibre obtained from a sago palm in India. It is used as a substitute for tow for caulking boats.

BARYTA FELSPAR. A mineral. It is Hyalophane, $\text{BaO} \cdot \text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{SiO}_2$.

BARYTAPATITE. A mineral, $3\text{Ba}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{BaCl}_2$.

BARYTA SALTPETRE. A mineral. It is barium nitrate, $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

BARYTES, COCKSCOMB. See CRESTED BARYTES.

BARYTES, CRESTED. See CRESTED BARYTES.

BASE METAL. A name applied to the commoner metals as contrasted with the rare ones.

BASIC DYES. Dyestuffs containing salts of colourless bases which contain chromophoric group. They require mordants for cotton, but dye animal fibres direct.

BASIC HELIOTROPE B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Tannin heliotrope.

BASINETTO SILK. See GALETTAME SILK.

BASSETITE. A uranium mineral found in Cornwall.

BAST. A fibre obtained from certain trees, the lime-tree being a particular type for producing this material. Jute, flax, and hemp, are bast fibres of other plants. Used for making mats.

BASTANET. A decolorising carbon.

BAST HEMP. Hemp fibre produced by breaking is known by this name.

BATCHITE. An activated carbon produced from cocoa-nut shells.

BAYEE BALSAM. A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron pubescens*. A myrrh substitute.

BAYER 205. See FOURNEAU 309.

BAYKO METAL YARN. Consists of a core of cotton, silk, or other thread, which is coated with cellulose acetate solution containing finely divided metals. Used as a trimming material for fabrics.

BDELLIUM. A gum-resin. It is the product of *Balsamodendron Indicum*.

BEBÉ OIL. Inukaya oil, obtained from the seeds of *Cephalotaxus drupacea*.

BECKERITE. An opaque variety of amber.

BECKTON WHITE. A proprietary brand of Lithophone ($\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS}$).

BECQUERELITE. A mineral, $\text{UO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BELIGNO SEEDS. See OLIVES OF JAVA.

BELL PEPPER. The fruit of *Capsicum grossum*.

BELONESITE. See BELONITE.

BELONITE (Belonesite). A mineral. It is identical with Sellaite, MgF_2 .

BENEDICT METAL. An alloy containing 84-86 per cent. copper and 14-16 per cent. nickel. Also see NICKEL-COPPER ALLOYS.

BENGAL GRAM (Chick Pea). The seed of *Cicer arietinum*, of India. It is used as a food for cattle. It is also employed by the natives as a cooling agent in fever, as the plant exudes oxalic acid.

BENICKE'S CEMENT. A luting cement made from rubber, linseed oil, pipeclay, and litharge.

BENISEED OIL. A name for sesamé oil.

BENZARENE BLUE 2B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine blue 2B.

BENZARENE BROWN G. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo brown G.

BENZARENE GREEN B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine green B.

BENZIDINE. Di-*p*-amino-diphenyl, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2$.

BENZINE, BLÜMNER. See BLÜMNER BENZINE.

BENZO-FURANE RESIN. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

BENZOLIN. A resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, the best variety being from Siam.

BENZOL, BORATED. See BORATED BENZOL.

BENZYL VIOLET 5BN. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Formyl violet S4B.

BERLIN BLUE. A name for Prussian blue. It is also a term for the mineral Chessylite.

BERTRANDITE. A mineral. It is beryllium hydro-silicate, $\text{Be}_2(\text{BeOH})_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$.

BERYL, GOLDEN. See GOLDEN BERYL.

BERYLLONITE. A mineral. It is sodium beryllium phosphate, NaBePO_4 .

BESTANINO. A trade name for a sulphited quebracho extract. Used for tanning.

BETAINE. Trimethyl-glycine, $\text{O.CO}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, found in molasses.

BETITE. A refined and vulcanised bitumen. An insulating material.

BHANG (Ganja, Charas, Hashish). A drug. It is the resinous exudation of the hemp plant. *Cannabis sativa*, "ganja" being the resin of the flowers, "charas" of the young shoots, and "bhanga" of the mature leaves. Hashish, an intoxicating drink used by the Arabs and Indians, is prepared from bhang. An extract of the resin has been used in medicine as an anodyne, hypnotic, and antispasmodic.

BIAL'S REAGENT. A reagent used for the detection of pentoses, giving a green colour. It consists of 1 gram orcinol in 500 c.c. of 30 per cent. hydrochloric acid to which 30 drops of 10 per cent. ferric chloride have been added.

BICE. Pigments. There are two varieties, blue and green. The former is obtained from native copper carbonate, and the latter by mixture of the blue material with yellow orpiment.

BICHLORIDE OF TIN. A solution of tin tetrachloride of 50°Be . It is a misleading term.

BIEBER'S REAGENT. Consists of fuming nitric acid, concentrated sulphuric acid, and an equal volume of water. One part of this solution mixed with 5 parts of almond oil gives a yellow-white colour, and with apricot or cherry-kernel oil a cherry-red colour.

BIOS. A vitamin. It is Wildier's name for Funk's vitamin D.

BISABOL MYRRH. A variety of myrrh, a gum-resin, obtained from *Balsamea erythrea*. Used in medicine as an aromatic.

BISMOGENOL. A German preparation. It is a bismuth double compound used in the treatment of syphilis.

BISMOXYL. A protein bismuth. It is a preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.

BISMUTHAURITE. A natural alloy of gold and bismuth, AuBi .

BISMUTH BRASS. An alloy of 31 per cent. nickel, 47 per cent. copper, 21 per cent. zinc, 0.1 per cent. lead, and 0.1 per cent. bismuth.

BISMUTH GOLD. A mineral, Au_2Bi .

BISMUTHITE. A mineral. It is a basic bismuth carbonate, $3(\text{BiO})_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in South Carolina. The term is also used for the sulphide Bi_2S_3 .

BISMUTHOSMALTITE. A mineral, $\text{Co}(\text{As.Bi})_2$.

BISMUTH SOLDER. An alloy of 33.3 per cent. bismuth, 33.3 per cent. tin, and 33.3 per cent. lead. It melts at 284°F .

BISMUTH, TELLURIC. See TELLURIC BISMUTH.

BISUPEN-HEYDEN. A German preparation. It is an oil suspension of bismuth salicylate, containing 6 per cent. bismuth. Used in the treatment of syphilis.

BITTER SALT. A name applied to Epsom salts, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

BITTER SALT SPAR. A name applied to Dolomite, $\text{MgCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.

BLACK ALBUMEN. A lower quality of blood albumen. It is almost black in colour, and is obtained from blood serum. Used in sugar refining.

BLACK BRONZE. An alloy of 50 per cent. lead, 40 per cent. tin, and 10 per cent. antimony. Used in the cutlery trade.

BLACK DRINK. See APPALACHIAN TEA.

BLACK GOLD. See MALDONITE.

BLACK HYPO. An impure form of lead thiosulphate, containing some lead

- sulphate and sulphide, and sulphur. Used as a pigment for rubber goods. Also see BURN'T HYPO.
- BLACK MICA.** A name for Biotite. A magnesium-iron mica, $(\text{KH})_2\text{O} \cdot (\text{MgFe})_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$.
- BLACK VARNISH, BURMA.** See BURMA BLACK VARNISH.
- BLANDITE.** A patented rubber substitute made from oxidised linseed oil, chloride of sulphur, and asphalt.
- BLEINIERITE.** A mineral. It is basic lead antimonate, $\text{Pb}_3(\text{SbO}_3)_2(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in Siberia, and in Cornwall.
- BLLENDE, CADMIUM.** See CADMIUM BLENDE.
- BLLENDE, FIRE.** See FIRE BLENDE.
- BLLENDE, RESIN.** See RESIN BLENDE.
- BLLENDE, SIDOT'S.** See SIDOT'S BLENDE.
- BLUE ASHES.** A pigment. It is a hydroxy-carbonate of copper (natural), $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$. Also see MOUNTAIN BLUE.
- BLUE BILLY (Burnt Ore).** The residual ferric oxide after treatment of iron pyrites, FeS_2 , for sulphur. The name "Blue Billy" is also applied to a dark blue rosin oil.
- BLUE FELSPAR.** A name applied to the mineral Chessylite, $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.
- BLUE ROSIN OIL.** A type of rosin oil having a dark blue colour.
- BLUE SALTS.** Nickel sulphate, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BLUE SPAR.** A name applied to the mineral Chessylite, $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.
- BLÜMNER'S BENZINE.** A motor spirit prepared by Blümner's method for the continuous distillation of tar and oils. It is a "cracked" benzine.
- B.M. MIXTURE.** A mixture for producing smoke screens. It is an American preparation containing 35 per cent. zinc, 42 per cent. carbon tetrachloride, 9 per cent. sodium chlorate, 5 per cent. ammonium chloride, and 8 per cent. magnesium carbonate.
- BOBBIERRE'S METAL.** An alloy of 66 per cent. copper and 34 per cent. zinc. A ship's sheathing metal.
- BOBIERRITE (Hautefeullite).** A mineral, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BOEHRINGER'S COAGULATING POWDER.** A powder consisting chiefly of aluminium lactate. It is used for coagulating rubber latex.
- BÈUMLERITE.** A mineral, $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{AgCl}$.
- BOLEITE.** A mineral, $3\text{PbCuCl}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{AgCl}$.
- BOLORETIN.** A resin found in Danish peat bogs.
- BOLOSAL.** A German intestinal astringent containing bismuth, calcium, and aluminium salts.
- BOMBAY COPAL (Salem Copal).** Names applied to Zanzibar copal resin, obtained from *Trachylobium verrucosum*.
- BONE PITCH.** A pitch obtained by the distillation of bone oil. It is not very soluble in solvents.
- BOOTHITE.** A mineral, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, of California.
- BORACITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_6\text{O}_{15} \cdot \text{MgCl}_2$. It is also a name given to a mixture of magnesium boro-citrate and sugar.
- BORATED BENZOL.** A mixture of 10 per cent. boric acid with 90 per cent. benzol. It is stated to improve the cellulose acetate varnishes used for painting aeroplane wings.
- BORAX LIME.** A similar material to Tiza. It is Boronatrocalcite mixed with aluminium, magnesium, and calcium and sodium sulphates.
- BORDOSITE.** A mineral, $\text{AgCl} \cdot 2\text{HgCl}$.
- BORNESITE.** Monomethyl - inositol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{OH})_5(\text{OCH}_3)$.
- BOROFLUX.** A mixture of boron suboxide with boric anhydride and magnesia. Used to the extent of about 1 per cent. to deoxidise copper during purification.
- BOROMAGNESITE.** A mineral, $4\text{Mg}(\text{BO}_2)\text{OH} \cdot \text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$.
- BORONISED COPPER.** Copper which has been purified when in the molten condition by the addition of 0.03-0.1 per cent. boron. The product is practically free from boron.
- BORRA.** A mass of material consisting of stones, clay, and sand, mixed with some sodium nitrate solution, obtained during the lixiviation of raw caliche.
- BORYCKITE.** A mineral, $\text{Fe}_4(\text{OH})_6\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BOSANGA.** A juice obtained from the seeds of an African plant. Used to coagulate rubber latex.
- BOUGIVAL WHITE.** A clay similar to China clay found at Bougival, in France. It has been used as a rubber filler.
- BOURETTE SILK.** The shorter fibres of waste silk after spinning and cording.
- BOUSSINGAULTITE (Cerbolite).** A mineral. It is a hydrated ammonium magnesium sulphate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BOWMANITE.** See HAMLINITE.
- BRAEMER'S REAGENT.** A tannin reagent. It consists of 1 gram sodium tungstate and 2 grams sodium acetate in 10 c.c. of water.
- BRANDITE.** A mineral, $\text{Mn} \cdot \text{Ca}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- BRASS, BISMUTH.** See BISMUTH BRASS.
- BRASS, MANGANESE.** See MANGANESE BRASS.
- BRASS, NICKEL.** See NICKEL BRASS.
- BRASS, TUNGSTEN.** See TUNGSTEN BRASS.
- BRASS, WOLFRAM.** See TUNGSTEN BRASS.
- BRAZING SOLDER.** Usually an alloy of 50 per cent. zinc and 50 per cent. copper.
- BRENZCAINE.** Guaiacol-benzyl ester, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. A local anæsthetic.
- BREUNERITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Fe})\text{Co}_3$.

- BRIGHTRAY.** An electrical resistance alloy containing 80 per cent. nickel and 20 per cent. chromium, manufactured by Henry Wiggin & Co.
- BRILLIANT ACID BORDEAUX.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red D.
- BRILLIANT AZOFUCHSINE 2G.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Brilliant sulphone red B.
- BRILLIANT BORDEAUX B, 2B.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Fast red D.
- BRILLIANT CRIMSON O.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red D.
- BRILLIANT CROCEINE LBH.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Brilliant croceine M.
- BRILLIANT GELATIN.** A mixture containing potassium carbonate and carnauba wax incorporated into molten gelatin, and allowed to solidify.
- BRILLIANT HELIOTROPE 2R CONC.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Methylene violet 2RA.
- BRILLIANT OIL CRIMSON.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Rosaniline.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE GL.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Ponceau 4GB.
- BRILLIANT ORANGE OL.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Orange GT.
- BRILLIANT PARAFFIN.** A mixture of 75 per cent. paraffin and 25 per cent. carnauba wax.
- BRILLIANT PONCEAU 5R.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of New coccine.
- BRILLIANT SCARLET 4R.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of New coccine.
- BRITTALITE.** Hydrosulphite NF. (A mixture of formaldehyde-sodium-bisulphite and formaldehyde-sodium-sulphoxylate.)
- BRITULITE.** Hydrosulphite NF conc. (sodium-formaldehyde-sulphoxylate, $\text{NaHSO}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.) Used as a reducing agent in calico-printing.
- BROMAMIDE.** The hydrobromide of tribrom-aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}_3 \cdot \text{NHBr}$. An antipyretic and antineuralgic.
- BROMOWAGNERITE.** A compound of calcium bromide and phosphate, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaBr}_2$.
- BROMOXYLENOL BLUE.** An indicator, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_5\text{Br}_2\text{S}$, prepared by adding bromine to xyleneol blue dissolved in glacial acetic acid.
- BRONZE, ACID.** See ACID BRONZE.
- BRONZE, BLACK.** See BLACK BRONZE.
- BRONZE, CARBON.** See CARBON BRONZE.
- BRONZE, CHROMAX.** See CHROMAX BRONZE.
- BRONZE, CORNISH.** See CORNISH BRONZE.
- BRONZE, DAMAR.** See DAMASCUS BRONZE.
- BRONZE, DAMASCUS.** See DAMASCUS BRONZE.
- BRONZE, EMERALD.** See EMERALD BRONZE.
- BRONZE, GRANEY.** See GRANEY BRONZE.
- BRONZE, HARRINGTON.** See HARRINGTON BRONZE.
- BRONZE, HYDRAULIC.** See HYDRAULIC BRONZE.
- BRONZE, LUMEN.** See LUMEN BRONZE.
- BRONZE, NICKEL.** See NICKEL BRONZE.
- BRONZE, NICKEL ALUMINIUM.** See NICKEL ALUMINIUM BRONZE.
- BRONZE, NICKEL MANGANESE.** See NICKEL MANGANESE BRONZE.
- BRONZE, PLASTIC.** See PLASTIC BRONZE.
- BRONZE, PLATINUM.** See PLATINUM BRONZE.
- BRONZE, SEA-WATER.** See SEA-WATER BRONZE.
- BRONZE, SHEATHING.** See SEA-WATER BRONZE.
- BRONZE, SILICON.** See SILICON BRONZE.
- BRONZE, SILVER.** See SILVER BRONZE.
- BRONZE, STONE'S.** See STONE'S BRONZE.
- BRONZE, TOBIN.** See TOBIN BRONZE.
- BRONZE, TURBADIUM.** See TURBADIUM BRONZE.
- BRONZE, TURBISTON.** See TURBISTON BRONZE.
- BRONZE, ZINC.** See ZINC BRONZE.
- BROOKSITE.** An insulating material made from rosin and rosin oils.
- BROSSITE.** A mineral. It is a variety of Dolomite.
- BROWN POWDER** (Cocoa Powder). Brown gunpowder, consisting of approximately 79 per cent. nitre, 18 per cent. charcoal, and 3 per cent. sulphur.
- BRÜCKE'S REAGENT.** A solution of potassium-mercuric iodide. A precipitating agent for protein.
- BUCCOSPERIN.** A German preparation. The chief constituents are buchu extract, oil of mentha, acetyl-salicylic acid, salol, and hexamethylene-tetramine. An antiseptic.
- BUCKLAND'S CEMENT.** A label cement consisting of 50 per cent. gum arabic, 37.5 per cent. starch, and 12.5 per cent. white sugar. It is mixed with a little water for use.
- BUCKROID.** A very tough form of pure vulcanised rubber. Used for making mats, and for other purposes.
- BUNSENITE.** A mineral. It is nickel oxide, NiO , found in Saxony.
- BURMA BLACK VARNISH.** Thitsi, a natural black varnish. It is obtained from *Melanorrhæa visitata*.
- BURNT HYPO** (Eureka Compound). A mixture of lead thiosulphate and sulphide, and sulphur. Used in the vulcanisation of rubber. Also see BLACK HYPO.
- BUR OIL.** Burdock oil, obtained from the seeds of *Lappa minor*.
- BUTTER, DIKA.** See DIKA BUTTER.
- BUTTER, GHÊ.** See INDIAN BUTTER.
- BUTTER, GHEE.** See INDIAN BUTTER.
- BUTTER, INDIAN.** See INDIAN BUTTER.

BUTTER, IRVINGIA. See COCHIN-CHINA WAX.

BUTTER, MACE. See MACE BUTTER.

BUTTER, NJAVE. See NJAVE BUTTER.

BUTTER NUTS. The nuts from *Caryocar tomentosum*, imported from South America, where they are known as Suari or Surahwa nuts.

BUTTER OIL. See SWEET NUT OIL.

BUTTER, PARA. See PARA PALM OIL.

BYSSUS SILK. Also known as "sea-silk." It is obtained from a mollusc. Used for ornamental braid in Italy.

C

CABRERITE. A mineral, $(\text{Ni.Mg.Co})_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2.8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CADaverINE. Pentamethylene-diamine, $\text{NH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{NH}_2$. A base found in ergot.

CADMIUM BLENDE. A name applied to the mineral Greenockite, CdS .

CADMIUM-ZINC SPAR. A mineral. It is a zinc carbonate containing cadmium.

CAGAMITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated zinc carbonate.

CAINCIC ACID. Obtained from the root of *Chiococca anguifuga* or *C. racemosa*. Used as a diuretic cathartic.

CALABA OIL. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

CALAITÉ. Turquoise, $\text{AlPO}_4.\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CALAMINE, GREEN. See GREEN CALAMINE.

CALCIMAGNITE. A mineral. It is composed of the minerals Franklinite and Zincite.

CALCIMINE. Whitewash.

CALCIOFERRITE. A mineral, $(\text{Fe.Al})_3(\text{OH})_3(\text{Ca.Mg})_3(\text{PO}_4)_4.8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CALCIOMALACHITE. See LIME MALACHITE.

CALCIOSTRONTIANITE. A mineral, $(\text{Sr.Ca})\text{CO}_3$.

CALCIUM WHITE. Calcium carbonate, CaCO_3 .

CALCUTTA HEMP. A name applied to jute.

CALDO. The solution of sodium nitrate obtained from raw caliche. The nitrate is crystallised from this solution.

CALEDON BLUE GC. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene blue GC.

CALEDON BLUE GCD. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Indanthrene blue GCD.

CALEDON BLUE R. A British dyestuff equivalent to Indanthrene X.

CALEDON DARK BLUE O. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene dark blue BO.

CALEDONIAN BROWN. A permanent native pigment used in oil. It is an earth composed chiefly of manganese and iron oxides and hydroxides.

CALEDON YELLOW 3G. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Algol yellow R.

CALIDO. An electrical resistance alloy containing 65 per cent. nickel, 12 per cent. chromium, and 23 per cent. iron.

CALIOBEN. Saliidine (the calcium salt of mono-iodo-behenic acid).

CALLAINITE. A mineral, $\text{AlPO}_4.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

CALORITE. An electrical resistance alloy containing 65 per cent. nickel, 12 per cent. chromium, 15 per cent. iron, and 8 per cent. manganese.

CAMELIA METAL. An alloy of 70.2 per cent. copper, 14.7 per cent. lead, 10.2 per cent. zinc, 4.2 per cent. tin, and 0.5 per cent. iron.

CAMPHENOL. A 10 per cent. emulsion of camphor oil in emulsamin (a urethane derivative). An analeptic.

CAMPPOCHOL. An additive compound of Japan camphor and apocholic acid. A medicinal preparation.

CAMPHOR, ASARONIC. See ASAROL.

CAMPHOR, ASARUM. See ASAROL.

CAMPHORATED GELATIN. Blasting gelatin containing 4 per cent. camphor. Used in explosives.

CAMPHOR, NAPHTHOL. See NAPHTHOL-CAMPHOR.

CAMPHOR, SALOL. See SALOL CAMPHOR.

CAMPHOR, TONKA-BEAN. See TONKA-BEAN CAMPHOR.

CAMPHYLENE. See ALABRASTINE.

CANDLENUT OIL. See BAKOLY OIL.

CAOUCHO. A grade of rubber from *Castilloa Ulei*, of Bolivia.

CAOUTCHENE. A French rubber substitute made from sunflower seed oil, sulphur, and gums.

CAOUTCHOU, AUSTRALIAN. See COORONGITE.

CAOUTCHOU, CELLON. See CELLON-CAOUTCHOU.

CAOUTCHOU, CELLULOID. See CELLULOID-CAOUTCHOU.

CAPNITE (Kapnite, Zinc-iron Spar). A mineral. It is a ferruginous variety of zinc carbonate.

CAPRINE. α -Amino-caproic acid, $(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.

CARBAZOL BLUE. A dyestuff, $(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{NH})_2\text{C} : \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, obtained by fusing carbazol with oxalic acid.

CARBAZOL VIOLET. A dyestuff obtained by fusing 9-ethyl-carbazol with oxalic acid.

CARBENES (Carboids). Names applied to the oxidation products of mineral oils.

CARBIDE BLACK. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Columbia black FF extra.

CARBIDE BLACK D. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Zambesi black D.

CARBOFRAX. A carborundum refractory containing more than 90 per cent. silicon carbide.

CARBONIDS. See **CARBENES**.

CARBON, ACTIVATED. See **ACTIVATED CARBON**.

CARBON BRONZE. An alloy containing 75.5 per cent. copper, 9.75 per cent. tin, and 14.5 per cent. lead. A white metal used for bearings.

CARBONDALE SILVER. An alloy of 66 per cent. copper, 18 per cent. nickel, and 16 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).

CARBONEX. A coal-tar product containing 50 per cent. carbon. It is used as a convenient material for introducing carbon into rubber.

CARBON, LITHO. See **LITHO-CARBON**.

CARBON STEEL E. A standard steel containing 0.115 per cent. carbon, and 0.491 per cent. manganese. It is used as the colorimetric standard for the determination of carbon in steels containing more than 0.100 per cent. carbon.

CARBON, SULPHITE. See **SULPHITE CARBON**.

CARBON, THERMATOMIC. See **THERMATOMIC CARBON**.

CARBOSIL (Aquamol). Proprietary preparations of soda and sodium silicate. Used as detergents for aluminium ware.

CARBOSTYRIL. 2-Hydroxy-quinoline, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6(\text{OH})\text{N}$.

CARBROMAL. Adalin (diethyl-bromo-acetyl-urea).

CARDINAL RED 3B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Azorubine S.

CARDINAL RED J. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Fast red.

CARLETTI'S INDICATOR. Phenol-phthalain which has been reduced by caustic soda and zinc dust.

CARLSONITE. A high explosive consisting of ammonium perchlorate, trinitrotoluene, and dinitro-naphthalene.

CARMENITE. A name which has been applied to a mineral, Cu_2S .

CARMOISINE L, LAS, S, WS. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Azorubine S.

CAROLINA TEA. See **APPALACHIAN TEA**.

CARROL-DAKIN SOLUTION. A solution of chlorinated soda.

CARROL GUM. A rubber substitute. It is a sulphurised oil.

CARYINITE (Karyinite). A mineral, $(\text{Mn.Ca.Pb.Mg})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2$.

CASBIS. A German bismuth preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.

CASCALOTE. A Mexican tanning material. It contains 55 per cent. tannin, and is obtained from *Casalpinia cocalo*.

CASCARA BALSAM. See **BALSAM OF CASCARA**.

CASSEL GREEN. Rosenthal's green (a manganate of barium). Used as a pigment.

CASTING COPPER. An American copper. It contains 98.5-99.75 per cent. copper. Used for casting.

CATALYSOL. An oxidising agent used to purify acetylene. It oxidises the phosphine and arsine. It contains mercurial salts, manganese oxide, and oxidising agents such as cupric chloride or chromium trioxide.

CATGUT. A material obtained from freshly soaked sheep intestine. It is washed, treated with alkali, bleached, dried, polished, and oiled.

CAT'S-EYE RESIN. An East Indian dammara resin obtained from *Pinus dammara* or *Dammara alba*.

CAT'S GOLD (Cat's Silver). Very finely powdered mica is sometimes called by these names. The term "cat's gold" is also used for mosaic gold (a tin sulphide).

CAT'S SILVER. See **CAT'S GOLD**.

CATTIMANDU GUM. A latex obtained from a species of *Euphorbia*. It resembles gutta-percha in that it softens when heated.

CAUCHILLO GUM. A gum resembling chicle obtained from a tree in South America. It is used as a chewing gum.

CAWK. Aggregates of crystals of barytes, BaSO_4 , found in the lead mines in Derbyshire.

CELANESE. A cellulose acetate silk.

CELITE. Hydrated amorphous silica, found in California. The products are powder and brick. Sometimes the material is mixed with other substances for use as heat insulators. The powder is used as a filter medium, a filler, and an abrasive. The term is also applied to a constituent of Portland cement and clinker.

CELLON-CAOUTCHOUC. An elastic product made by mixing solutions of rubber and cellulose ester in hexalin (cyclohexanol). It is stated to be used in the manufacture of photographic films, and for other purposes.

CELLULOID-CAOUTCHOUC. A material prepared by dissolving rubber and celluloid in hexalin (cyclohexanol) and mixing the solutions. An elastic sub-

- stance is produced which is said to be suitable for photographic films, and for other purposes.
- CELORON, CONDENSITE.** See CONDENSITE CELORON.
- CELOTEX.** A building material made from sugar-cane bagasse. It is worked like wood.
- CELSIT.** An alloy similar in composition to Stellite.
- CENTRALS.** The rubber obtained from *Castilloa elastica*, of South America, is known by this name.
- CERAMIC GLAZES.** These are usually compounds of silicates, consisting of silica, bases, and metallic oxides.
- CERAMOCOLL.** The pasty mass formed when Japanese acid clay is treated with an oxalic acid solution. It is used to purify naphthalene.
- CERBOLITE.** See BOUSSINGAULTITE.
- CEREAL RUBBER.** A patented rubber substitute prepared from wheat by treatment with pyalin.
- CEREVISIN.** A protein obtained from yeast. It resembles leguminin of peas.
- CERISE B, BB, G, 2YS.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Magenta.
- CERIT.** An alloy similar in composition to Stellite.
- CERIUM COPPER.** An alloy containing 10 per cent. cerium metals and 90 per cent. copper. Used as a deoxidiser in the preparation of non-ferrous metals.
- CEROLITE.** A mineral, $H_2Mg_3Si_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$.
- CHALCOSTIBNITE.** A mineral, $CuSbS_2$.
- CHALK, TAILOR'S.** See TAILOR'S CHALK.
- CHARAS.** See BHANG.
- CHARDONNET SILK.** A collodion silk prepared from nitrated cellulose dissolved in alcohol and ether. It is afterwards denitrated.
- CHHILUA.** Nitrate soils or earths found in the East. They are used for obtaining calcium and potassium nitrates by extraction with water.
- CHIA OIL.** An oil obtained from the Mexican plant *Salvia hispanica*. The raw oil dries slowly, but the boiled oil is a good drying oil.
- CHICK PEA.** See BENGAL GRAM.
- CHILDRENITE.** A mineral, $FeAl(OH)_2 \cdot PO_4 \cdot H_2O$.
- CHILLAGITE.** A mineral, $PbWO_4 \cdot PbMoO_4$.
- CHINA GRASS (White Ramie).** A fibre from *Boehmeria nivea*.
- CHINALGEN.** Analgen, $C_9H_5(OC_2H_5)NH(COC_6H_5)N$.
- CHINA SILVER.** See ARGYROLITH.
- CHINESE CINNAMON OIL.** See OIL OF CHINESE CINNAMON.
- CHINESE JUTE.** A commercial fibre derived from *Abutilon avicenne* (Indian mallow). It is not a jute.
- CHIO TURPENTINE.** See ALK.
- CHIOS TURPENTINE.** See ALK.
- CHLORAL IODINE.** A solution of chloral hydrate (50 grams in 20 c.c. water) saturated with iodine. Used for the detection of starch grains.
- CHLORAL-TANNIN.** Captol (a condensation product of tannin and chloral hydrate.)
- CHLORAMINE-HEYDEN.** A germicide. It is Chloramine T.
- CHLORANOL.** A photographic developer. It is a combination of methyl-p-amino-phenol and chloro-hydroquinone.
- CHLORARGYRITE.** Horn silver, $AgCl$.
- CHLORAT-BALDURIT.** A German explosive.
- CHLORAT-RIVALIT.** A German explosive.
- CHLORAZOL BLACK BH.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine black BH.
- CHLORAZOL BLACK FFH.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Columbia black FF extra.
- CHLORAZOL BLACK SD.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Zambesi black D.
- CHLORAZOL BLUE B.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine blue 2B.
- CHLORAZOL BLUE 3B.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamine blue 3B.
- CHLORAZOL BLUE 2R.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine blue BX.
- CHLORAZOL BLUE RW.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Chicago blue RW.
- CHLORAZOL BROWN B.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamine brown B.
- CHLORAZOL BROWN 2G.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Trisulphone brown 2G.
- CHLORAZOL BROWN GM.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo brown G.
- CHLORAZOL BROWN LF.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Trisulphone brown B.
- CHLORAZOL BROWN M.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine brown M.
- CHLORAZOL DIAZO BLUE 2B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diaminogen blue BB.
- CHLORAZOL FAST ORANGE D.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Mikado orange.
- CHLORAZOL FAST ORANGE R.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Benzo fast orange S.
- CHLORAZOL FAST PINK BK.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo fast pink 2BL.
- CHLORAZOL FAST RED FG.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine fast red.
- CHLORAZOL FAST SCARLET 4BS.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Benzo fast scarlet 4BS.
- CHLORAZOL FAST YELLOW 5GK.** A British equivalent of Cotton yellow (The Badische Co.).
- CHLORAZOL GREEN BN.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine green B.

CHLORAZOL ORANGE RN. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Benzo orange R.

CHLORAZOL PINK Y. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Rosophenine 10B.

CHLORAZOL VIOLET N. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine violet N.

CHLORAZOL VIOLET WBX. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Trisulphone violet B.

CHLORAZOL YELLOW GX. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Direct yellow R.

CHLORCAHÜCIT. A German explosive.

CHLORINATED WOOL. Wool which has first been treated with hydrochloric acid, then with bleaching powder or sodium hypochlorite solution. It is stated to give a silk-like gloss to the material, and to aid dyeing.

CHLOROCHROITE. A mineral, $K_2SO_4 \cdot CuCl_2$.

CHLOROGEN. A bleaching liquid similar to Chlorozone.

CHLOROPHANE (Pyro-emerald). A variety of fluor spar with a greenish fluorescence.

CHLOROPHÆNICITE. A mineral formed in the Franklin furnace. It contains 34.46 per cent. MnO , 29.72 per cent. ZnO , 19.24 per cent. As_2O_3 , 3.36 per cent. CaO , 1.34 per cent. MgO , 0.48 per cent. FeO , and 11.6 per cent. H_2O .

CHLOROPRYL. Isopral (trichloro-isopropyl-alcohol, $CCl_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_3$).

CHROMAX. An electrical resistance alloy containing 75 per cent. nickel and 25 per cent. chromium.

CHROMAX BRONZE. An alloy of 15 per cent. nickel, 67 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. zinc, 3 per cent. aluminium, and 3 per cent. chromium.

CHROMAZOL VIOLET. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Modern violet.

CHROME AMALGAM. An alloy of chromium and mercury obtained by the electrolysis of chromic chloride, using a mercury cathode. It has the formula Hg_3Cr . Another alloy, $HgCr$, is obtained from the above by pressure.

CHROME BLACK A. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Eriochrome black A.

CHROME BROWN PA. A dyestuff. It is *p*-nitro-benzene-azo-pyrogallol.

CHROME DIE STEEL. See CHROME STEELS.

CHROME FAST BLACK A. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Eriochrome black A.

CHROME FAST BLACK FW. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamond black F.

CHROME FAST BROWN FC. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Anthracene brown R.

CHROME FAST CYANINE B, BN. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Palatine chrome blue.

CHROME FAST YELLOW O. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Milling yellow.

CHROME GARNET. A name for Chrome red, a pigment consisting of basic lead chromate, $PbCrO_4 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$, or a mixture of this with Chrome yellow. It is also the name for the mineral Uvarovite.

CHROME IRON STONE. Chrome iron ore. A mineral, Cr_2FeO_3 .

CHROMEL. Alloys made in three qualities: (1) containing 80 per cent. nickel and 20 per cent. chromium; (2) consisting of 85 per cent. nickel and 15 per cent. chromium; and (3) containing 64 per cent. nickel 11 per cent. chromium, and 25 per cent. iron. They are used for heating elements, and as moulds for glass.

CHROME STEELS. These steels represent a range of alloys containing from 0.2-2 per cent. carbon and from 0.5-15 per cent. chromium. Ball-bearing steel contains 1 per cent. carbon and 1 per cent. chromium, chrome die steel contains 2 per cent. carbon and 12 per cent. chromium, and stainless steel 0.2-0.4 per cent. carbon and 11-13 per cent. chromium.

CHROMITITE. A mineral, $(Fe,Al)_2O_3 \cdot 2Cr_2O_3$, of Serbia.

CHROMOGEN C, LL. Chromotrope acid.

CHROMOSPINEL. A name for Picotite, a mineral, $MgO \cdot Al_2O_3$, with some iron and chromium.

CHRSIL. A rubber obtained from *Chrysanthemum nauseosus*.

CHRSIN. 1:3-Dihydroxy-flavone. A pigment found in poplar buds.

CHRSOCHALK (Gold-copper). An alloy containing 59-93 per cent. copper, 8-39 per cent. zinc, and 1.6-1.9 per cent. lead. A jeweller's alloy.

CHRSOIDINE R, R POWDER, R CRYSTALS, Y POWDER, Y CRYSTALS, YRP, YL, RL, Y, 1606, PURE CRYSTALS, SUPRA CRYSTALS. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Chrysoidine.

CHRSOINE EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Tropæoline O.

CHRSORIN. An alloy of 66 per cent. copper and 34 per cent. zinc.

CIMENT FONDU. A French cement containing about 44 per cent. alumina, 40 per cent. lime, 10 per cent. silica, and 3.5 per cent. metallic iron, with small amounts of magnesia and ferrous oxide. It is stated to be resistant to sea water.

CINNABAR, HEPATIC. See HEPATIC CINNABAR.

CINNABARITE. Cinnabar, HgS .

CINNAMEIN. A term applied to benzyl cinnamate. It is, however, also used for the mixture of ester and alcohol in the Balsams of Tolu and Peru, which are not extractable by alkalies from an ethereal solution.

CIPLYTE. A mineral, $4CaO \cdot 2P_2O_5 \cdot SiO_2$.

CIRROLITE. A mineral, $Al_2Ca_3(OH)_3 (PO_4)_3$.

CITROMIN. Citarin (sodium-anhydromethylene citrate, $CH_2 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CO \cdot C(CH_2COONa)_2$).

CITROPHAN TABLETS. The chief con-

- stituents of these tablets are tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein and lactose. Stated to be fat-reducing.
- CLAIRINE.** A motor fuel containing 79 per cent. alcohol (90 per cent.), 0.4 per cent. pyridine, 0.4 per cent. Simonsen oil, and 20 per cent. ether. It is coloured with methyl violet.
- CLAY, TALLOW.** See TALLOW CLAYS.
- CLICHE METAL.** An alloy of 33 per cent. tin, 46 per cent. lead, and 21 per cent. cadmium. Another alloy called by this name contains 48 per cent. tin, 32.5 per cent. lead, 9 per cent. bismuth, and 10.5 per cent. antimony.
- CLIMAX.** An electrical resistance alloy containing 25 per cent. nickel, and 75 per cent. iron. It is a nickel steel, and resists corrosion.
- CLINOCLASTITE.** A mineral, $\text{AsO}_4(\text{CuOH})_3$.
- CLOTH, AMERICAN.** See AMERICAN CLOTH.
- CLOTH, LEATHER.** See AMERICAN CLOTH.
- COAGOL.** A colloidal preparation of aluminium hydroxide.
- COAGULATEX.** A coagulating agent consisting of sulphuric acid. It was formerly used for coagulating rubber latex.
- COAGULATING POWDER, BOEHRINGER'S.** See BOEHRINGER'S COAGULATING POWDER.
- COAGULOSE (Hemostyl).** Preparations of normal serum (hæmoplastin).
- COARSE PARA.** See SERNAMBY.
- COBALT MANGANESE PINK.** A pigment obtained by mixing a thin paste of magnesium carbonate with cobalt nitrate solution, drying, and heating.
- COBALT, NITRO.** See NITRO-COBALT.
- COCHIN-CHINA WAX (Irvingia Butter).** Cáy-cáy fat (candle-tree fat), obtained from *Irvingia Oliveri*. It is used in the manufacture of candles.
- COCHROME.** An alloy of 60 per cent. cobalt, 12 per cent. chromium, 24 per cent. iron, and 2 per cent. manganese. It has been used in the place of Nichrome for the elements of electrical heating apparatus.
- COCKSCOMB BARYTES.** See CRESTED BARYTES.
- COCOA POWDER.** See BROWN POWDER.
- COHENITE.** An iron carbide, Fe_3C , found in meteorites.
- COINAGE, NICKEL.** See NICKEL COINAGE.
- COINAGE, SILVER.** See SILVER COINAGE.
- COLCHISAL.** A trade name for a preparation of colchicine salicylate, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_6\text{N}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$. Used in medicine.
- COLLOPHANE.** A mineral, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- COLLOPHANITE.** See COLLOPHANE.
- COLORADO SILVER.** An alloy of 57 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel, and 18 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).
- COMET.** An electrical resistance alloy containing 32 per cent. nickel, 3 per cent. chromium, and the rest iron.
- COMPOUND LIQUORICE POWDER.** Contains powdered liquorice, powdered senna, sulphur, sugar, and oil of fennel.
- CONDENSITE CELORON.** A laminated product consisting of fibre and canvas cemented together by means of a phenol-formaldehyde resin.
- CONFECTIONERY RED.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of New coccine.
- CONGO CORINTH GW.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Congo Corinth G.
- CONGO RED CONC., L, R EXTRA, W CONC.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Congo red.
- CONITE.** A variety of Dolomite, $\text{MgCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.
- CONTINENTAL BAKELITE.** A laminated product consisting of canvas cemented together by means of a phenol-formaldehyde resin.
- COOKEITE.** A mineral, $\text{Al}_3\text{LiH}(\text{SiO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- COOLGARDITE (Kalgoorlite).** A mineral containing gold, silver, mercury, and tellurium.
- COOMASSIE BLUE-BLACK.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Naphthol blue-black.
- COOMASSIE SCARLET 9012K.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Double scarlet extra S.
- COOMASSIE VIOLET AV.** A British dyestuff which is equivalent to Victoria violet 4BS.
- COOMASSIE VIOLET R.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Formyl violet S4B.
- COOPERITE.** An alloy of 80 per cent. nickel, 14 per cent. tungsten, and 6 per cent. zirconium. Used for cutting tools.
- COOPER'S GOLD.** An alloy of 19 per cent. platinum and 81 per cent. copper. It resembles gold.
- COORONGITE (Australian Caoutchouc).** A material resembling rubber, first discovered in South Australia. It is regarded as a petroleum product.
- COPAIBA, EAST INDIAN BALSAM OF.** See EAST INDIAN BALSAM OF COPAIBA.
- COPAIBA, WEST AFRICAN.** See WEST AFRICAN COPAIBA.
- COPAL, BOMBAY.** See BOMBAY COPAL.
- COPAL, MACASSAR.** See MACASSAR COPAL.
- COPAL, PONTIANAC.** See MACASSAR COPAL.
- COPAL RESINS.** Resins obtained from species of *Trachylobium* and *Hymenoclea*. The term is used for many varieties of resin, and in England amine resins are called copals.
- COPAL, SALEM.** See BOMBAY COPAL.
- COPAL, SINGAPORE.** See MACASSAR COPAL.
- COPAL, SOFT.** See SOFT COPAL.
- COPAL, TREE.** See TREE COPAL.
- COPERITE.** A name applied to a mineral consisting of cuprous sulphide, Cu_2S .
- COPPER, ANTIMONIAL.** Antimonial copper glance.

COPPER, BORONISED. See BORONISED COPPER.

COPPER, CASTING. See CASTING COPPER.

COPPER, CERIUM. See CERIUM COPPER.

COPPER, CHILI BARS. A variety of copper imported into England. It contains 95-99 per cent. copper.

COPPER, DRY. See DRY COPPER.

COPPER, ELECTROLYTIC. Contains 99.93 per cent. copper or over this amount.

COPPER, EMERALD. See EMERALD COPPER.

COPPER, FLOWERS OF. See FLOWERS OF COPPER.

COPPER, GOLD. See CHRYSOCHALK.

COPPER GREEN. A term applied to the mineral Malachite.

COPPER, LAKE. See LAKE COPPER.

COPPER-NICKEL. An alloy of 50 per cent. copper and 50 per cent. nickel, used in the manufacture of nickel-copper alloys, is known by this name. See NICKEL COPPER ALLOYS. The term is also applied to the mineral Niccolite, NiAs.

COPPER, NITRO. See NITRO COPPER.

COPPER ORE, YELLOW. Copper pyrites (a sulphide of iron and copper, CuFeS_2).

COPPER RUST. A term applied to the mineral Malachite.

COPPER, STANDARD. British copper containing not less than 97 per cent. of the metal.

COPPER, SUHLER WHITE. See SUHLER WHITE COPPER.

COPPER WOOL. A form of metallic copper in a very finely divided condition.

COPPITE. A mineral, $\text{Ca}_2(\text{CaF})(\text{Na.K})(\text{CO}_3)(\text{CO}_2)_3$.

CORALITE. A vulcanite having the colour of coral.

CORALLINE EARTH. A mineral. It is a mixture of cinnabar, bituminous matter, and apatite.

CORALLINE LIMESTONE. Limestone. CaCO_3 , formed from the deposition of grains of coral.

CORAMIN. N-Diethyl-3-pyridine-carboxamide. An analeptic.

CORKALINE. A material made from ground cork, glue, glycerin, tannin, and chromic acid. Used in the manufacture of mats.

CORNETITE. A mineral, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

CORNISH BRONZE. An alloy of 78 per cent. copper, 9.5 per cent. tin, and 12.5 per cent. lead. A white bearing metal.

CORNITE. A hard vulcanite.

CORONDITE. An abrasive obtained from bauxite.

CORONIUM. An alloy containing 80 per cent. copper, 15 per cent. zinc, and 5 per cent. tin.

CORRONIL. A nickel-copper alloy containing a small amount of manganese. It resembles Monel metal. See NICKEL-COPPER ALLOYS.

CORROSIRON. A Swedish iron-silicon alloy. It is stated to resist the corrosive action of acids.

COSMOLINE. A motor fuel consisting of 70 per cent. benzene and 30 per cent. naphthalene with the addition of 1.5 per cent. cresol, 0.25 per cent. naphthylamine, and 0.25 per cent. nitro-naphthalene. It is also the name for a variety of soft paraffin.

COSMOS FIBRE. A material obtained by breaking up fabrics of flax, jute, and hemp into fibre.

COTHIAS METAL. An alloy of 67 per cent. copper and 33 per cent. tin. Used as a hardener for zinc alloys.

COTTON, ADENOS. See ADENOS COTTON.

COTTONISED FLAX. A product made by disintegrating flax by means of caustic soda, followed by acid, and carbon dioxide. A cotton-like material is produced.

COTTON ORANGE 6305. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Ingrain brown.

COTTON RED 10B. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Benzopurpurin 10B.

COTTON, SILICATE. See SILICATE COTTON.

COTTON STEARIN. The solid stearin deposited when cotton-seed oil is chilled.

COTTON YELLOW 6307. A British dyestuff which is an equivalent of Diphenyl citronine G.

COUMARONE RESIN. See PARACOU-MARONE RESIN.

COYUNTLA JUICE. A juice obtained from a Mexican plant. It is used to coagulate rubber latex.

CRAB WOOD OIL (Andiroba Oil, Touloucouna Oil). Carapa oil, obtained from *Carapa* species.

CRAIG GOLD. An alloy of 80 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. nickel, and 10 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).

CREAM POWDER. A name applied to a commercial calcium phosphate.

CREDNERITE. A Californian ore, $\text{Cu}_3\text{Mn}_4\text{O}_8$.

CREOSOL. Homocatechol methyl ester, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{O}$.

CREOSOTE. A term used in reference to the mixed phenols and phenoloid bodies obtained from wood tar, coal tar, and other sources. The name is usually applied to the purified portion of beechwood tar distilling between 200° and 220° C. Impure phenol is sometimes sold under this name.

CRESOL. Crude cresol contains approximately 35 per cent. *o*-, 40 per cent. *m*-, and 25 per cent. *p*-cresol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}$. Antiseptic.

CRESTED BARYTES (Cockscomb Barytes). Aggregates of crystals of barytes, BaSO_4 .

CRINOL. An artificial hair made from cuprammonium cellulose solution.

CRISCO (Selex, Fairco). American trade names for edible hydrogenated oils, usually cotton-seed oil. They are

- either used alone or mixed with cotton-seed oil to form other fats.
- CROCEIN ORANGE** (Brotherton & Co., Ltd.). A dyestuff. It is an equivalent of Orange GT.
- CROCEIN SCARLET 3B, 9187K.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Brilliant crocein M.
- CROCUS MARTIUS.** A hydrated ferric oxide. It is used as a pigment for pottery and other purposes.
- CROTORITE.** An alloy. It is a cupromanganese.
- CRYOPHYLITE.** A mineral. It is a lithium mica of an emerald green colour.
- CRYSTALS, HERSCHEL'S.** See HERSCHEL'S CRYSTALS.
- CUBANITE.** A mineral, CuFe_2S_4 .
- CUFENIUM.** An alloy of 22 per cent. nickel, 72 per cent. copper, and 6 per cent. iron. Used for table ware.
- CULM.** A term used for anthracite.
- CUMALINE.** A rubber solution said to be suitable for use with paints and varnishes.
- CUMAR GUM.** See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.
- CUMAR RESIN.** See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.
- CUMENGEITE.** A mineral, $4\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{CuO} \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- CUOXAM.** A solution containing 2.5 grams copper carbonate 50 c.c. strong ammonia, and 50 c.c. water. It dissolves cellulose.
- CUPRANIL BROWN B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine brown B.
- CUPRATE SILK.** Cuprammonium silk.
- CUPREIN.** A name applied to mineral copper sulphide, Cu_2S .
- CUPRO-ALUMINIUMS.** Alloys of aluminium and copper containing 1-20 per cent. aluminium. They are also wrongly called aluminium bronzes.
- CUPROBISMUTHITE.** A mineral, $\text{Cu}_6\text{Bi}_3\text{S}_{11}$.
- CUPROCALCITE.** A mineral containing calcium carbonate and cuprous oxide.
- CUPROMAGNESITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Cu} \cdot \text{Mg})\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- CUPRON.** A name suggested for benzoin-oxime, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CHOH} \cdot \text{CNOH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, a new reagent for copper. Dilute ammonia is added to the copper solution, then an alcoholic solution of benzoin-oxime, when a greenish precipitate is formed. This is filtered off and dried at $105^\circ\text{--}115^\circ\text{C}$., and weighed. Copper = 22.02 per cent. of the weight of the precipitate.
- CUPRO-NICKEL.** See NICKEL-COPPER ALLOYS.
- CUPROTUNGSTITE.** Cuproscheelite, $(\text{Ca} \cdot \text{Cu})\text{WO}_4$.
- CURITE.** A radio-active mineral found in the Belgian Congo.
- CURRAL.** A German hypnotic and sedative. It contains diallyl-barbituric acid.
- CUTLANEGO.** An alloy of 50 per cent. bismuth and 50 per cent. tin. Used for tempering steel tools.
- CYANOCHROITE** (Cyanochrome). A mineral, $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- CYANOCHROME.** See CYANOCHROITE.
- CYCLINE OIL.** A blend of vegetable and mineral oils. Used as a softener in rubber mixings (0.5-2 per cent.).
- CYCLONITE.** Cyclo-trimethylene-tetramine.
- CYCLOTROPIN.** A urotropine-salicylcaffeine preparation of German manufacture.
- CYCO.** A material made from vegetable gums. It is a puncture fluid.
- CYPRESS PINE RESIN.** See PINE GUM.
- CYPRIAN TURPENTINE.** See ALK.
- CYRTOLITE.** A beryllium-zirconium mineral. It usually contains about 15 per cent. of the oxide of beryllium.
- CYSTINE.** The disulphide of α -amino- β -sulphhydro-propionic acid, $(\text{S} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH})_2$.

D

DAHLLITE. A mineral, $\text{Ca}_7(\text{PO}_4)_4\text{CO}_3$.
DAKAMBALLI STARCH. A starch prepared from the fruit of *Aldina insignis*, a tree of British Guiana.

DAMAR BRONZE. See **DAMASCUS BRONZE**.

DAMASCENISED STEEL. A steel made by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of steel and iron, the surface of which has been treated with an acid. The steel is left with a black coating of carbon, and the iron retains its metallic lustre.

DAMASCUS BRONZE (Damar bronze). An alloy of 76 per cent. copper, 10.5 per cent. tin, and 12.5 per cent. lead. A white bearing metal.

DAMBONITE. Dimethyl - *i* - inositol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_4(\text{OCH}_3)_2$. It occurs in Gaboon rubber.

DAME'S VIOLET OIL. Garden rocket oil, obtained from the seeds of *Hesperis matronalis*.

DAMMAR, NEW ZEALAND. See **NEW ZEALAND DAMMAR**.

DAMMAR RESIN. A resin obtained from species of *Dammara* and *Hopea*, of India. Used in the manufacture of spirit varnishes.

DAMMAR, ROCK. See **ROCK DAMMAR**.

DAMMAR, WHITE. See **WHITE DAMMAR**.

DANKWERTH'S SUBSTITUTE. A rubber substitute made from hemp oil, wood-tar oil, coal-tar oil, ozokerite, and spermaceti.

DARAPSKITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{NaNO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

DARURNITE (Whitneyite). A mineral, Cu_2As .

DAUA-DAUA CAKES. The kernels of *Parkia africana*, sold as a food and condiment in the Sudan.

DAVIDSONITE. A mineral. It is a variety of beryl.

DELCHOWYTE. A decolorising carbon prepared from peat.

DEMERARA ANIME. South American copal resin. It is the product of *Hymenaea* species.

DENTAL ALLOYS. Usually consist of 65 per cent. gold, 11-18 per cent. platinum, 4-16 per cent. palladium, 1.5-6 per cent. silver, and 7 per cent. copper.

DENTAL AMALGAM. Usually an alloy of silver and tin with a little copper. It is used with mercury.

DEWRANCE METAL. An alloy of 44.5 per cent. antimony, 33.3 per cent. tin, and 22 per cent. copper.

DHOBIES' EARTH. A saline earth found in India. It is used for washing, and in soap-making.

DIABASE. A dark green crystalline rock consisting chiefly of plagioclase, augite, and magnetite.

DIACETONE ALCOHOL. A compound, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})(\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3)$, obtained from

diacetonamine and nitrous acid. It boils at 164°C .

DIADEM CHROME BLACK A. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Eriochrome black A.

DIADEM CHROME BLACK F NEW. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamond black F.

DIADEM CHROME BLACK PV. A dye-stuff. It is a British brand of Diamond black PV.

DIADEM CHROME BLUE-BLACK P6B. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Palatine chrome blue.

DIADEM CHROME RED L3B. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Eriochrome red B.

DIASAL. Sodium-di-iodo-salicylate, a germicide.

DIATITE. A vulcanite substitute made from shellac and infusorial earth.

DIAZAMINE FAST YELLOW H. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Mikado yellow.

DIAZINE BLUE 2B. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamine blue 2B.

DIAZINE GREEN B. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine green B.

DIAZINE YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Direct yellow R.

DIAZO BLACK DHL. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine black BH.

DICHLORAMAL. Aleudrin (the carbamic acid ester of *a*-dichloro-isopropyl alcohol).

DICODID. A German codeine preparation, the action of which resembles morphine.

DIGENITE. A name applied to a cuprous sulphide mineral.

DIKA BREAD (Dika Chocolate, Gaboon Chocolate). Cakes made from the kernels of various kinds of *Irvingia*, of the West Coast of Africa. They are food products, and contain Dika fat.

DIKA BUTTER (Dika Oil, Oba Oil, Wild Mango Oil). Dika fat, obtained from the kernels of *Irvingia* species, of the West Coast of Africa.

DIKA CHOCOLATE. See **DIKA BREAD**.

DIKA OIL. See **DIKA BUTTER**.

DILVER. An alloy containing 42 per cent. nickel. It is used as the leading-in wire for filament lamps, as it has the same coefficient of expansion as glass.

DIRECT BLUE 2B, 2BL, 2B SUPRA. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Diamine blue 2B.

DIRECT BLUE 3B. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine blue 3B.

DIRECT BROWN M. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine brown M.

DIRECT DYESTUFFS. Dyestuffs which are used for cotton, and dye the fibre direct by combination with it. The Congo colours are types.

DIRECT FAST ORANGE D2G, D2R. British colours equivalent to Ingrain brown.

DIRECT FAST ORANGE 4R, RL, 2RL.

- Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Mikado orange.
- DIRECT FAST ORANGE SE.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo fast orange S.
- DIRECT FAST RED F.** A British equivalent of Diamine fast red.
- DIRECT FAST SCARLET SE.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo fast scarlet 4BS.
- DIRECT FAST YELLOW GL, 2GL, 3GL, R, RL.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Direct yellow R.
- DIRECT FAST YELLOW 2GLO.** A British equivalent of Mikado yellow.
- DIRECT GREEN B, BL.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Diamine green B.
- DIRECT GREEN BG, G.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Diamine green G.
- DIRECT SKY-BLUE.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamine sky-blue.
- DIRECT SKY-BLUE GS.** A British brand of Diamine sky-blue.
- DIRECT VIOLET.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Congo violet.
- DISULPHINE BLUE A.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Patent blue A.
- DISULPHO ACID S.** 1-Naphthylamine-4 : 8-disulphonic acid.
- DIUMARITE.** A mineral, $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{MgH}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{SH}_2\text{O}$, found in bat guano.
- DIVER'S LIQUID.** A liquid formed by absorbing ammonia in solid ammonium nitrate. It is capable of dissolving ammonium nitrate.
- D.M.** See ADAMSITE.
- DOLOMITE SPAR.** A name applied to Dolomite, $\text{MgCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.
- DOMBA OIL.** See LAUREL NUT OIL.
- DOMINIT 18.** A similar explosive to Donarit V.
- DONARIT V.** A German explosive containing nitro-glycerin, ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, and potassium perchlorate.
- DORÉ SILVER.** A silver containing small amounts of gold.
- DORSITE.** An activated carbon prepared from cocoa-nut shells. It is used for clarifying and decolorising liquids.
- D.P.G.** Diphenyl-guanidine. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator.
- DRAKGENDORF'S REAGENT.** Potassium iodo-bismuthate. Used for testing alkaloids.
- DREELITE.** A mineral containing barium and calcium sulphates.
- DRY COPPER.** Metal obtained in the refining of copper. It contains 6-7 per cent. Cu_2O .
- DRYING OIL, WHITE.** See WHITE DRYING OIL.
- D.T.S.** Dehydro - thio - *p* - toluidine - sulphonic acid.
- DUBBIN.** Mixtures of waxes and tallow with colouring matter, sometimes with the addition of rosin. Used to render leather waterproof, and to preserve it.
- DUHNUL-BALASAN.** See MECCA BAL-SAM.
- DUHUDU OIL.** An oil obtained from *Celastrus paniculatus*. It is used in Ceylon as a nerve stimulant, also externally for sores.
- DUKA** (Hurka, Karu). Names for an alkaline deposit found in Arabia. It contains sodium carbonate and sodium chloride.
- DUNDER.** The wash obtained after the alcohol has been distilled off from fermented sugar-cane molasses. It contains gluten and gums, and is used for the fermentation of molasses.
- DUODENIN** (Pansecretin). Secretin.
- DUPONT ACCELERATOR No. 19.** See VULCONE.
- DURANGO.** See GUAYULE.
- DURANTHRENE BLUE GCD.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene blue GCD.
- DURANTHRENE BLUE RD EXTRA.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Indanthrene X.
- DURANTHRENE DARK BLUE BO.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Indanthrene dark blue BO.
- DURANTHRENE GOLD YELLOW Y.** A British brand of Pyranthrone.
- DURANTHRENE OLIVE GL.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene olive G.
- DURASOL ACID BLUE B.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Alizarin saphirol B.
- DURATOL** (Synthetic Tallow). French trade names for Candelite (hydrogenated oil).
- DURINDONE BLUE 4B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Bromindigo FB.
- DURINDONE BLUE 6B.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Indigo MLB/6B.
- DURINDONE RED B.** A British equivalent of Thioindigo red B.
- DURINDONE RED 3B.** A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Helindone red 3B, and is of British manufacture.
- DURO CEMENT.** A cement used in the manufacture of acid towers. It contains 96 per cent. silica and 4 per cent. sodium silicate.
- DUROCHROME BLACK.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamond black F.
- DUROGLASS.** A proprietary borosilicate resistance glass for chemical use.
- DUROSIL.** A glass free from lead and antimony, suitable for chemical work.
- DYNALKOL.** A name given in Czechoslovakia to a motor fuel consisting of a mixture of 60 per cent. benzene and 40 per cent. alcohol (96.6 per cent.). Sometimes 1 per cent. naphthalene, 1 per cent. tetralin, and 5 per cent. ether are added.
- DYSLUITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Zn.Mn})(\text{Al.Fe})_2\text{O}_4$.

E

EARTH BALSAM. Petroleum.

EARTH, CORALLINE. See CORALLINE

EARTH.

EARTH, DHOBIES'. See DHOBIES'

EARTH.

EAST INDIAN BALSAM OF COPAIBA.

A name given to Gurjun balsam (the oleo-resin from the stems of *Dipterocarpus* species).

EASTMAN YELLOW. A yellow colouring matter used as a corrective filter in photography. It is the sodium salt of glucose-phenyl-osazone-*p*-carboxylic acid.

EGG YELLOW. Both the dyestuffs Naphthol yellow S and Tartrazine are sold under this name. Used for colouring foodstuffs.

EKEBERGITE. A mineral. It is a compound of silica, alumina, lime, and soda.

ELASTEINE. A patented French rubber substitute made by the treatment of copals with oleic acid.

ELASTEX. A mineral rubber used in rubber mixings.

ELASTICITE. A rubber substitute made from corn oil.

ELASTITE. A sulphurised oil rubber substitute.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER. See COPPER, ELECTROLYTIC.

ELECTROPLATE. See ARGYROLITH.

ELECTROZONE. A similar preparation to Chloros (sodium hypochlorite solution). A disinfectant.

ELO. A synthetic resin insulation.

EMBELIC ACID. An acid obtained from the fruit of *Embelia ribes*. Used in medicine for worms.

EMERALD BRONZE. An alloy of 50 per cent. copper, 49.7 per cent. zinc, and 0.3 per cent. aluminium.

EMERALD COPPER. Dioptase, $\text{CuO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, a mineral silicate of copper.

EMERALD, PRISMATIC. See PRISMATIC EMERALD.

EMERALD, PYRO. See CHLOROPHANE.

EMMONITE. A mineral. It consists of a double carbonate of calcium and strontium.

EMPIRIN. A proprietary trade name for Aspirin (acetyl-salicylic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$). Used for rheumatism, neuralgia and headache.

ENBICO CHROME BLACK F. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamond black F.

ENBICO DIRECT BROWN G. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Benzo brown B.

ENBICO DIRECT BROWN R. A British equivalent of Benzo brown B.

ENBICO DIRECT FAST PINK Y CONC. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Salmon red (Berlin Aniline Co.), and is of British manufacture.

ENBICO DIRECT GREEN B, B EXTRA CONC. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Diamine green B.

ENBICO DIRECT YELLOW G. A British brand of Chrysamine G.

ENBICO DIRECT YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Direct yellow R.

ENGOBE. A fusible mixture of clay, felspar, and silica. Used for the manufacture of glazes on pottery.

EOSIN BS. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Eosin BN.

EOSIN YS. A British brand of Eosin.

EPIDIDYMITE. A mineral, $\text{HNaBeSi}_3\text{O}_8$.

EPIGENITE. A mineral, $\text{Cu}_7\text{As}_2\text{S}_{12}$.

EPININE. 3 : 4-Dihydroxy-phenyl-ethyl-methyl - amine, $(\text{OH})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. It is allied to adrenalin in formula and physiological action. It has been incorrectly termed "Epinephene."

EPITHELAN. A German ointment substance containing pure carbon and vaseline.

EPURITE. A mixture of bleaching powder, iron sulphate, and copper sulphate. It is used for the production of oxygen, which gas is obtained by action of water.

ERA CHROME DARK BLUE B. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Palatine chrome blue.

ERDMANNITE. A mineral. It contains small quantities of berylla.

ERIOCHALCITE. A mineral. It contains cupric chloride, CuCl_2 .

ERIOCHROME BLUE-BLACK B. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Chrome fast cyanine G.

ERNUTIN. A proprietary medicinal product. It is synthetic ergot.

ERYOPHYLITE. A mineral, $3(\text{Li} \cdot \text{Na})\text{F} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{F}_6$.

ERYTHROSIDERITE. A mineral, $2\text{KCl} \cdot \text{FeCl}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ESBENITE. A material made from cellulose, powdered mica, and magnesium silicate.

ESSENCE OF GINGER. See JAMAICA GINGER.

ESTER GUMS. These gums are mainly prepared by heating rosin with glycerin in an autoclave at 350°C ., an ester being formed. The product is treated with a small quantity of manganese dioxide, to give it a light colour. They are used in the manufacture of varnishes. Proprietary brands of ester gum are known by the names Alcho, Glycero, and Zinco. Sometimes copal, kauri, and anime resins, and other hydroxy-compounds such as resorcinol, phenol, or carbohydrates, are used in the production of these bodies.

ETARD'S REAGENT. Anhydrous chromium oxychloride, an oxidising agent.

ETEROL. A name given to etherised alcohol which has been subjected to a special treatment. A motor fuel.

ETHYL ACID VIOLET 81B. A dyestuff. It is an equivalent of Victoria violet 4BS.

EUCALYPTOSAN. An emulsion of eucalyptus oil and caseosan. It is a German

preparation, and is used in the treatment of chronic bronchitis.

EUCHROME. A name for Cappagh brown (a natural pigment containing hydrated oxide of iron and 27 per cent. manganese peroxide).

EUCUPIN BIHYDROCHLORIDE. Iso-amyl-hydro-cupreine-dihydrochloride, $C_{27}H_{39}O_2N_2Cl_2$. Used in medicine.

EUDIDYMITE. A beryllium mineral.

EUFLAVINE (Neutroflavin). 3:6-Diamino-acridinium-methylo-chloride, $C_{14}H_{14}N_3Cl$. An antiseptic.

EUOSMITE. A resin found in the lignite in Bavaria.

EUPION. A distillation product of rubber. It has a boiling point of from 33°-44° C.

EUPYRCHROITE. A name for the mineral Apatite.

EUREKA ALLOY. An alloy similar in composition to Constantan.

EUREKA COMPOUND. See BURNT HYPO.

EUXAMITE. A radio-earth found in Brazil.

EVANS' CEMENT. A metallic cement made by adding cadmium amalgam (74 per cent. mercury) to mercury.

EVANSITE. A mineral, $Al_3(OH)_6PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$.

EVERDUR No. 50 METAL. An alloy stated to be a bronze which can be machined easily, and suitable for pipe lines and pumps.

EXCELLEREX. A powder obtained by combining aniline oil with other chemicals and evaporating. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator.

EXCELLO. An electrical resistance alloy containing 85 per cent. nickel, 14 per cent. chromium, 0.5 per cent. iron, and 0.5 per cent. manganese.

EXPANDING SOLDER. An alloy of 37.5 per cent. lead, 6.75 per cent. bismuth, and 56.25 per cent. antimony. It expands on cooling, and is used for fixing metal into holes.

EXTRACT OF GINGER. See JAMAICA GINGER.

EXTRA WHITE METAL. An alloy of 50 per cent. copper, 30 per cent. nickel, and 20 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).

F

FABRIKOID. A fabric coated with pyroxylin.

FAGARA SILK (Ailanthus Silk). A silk produced from the insect *Attacus atlas*.

FAIRCO. See CRISCO.

FANGERINE. Tablets containing phenolphthalein, chocolate, and sucrose. A laxative.

FARADAY'S GOLD. A colloidal gold solution.

FARD'S SPANISH WHITE. Bismuth white (basic bismuth nitrate, $BiO(NO_3)$).

FAST ACID CERISE. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast acid fuchsine B.

FAST ACID MAGENTA BL. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Fast acid fuchsine B, and is of British manufacture.

FAST CHROME CYANINE. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Chrome fast cyanine G.

FAST CHROME CYANINE 2B. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Palatine chrome blue.

FAST LIGHT ORANGE G. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Orange G, and is of British manufacture.

FAST OIL BROWN S. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Sudan brown.

FAST OIL ORANGE I. A British brand of Sudan I.

FAST OIL ORANGE II. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Sudan II.

FAST OIL SCARLET III. A British equivalent of Sudan III.

FAST RED A NEW, AL, G EXTRA, KG. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Fast red.

FAST RED SX. A British brand of Fast red BT.

FAST YELLOW GL. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Acid yellow.

FAT, MAFURA. See MAFURA FAT.

FAT, TACAMAHAC. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

FAT, TANGKAWANG. See TANGKAWANG FAT.

FAT, UCUHUBA. See UCUHUBA FAT.

FAUSENITE. A mineral, $(Mg.Mn)SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION, NEUTRAL. A solution made by adding 25 c.c. of a solution containing 2 grams copper (7.86 grams $CuSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) per litre to 25 c.c. of a solution containing 3.292 grams sodium carbonate and 20 grams Rochelle salt per litre. It is stated to be a much more sensitive reagent for the detection of sugars.

FELSINOSIMA. A trade name for cultures of *Bacillus felsineus*. Used for flax retting.

FELSPAR, BARYTA. See BARYTA FELSPAR.

FELSPAR, BLUE. See BLUE FELSPAR.

FENTON'S REAGENT. Hydrogen peroxide and a ferrous salt. Used for the oxidation of polyhydric alcohols.

FENTON'S RUBBER. A patented rub-

- ber substitute made from oils, tar, and pitch, which has been treated with dilute nitric acid.
- FERROCALCITE.** A mineral containing calcite and ferrous carbonate.
- FERROGOSLARITE.** The mineral Goslarite, ZnSO_4 , in which part of the zinc is replaced by iron.
- FERRO-MANGANESE.** An alloy of manganese with iron and carbon, usually made in the blast furnace. High-grade alloys contain about 78 per cent. manganese and 8 per cent. carbon.
- FERRONATRITE.** A mineral. It approximates to $3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- FERRO-NICKEL.** An alloy of iron and nickel, usually containing 25 per cent. nickel.
- FERRO-SILICON.** Alloys of iron and silicon made in the arc type electric furnace. They are graded upon the silicon content. The ordinary grades containing 25, 45-50, 75, and 95 per cent. silicon are used in steel works. The quality containing 95 per cent. silicon generates hydrogen by treatment with boiling water.
- FERROXYL REAGENT.** A gelatin or agar-agar jelly containing phenolphthalein and potassium ferricyanide. When a piece of iron is placed in the jelly, colours are formed at the ends of the metal after a time. Iron ions give a colour of Turnbull's blue with the potassium ferricyanide, and hydroxyl ions a pink colour with the phenolphthalein.
- FERROZOID** (Vestalin). Nickel-iron alloys used for electrical resistances.
- FERRY METAL.** A nickel-copper alloy containing 40-45 per cent. nickel and 55-60 per cent. copper. It is an electrical resistance alloy, and is also suitable for the manufacture of forks and spoons not needing plating.
- FIBRE, COSMOS.** See COSMOS FIBRE.
- FIBRE, MARINE.** See MARINE FIBRE.
- FIBRESUL.** A sulphur-impregnated fibre product. The fibre is made from wood pulp, and is then immersed in molten sulphur. It is stated to be a suitable material for acid-proof pipes.
- FIBRO-CEMENT.** A term used in Australia for a product manufactured from asbestos and cement in the form of sheet. Usually it contains 1 part asbestos and 5 parts cement. It is fireproof, and is used as a building material.
- FIBRO-FERRITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{OH})_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- FIEDLERITE.** A mineral, $2\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$.
- FIERROSO.** See ACERADO.
- FILICIC ACID.** An acid obtained from male fern. It is used in the treatment of worms.
- FILLOWITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Mn} \cdot \text{Fe} \cdot \text{Na}_2 \cdot \text{Ca})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.
- FILTROL.** A proprietary decolorising substance consisting of fine silica with a little aluminium silicate.
- FIRE BLENDE** (Pyrostilpnite). A rare silver mineral similar to Pyrargyrite.
- FIRE MARBLE.** A marble containing fossil shells.
- FISH ALBUMEN.** An albumen prepared from fish spawn. It is an impure product.
- FISH BERRY.** The fruit of *Cocculus indicus* and *Anamirata paniculata*. It acts as a powerful fish poison. The active principle is picrotoxin, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_{13}$.
- FLAX, COTTONISED.** See COTTONISED FLAX.
- FLORETTE SILK.** The longer and better quality silk, after spinning and carding, obtained from waste silk.
- FLORIDIN.** A form of fuller's earth found in Florida, U.S.A. It removes the colouring matter from oils and waxes, and is used for this purpose.
- FLOUR, MOUNTAIN.** See MOUNTAIN FLOUR.
- FLOWERS OF COPPER.** The oxide of copper, CuO , produced when copper burns. It is also the name applied to a hair-like form of cuprous oxide, Cu_2O , a mineral.
- FLUMERIN.** Hydroxy-mercuri-fluoresceine. Used in the treatment of syphilis.
- FLUORO-HEAVY SPAR.** A mineral. It contains barium sulphate and calcium fluoride.
- FLUVIA** (Gambria). Names for Jelutong (a resinous latex from *Dyera costulata*).
- FOOTEITE.** A mineral, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 8\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- FORMICA.** A laminated product containing paper and canvas cemented together by means of a phenol-formaldehyde resin.
- FORMOSUL.** A British equivalent of hydrosulphite NF conc. (sodium-formaldehyde-sulphoxylate, $\text{NaHSO}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). Used as a reducing agent in calico printing.
- FOURNEAU 309.** A trypanocide. It is sodium - sym - bis - ($1'' : 4'' : 6'' : 8''$ - naphthyl - amino - trisulphonate - 4' - methyl - 3 - amino - benzoyl - 3 - amino - benzoyl) urea, $(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_3 \cdot \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{Na})_3$. It is thought to be identical with Bayer 205.
- FRAGASOL.** The butyl ether of β -naphthol. A synthetic perfume.
- FRANÇOIS REAGENT.** A solution of sulphurous acid containing 1 part rosaniline acetate in 1,000 c.c. To 30 c.c. of this solution are added 3 c.c. of sulphuric acid. The reagent is used to test chloroform by shaking 5 c.c. of it with 5 c.c. of reagent. No colour should result.
- FRANCOLITE.** An impure variety of the mineral Apatite.
- FRANKINCENSE, INDIAN.** See OLIBANUM.
- FRANKLANDITE.** A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{CaB}_4\text{O}_{11} \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- FRANKLIN SUBSTITUTE.** A rubber

substitute. It consists of an oxidised mixture of coal tar and boric acid.

FRARY METAL. A calcium-barium-lead alloy containing up to 2 per cent. barium and 1 per cent. calcium. Used as a bearing metal.

FRENCH GUTTA PERCHA. A product obtained from the bark of the birch by boiling in water.

FRIBLE AMBER. A term applied to Gedanite.

FRISONNETS. Waste silk obtained in reeling the cocoons.

FROST RUBBER. Sponge rubber.

FULLERSITE. Pulverised slate, a rubber filler.

FULMINATING GOLD. A compound having the formula $2\text{AuN}_2\text{H}_3\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by the action of concentrated ammonia on gold hydroxide. It is explosive.

FULMINATING PLATINUM. Explosive compounds formed by acting upon ammonium platinochloride with potash.

FULMINATING SILVER. A compound of nitrogen and silver, NAg_3 . It has been prepared by the action of ammonia on precipitated silver oxide. It is explosive.

FULTON WHITE. A proprietary brand of Lithophone, $(\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS})$.

FUROL GREEN. A dyestuff obtained by condensing furfural with dimethylaniline in the presence of zinc chloride, then converting the leuco base produced into the dyestuff by means of lead peroxide.

G

GABOON CHOCOLATE. See DIKA BREAD.

GALADIN. A condensation product of antipyrine and phenyl-methane in 30 per cent. alcoholic solution. It is a German preparation, and is used as an antirheumatic.

GALANGIN. Dihydro-flavonol, obtained from galanga root, *Alpinia officinarum*.

GALBANUM. A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbanifluum*, of Persia.

GALETTAME SILK (Ricotti Silk, Neri Silk, Basinetto Silk). The residue of the silk cocoon after reeling.

GALLITZENITE. A name employed for the mineral Goslarite.

GAMBRIA. See FLUVIA.

GANJA. See BHANG.

GANSIL. See ZAUBERIN.

GEARKSUTITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}(\text{F.OH})_3\cdot\text{CaF}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

GEDANITE. A resin found on the shores of the Baltic. It is a variety of amber, and melts at $150^\circ\text{--}180^\circ\text{C}$. It is also called Soft amber.

GEIKIELITE. A mineral. It is an iron magnesium ore containing titanium.

GELATIN, BRILLIANT. See BRILLIANT GELATIN.

GELATIN, CAMPHORATED. See CAMPHORATED GELATIN.

GENTISIN. The yellow pigment of *Gentiana lutea*. It is 1:3:7-trihydroxy-xanthone-3-methyl ether.

GERMANIN. A name for Bayer 205. See FOURNEAU 309.

GERMANIT. A copper sulphide mineral found at Tsumeb, in South-West Africa. It contains 45 per cent. copper, 7 per cent. iron, 6 per cent. germanium, 3 per cent. zinc, 0.7 per cent. lead, 31 per cent. sulphur, 5 per cent. arsenic, and 0.7 per cent. silica.

GERMAN SILVER, MANGANESE. See MANGANESE GERMAN SILVER.

GERMISAN. A compound having the formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{ONa})\text{HgCN}$. A disinfectant.

GESTEINS-TREMONIT V. A German explosive containing ammonium nitrate, nitro-glycerin, vegetable meal, potassium perchlorate, and nitro-compounds.

GHE BUTTER. See INDIAN BUTTER.

GHEE BUTTER. See INDIAN BUTTER.

GILPINITE. A uranium mineral.

GINAL. A purifier for sugars. It contains the sodium compound of alginic acid (from seaweed).

GINGER, JAMAICA. See JAMAICA GINGER.

GIN-SHI-BUI-CHI. A Japanese alloy of 30-50 per cent. silver with copper.

GIORGIOSITE. A mineral, $3\text{MgCO}_3\cdot\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

GLANCE ORE (Glass Ore, Soft Ore). Names for the mineral Argentite, Ag_2S .

GLANCE PITCH. Manjak (a bitumen).

GLANZKOHLE. A form of carbon described as between graphite and the diamond. It is very resistant to

chemicals, and is stated to contain 99 per cent. carbon.

GLASS, MILK. See MILK GLASS.

GLASS ORE. See GLANCE ORE.

GLAZES, CERAMIC. See CERAMIC GLAZES.

GLEKOSA. See ZAUBERIN.

GLESSITE. A variety of amber melting at 250°-300° C.

GLOS. Cellulose artificial silk.

GLOSSITE. An abrasive, the active material of which is stated to be black oxide of iron.

GLOVER'S WOOL. See TANNER'S WOOL.

GLOWRAY. An electrical resistance alloy containing 65 per cent. nickel, 12 per cent. chromium, and 23 per cent. iron, with some manganese. It is manufactured by Henry Wiggin & Co.

GLUCAL. A reducing compound, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the reduction of β -aceto-bromo-glucose with zinc dust and acetic acid.

GLUE AND GELATIN PEARLS. Forms of glue or gelatin in bright, hard drops. They are obtained by forcing the glue or gelatin extract through an orifice into a liquid medium. The pearls are purer products, and swell more speedily in water.

GLYCERIA WAX. A wax formed in the stem of cane grass, *Glyceria ranigera*, of Australia. It melts at 82° C.

GLYCERIN, SUDAN. See SUDAN GLYCERIN.

GLYCERO. See ESTER GUMS.

GLYCOBORVAL. Bornylval, new (bornyl-isovaleryl-glycollate).

GLYCO METAL. An alloy of 70-74 per cent. lead, 14-16 per cent. antimony, and 8-12 per cent. tin.

GLYCOPON. A material containing opium alkaloids as glycerio-phosphates.

GLYCOTHYMOLINE. An antiseptic, usually containing thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, borates, bicarbonates, benzoates, and glycerin. It is often coloured with cudbear.

GLYMOL. See ADEPSINE OIL.

GLYPTAL RESINS. Resinous products obtained by the interaction of glycerol and organic acids. A resin of this type is made by reacting upon glycerol with oleic acid and phthalic anhydride.

GNEISS. A rock containing silica, alumina, iron, lime, soda, potash, and titanium.

GOLD, BISMUTH. See BISMUTH GOLD.

GOLD, BLACK. See MALDONITE.

GOLD, CAT'S. See CAT'S GOLD.

GOLD COINAGE. See STANDARD GOLD.

GOLD, COOPER'S. See COOPER'S GOLD.

GOLD-COPPER. See CHRYSOCHALK.

GOLD, CRAIG. See CRAIG GOLD.

GOLDEN BERYL. A bright yellow variety of beryl.

GOLD, FARADAY'S. See FARADAY'S GOLD.

GOLD, FULMINATING. See FULMINATING GOLD.

GOLD, NUREMBERG. See NUREMBERG GOLD.

GOLD, STANDARD. See STANDARD GOLD.

GOLD, STERLING. See STANDARD GOLD.

GOLD, WHITE. See WHITE GOLD.

GOLUTHAN. A German salve containing mercuric chloride.

GOMMIER RESIN. A resin collected in Dominica. It is of the elemi type.

GOOCH AND EDDY REAGENT. A reagent used for precipitating magnesium as magnesium carbonate. It contains 180 parts concentrated ammonia, 800 parts water, and 900 parts absolute alcohol, the solution being saturated with ammonium carbonate.

GORILLA YARN. A mixture of hair fibres, such as alpaca, sheep's wool, and mohair, with cotton and waste silk.

GOSCHENITE. A mineral. It is a variety of beryl.

GOYAZITE. A mineral, $Al_{10}Ca_3P_{23} \cdot 9H_2O$.

GRAINS, ALEURONE. See ALEURONE GRAINS.

GRANEY BRONZE. An alloy of 76.5 per cent. copper, 9.2 per cent. tin, and 15.2 per cent. lead.

GRANULITE. A mineral found on Dartmoor. It contains silica, potash, and soda, and is used in the manufacture of glass.

GRAPE HONEY. A concentrated grape juice. It contains crystals of dextrose and levulose.

GRAPE RUBBER. A rubber-like material obtained from the seeds and skins of grapes.

GRASS CLOTH. A fabric made from ramie fibre.

GREASE, PLUMBAGO. See PLUMBAGO GREASE.

GREASE, RECOVERED. See RECOVERED GREASE.

GREEN CALAMINE. A name for the mineral Aurichalcite, $2(Zn.Cu)CO_3 \cdot 3(Zn.Cu)(OH)_2$.

GREEN JOHN. A green fluorspar.

GREEN, RAMIE. See RAMIE.

GREEN SPAR. A name for the mineral Malachite, $CuCO_3 \cdot Cu(OH)_2$.

GRENADINE. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Magenta.

GRISCOM'S SUBSTITUTE. A rubber substitute made from a petroleum residue, animal fat, candle tar, and sulphur.

GRODNOLITE. A mineral. It approximates to the formula $(2Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot CaCO_3 \cdot Ca(OH)_2)_4 \cdot H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$.

GROSSMAN'S ALLOY. An alloy containing 87 per cent. aluminium, 8 per cent. copper, and 5 per cent. tin.

GUADALCAZARITE. A mineral. It consists mainly of cinnabar with a little zinc sulphide.

GUAIACUM RESIN. A resin obtained from *Guajacum officinale*, of America.

GUANITE. A name applied to the mineral Struvite, $(NH_4)MgPO_4$.

GUAPINOLE RESIN. A resin obtained from a Mexican tree of the same name. It is stated to be insoluble in alcohol and

petroleum ether, and to be suitable for the manufacture of lacquers and varnishes.

GUAYULE (Durango). A rubber obtained from *Parthenium argentatum*. It is usually mixed with other rubbers for making rubber goods.

GUM, ACCRA. See ACCRA GUM.

GUM, BAKA. See BAKA GUM.

GUM-CARBO. A rubber substitute made from cotton-seed oil.

GUM, CARROL. See CARROL GUM.

GUM, CATTIMANDU. See CATTIMANDU GUM.

GUM, CAUCHILLO. See CAUCHILLO GUM.

GUM, CUMAR. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

GUM, ESTER. See ESTER GUMS.

GUM, KARITE. See GUTTA SHEA.

GUM, MUCCOCOTA. See OCOTA COCOTA GUM.

GUM, MUDAR. See MUDAR GUM.

GUM, MULE. See MULE GUM.

GUM, NAULI. See NAULI GUM.

GUM, OCOTA COCOTA. See OCOTA COCOTA GUM.

GUM, PALA. See PALA GUM.

GUM, PINE. See PINE GUM.

GUM, POUCKPONG. See POUCKPONG GUM.

GUM, RED YACCA. See RED YACCA GUM.

GUM, SALHAR. See SALHAR GUM.

GUM, SEIBA. See TUNO GUM.

GUM, SONORA. See SONORA GUM.

GUM, SWEET. See AMERICAN STORAX.

GUM, TALOTALO. See TALOTALO GUM.

GUM, TIRUCALLI. See TIRUCALLI GUM.

GUM, TOONU. See TUNO GUM.

GUM, TOUCHPONG. See POUCKPONG GUM.

GUM, TUNO. See TUNO GUM.

GUM, TUNU. See TUNO GUM.

GUM, YACCA. See RED YACCA GUM.

GUNSBURG REAGENT. A solution containing 2 parts phloroglucinol, 1 part vanillin, and 30 parts alcohol. Used for testing for hydrochloric acid in the gastric juices. A drop of the reagent gives red crystals when evaporated with the gastric juice if hydrochloric acid is present.

GURHOFITE. A mineral of the dolomite class.

GURLEY'S METAL. An alloy of 86.5 per cent. copper, 5.4 per cent. zinc, 5.4 per cent. tin, and 2.7 per cent. lead.

GUTTA, ABYSSINIAN. See ABYSSINIAN GUTTA.

GUTTA GRIP. See GUTTA-SUSU.

GUTTALINE. A mixture of bitumen, Manila gum, and resin oil.

GUTTA PERCHA. The coagulated latex of species of *Palaquium* and *Payena*, of Malay, Sumatra, and Borneo. The material is plastic when hot, and can be moulded, and in this way differs from rubber. As imported into England it is associated with varying amounts of dirt and moisture. The hydrocarbon, $(C_{10}H_{16})_n$, is also associated with resin

in varying proportions, and the amount of gutta hydrocarbon obtainable from the cleaned material varies from 30-80 per cent. Gutta percha is also obtained from the leaves of the tree by mechanical means. The substance is mainly used as the insulating material for submarine cables.

GUTTA PERCHA, FRENCH. See FRENCH GUTTA PERCHA.

GUTTA PERCHA, INDIAN. See PALA GUM.

GUTTA-SHEA (Karite Gum). A product resembling gutta percha obtained from an African tree, *Brassica Parkii*. The gutta is separated from the fat (Shea butter).

GUTTA-SUSU (Assam White, Gutta Grip). Names applied in Borneo to a rubber.

GYNOCARDIA OIL. Chaulmoogra oil, from the seeds of *Taraktogenon Kurzii*.

H

HAGER'S REAGENT. Picric acid (1 gram) dissolved in 100 c.c. water.

HALWA. The name used for certain sweetmeats in Turkey. They consist of mixtures of sugar, nuts, saponin, and meal.

HAMBERGITE. A mineral, $\text{BeOH} \cdot \text{BeBO}_3$.

HAMLINITE (Bowmanite). A mineral. It is an aluminium-beryllium-hydrofluo-phosphate.

HANG-GE. A drug. It is the root nodule of *Pinellia tuberifera*. Used as an antemetic in Japan and China.

HANNAYITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_4(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HARDENED ROSINS. These are metallic resins, of which calcium and magnesium resins are types.

HARD PLATINUM. Platinum containing from about 5-30 per cent. iridium.

HARRINGTON BRONZE. An alloy of 55.75 per cent. copper, 42.5 per cent. zinc, 1 per cent. tin, and 0.75 per cent. iron. A white bearing metal.

HARTIN. A white resin found in the lignite in Austria.

HARTITE. A similar resin to Hartin, and found with it.

HARTZBURGITE. A mineral. It is a mixture of Olivine and Enstatite.

HASHISH. See BHANG.

HAUT DE CÔTE. A term for arachis nuts in shells.

HAUTEFELLITE. See BOBIERRITE.

HAYEM'S SOLUTION. A solution of 5 grams sodium sulphate, 1 gram sodium chloride, and 0.5 gram mercuric chloride in 200 c.c. water. Used in the examination of blood corpuscles.

HEAVY SPAR, FLUORO. See FLUORO-HEAVY SPAR.

HEINTZITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_4\text{K}_2\text{B}_{22}\text{O}_{88} \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HELENITE. A name given to Elaterite (an asphaltic material).

HEMOSTYL. See COAGULOSE.

HEMP, BADEN. See BADEN HEMP.

HEMP, BAST. See BAST HEMP.

HEMP, CALCUTTA. See CALCUTTA HEMP.

HENWOODITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_4\text{CuH}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_8 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HEPATIC CINNABAR. A name applied to the mineral Idrialite (a mixture of HgS with Idrialine, a hydrocarbon).

HEPTALINE. 3-Methyl-cyclo-hexanol, $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{OH}$. It has a boiling point of $170-180^\circ \text{C}$, and is suggested as a solvent for resins.

HERABOL MYRRH. A true myrrh (a gum-resin). It is obtained from *Balsamedon* species. Used in medicine as an aromatic.

HERRENGRUNDITE (Urvölgyite). A mineral, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HERRERITE. A mineral. It is a cupriferrous variety of zinc carbonate.

HERSCHEL'S CRYSTALS. Hydrated calcium - tetrahydroxy - trisulphide, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{OH})_4 \cdot \text{S}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HETRALIN. Resorcinol-hexamethylene-tetramine. Used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

HETROFORM. A hexamine benzoate. Used in medicine.

HEX (H.M.T.) Names for Hexamine (hexamethylene-tetramine).

HEXAMINE AZURINE 5G. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Brilliant azurine 5G.

HEXETON. A synthetic camphor compound. It is 3-methyl-5-isopropyl-4-2 : 3-cyclo-hexane. It is a liquid suggested for use in medicine in a similar way to camphor.

HEXIL. Hexanitro-diphenylamine.

HEXORAN. A cleaning agent for wool. It contains solvents of the carbon tetrachloride type.

HILGENSTOCKITE. Calcium oxyphosphate, $\text{Ca}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_9$, obtained from slag.

HINGRA. An asafetida sold in the Bombay market.

HISHILEN. A preparation containing mercury thio-salicylate. Used in medicine.

HISLOPITE. A mineral. It is a calcium carbonate coloured with glauconite.

HISTAZARIN. 2 : 3-Dihydroxy-anthraquinone.

HISTIDINE. α - Amino - β - imino - azole - propionic acid.

H.M.T. See HEX.

H.M.T.D. Hexamethylene-triperoxy-diamine. A new detonating explosive.

HOLKEN SILK. An artificial fibre prepared from Maco cotton.

HOMOFLAVINE. 2 : 7-Dimethyl-3 : 6-diamino - acridinium - methylo - chloride hydrochloride, $(\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \cdot \text{HCl}$. An antiseptic.

HOMOPHAN. Paratophan (methyl-atophan).

HONEY, GRAPE. See GRAPE HONEY.

HOOLAMITE. A mixture of 53-56 per cent. fuming sulphuric acid, 10-12 per cent. iodine pentoxide, and 33-35 per cent. pumice stone. Used for the detection of carbon monoxide, which it oxidises to carbon dioxide, with the liberation of iodine. The iodine reacts with the sulphur trioxide to give a green colour.

HOPCALITE I. A mixture of 50 per cent. manganese dioxide, 30 per cent. copper oxide, 15 per cent. cobalt oxide, and 5 per cent. silver oxide. Used as a catalyst to oxidise the carbon monoxide in air. It has been employed in gas masks.

HORNESITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HORSFORDITE. A mineral, Cu_3Sb .

HOUGHITE. See HYDROTALCITE.

HOWLITE. A mineral, $\text{CaH}_2(\text{BO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{CaH}_2\text{SiO}_4$.

HULOT'S SOLDER. An alloy of 37.5 per cent. tin, 37.5 per cent. lead, and 25 per cent. zinc amalgam. Used for soldering aluminium bronze.

HURKA. See DUKA.

HYALINE. A mineral. It consists of

alumina, Al_2O_3 . It is also the name for a mixture of gun-cotton and resins, a vulcanite substitute.

HYDRALIN. Methyl-cyclo-hexane, a dry-cleaning agent. The name is also applied to a methyl-hexalin soap.

HYDRANTHRENE BLUE RS PASTE. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Indanthrene X.

HYDRANTHRENE DARK BLUE. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Indanthrene dark blue BO.

HYDRANTHRENE OLIVE R. A British equivalent of Indanthrene olive G.

HYDRANTHRENE YELLOW AGR. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Algol yellow WG.

HYDRANTHRENE YELLOW ARN, AG NEW. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Algol yellow R.

HYDRAULIC BRONZE. An alloy of 83 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. lead, 5 per cent. zinc, 5 per cent. tin, and 2 per cent. nickel.

HYDROAPATITE. A mineral, $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaF}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDROCALCITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated calcium carbonate.

HYDROCARBON CEMENT. A cement made by mixing heated pitch or tar with from one to four times its volume of calcium or magnesium sulphate. Used for paving or building purposes.

HYDROCARBON RUBBER. A patented rubber substitute, containing oxidised oil, rosin, and sulphur. The name must not be confused with "rubber hydrocarbon," which is used for pure rubber freed from resin and dirt.

HYDROCUPRITE (Vanadium Ochre). A mineral, $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDRODOLOMITE (Hydromagnocalcite). A mineral. It is a hydrated calcium-magnesium carbonate.

HYDROLAINE. A solution of rubber in turpentine and alcohol. Oil of worm-wood is added. Used for waterproofing.

HYDROMAGNOCALCITE. See HYDRODOLOMITE.

HYDROMANGANOCALCITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated calcium carbonate containing manganese.

HYDROMELANOTHALLITE. A mineral, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDRONE. An alloy of sodium with lead which generates hydrogen by action of water.

HYDRO RUBBER. A product, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}$, obtained by adding platinum to a benzene solution of rubber, and precipitating it with alcohol. It is a colourless, sticky mass.

HYDROTALCITE (Houghite, Völkernite). A mineral, $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 5\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

HYDROXINE YELLOW G, L, L CONC. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Tartrazine.

HYDROXYAPATITE. Calcium-hydroxy-hexaphosphate, $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$.

HYDROXYTETRYL. Trinitro-hydroxy-phenyl-methyl-nitro-amine.

HYPNOACETIN. Acetophenone-acetyl-p-amino-phenol ester, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_2\text{COC}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{NHCOCH}_3)$. A hypnotic and antiseptic.

HYPO, BLACK. See BLACK HYPO.

HYPO, BURNT. See BURNT HYPO.

HYPOTONIN. A German preparation containing the amino-compound of isovaleric acid. Used in medicine.

I

IALINE. A proprietary coal-tar disinfectant which is miscible with water.

ICHTHYOL SOAP. An antiseptic soap made by the addition of about 5 per cent. sodium ichthosulphonate to soap.

ICHTHYO-RESORCIN. A solution of resorcin (10 per cent.) in ichthyol. An antiseptic.

IDEAL ALLOY. An electrical resistance alloy containing 45 per cent. nickel and 55 per cent. copper.

ILLIUM. An acid-resisting alloy containing 60.65 per cent. nickel, 21.07 per cent. chromium, 6.42 per cent. copper, 4.67 per cent. molybdenum, 2.13 per cent. tungsten, 1.04 per cent. silicon, 1.09 per cent. aluminium, 0.98 per cent. manganese, 0.76 per cent. iron, and 1.19 per cent. carbon and boron.

INDANTHRENE YELLOW GK. A dye-stuff. It is equivalent to Algal yellow R.

INDIAN BUTTER (Ghé Butter, Ghee Butter). Phulwara butter, the fat expressed from the seeds of *Bassia butyrosa*, of India. A foodstuff.

INDIAN FRANKINCENSE. See OLIBANUM.

INDIAN GUTTA PERCHA. See PALA GUM.

INDIGO LL PASTE, POWDER, LL VAT I., VAT II. Dyestuffs. British equivalents of Indigo.

INDIGO LL 2R. A British equivalent of Indigo MLB/R.

INDIGO CARMINE EXTRA. A dye-stuff. It is a British brand of Indigo carmine.

INDIGO EXTRACT, PASTE, L PASTE. British equivalents of Indigo carmine.

INDULINE A, 2B, 5B, BL, 5B CRYSTALS, L 332. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Induline.

INK BLUE (Ink Blue 8671, 7567). Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Soluble blue.

INSULLAC. A copal spirit varnish with the resin acids neutralised. An insulating material.

INTERNAL. A proprietary brand of medicinal liquid paraffin.

INVARIANT. An alloy of 47 per cent. nickel and 53 per cent. iron. Has similar properties to Permalloy.

INVERARITE. A mineral found in mines formerly worked at Inverary, in Argyleshire. It is similar in composition to Pentlandite.

IODINE SCARLET. Iodine red, HgI_2 .

IODINE SOAP. Usually made by the addition of a solution of potassium iodide to Castile soap.

IOTHALEN. Iodophen (tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein).

IRIDIUM BLACK. A pigment for china. It is an oxide of iridium.

IRISH PEAT WAX (Montana Wax, Montanin Wax). Waxes extracted from Irish peat are sold under these names. They resemble Montan wax.

IROCAINE. Novocaine (*p*-amino-benzoyl-diethyl-amino-ethanol hydrochloride).

IRON AMALGAMS. One amalgam is formed by rubbing powdered iron with mercuric chloride and water, and others are formed by electrolysis.

IRON, ARMCO. See ARMCO IRON.

IRON RUBBER. A mixture of iron filings and petroleum pitch.

IRON SPINEL. A name for the mineral Pleonaste, $\text{MgO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.

IRON-ZINC SPAR. See CAPNITE.

IRVINGIA BUTTER. See COCHIN-CHINA WAX.

IRVINGITE. A lithium mineral.

ISOCLEASE. A mineral, $\text{Ca}(\text{CaOH})\text{PO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ISOLEUCINE. α -Amino- β -methyl-ethyl-propionic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.

IXOLITE. A resin found in Austria.

J

JACOBY METAL. An alloy of 85 per cent. tin, 10 per cent. antimony, and 5 per cent. copper.

JALPAITE. A mineral. It is approximately a sulphide of silver and copper, $(\text{Ag} \cdot \text{Cu})_2\text{S}$.

JAMAICA GINGER (Essence of Ginger, Extract of Ginger). Tincture of ginger, U.S.P., containing the alcohol-soluble matter of 200 grams of ginger per litre in 93 per cent. alcohol.

JAPANESE WOOD OIL. An oil obtained from *Elæococca vernicia* or *Aleurites cordata*, of Japan. It is stated to be of less value than Chinese wood oil, gelatinising less readily.

JAVA OLIVES. See OLIVES OF JAVA.

JEREMEJEWITE. A mineral. $\text{AlO} \cdot \text{BO}_2$.

JOB RAMAG. A German medicinal preparation containing iodine and bromine.

JULIN'S CHLORIDE. Hexachlor-benzene, C_6Cl_6 .

JUNIJOT. A German preparation. It is a spirit extract of *Reimispiera plumosa*. Used as a substitute for tincture of iodine for antiseptic purposes.

JUTE, CHINESE. See CHINESE JUTE.

JUTE SCARLET R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Azococcin 2R.

K

KAEMPFEROL. The colouring matter of the blue flowers of *Delphinium consolida*. It is a trihydroxy-flavonol.

KAGOO OIL. See KORUNG OIL.

KALAZANA. A double salt of calcium and sodium lactates. Tablets containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of calcium-sodium lactate are used as a therapeutic agent.

KALGOORLITE. See COOLGARDITE.

KALOEMPANG BEANS. See OLIVES OF JAVA.

KALOO NUTS. The nuts of *Aleurites Fordii*. They furnish tung oil.

KALPROTHOLITE. A mineral, $\text{Cu}_6\text{Bi}_4\text{S}_9$.

KALSETAL. Kalmopyrin (calcium-acetyl-salicylate).

KALSOMINE. A preparation of China clay.

KALUSZITE. See SYNGENITE.

KAMILLOSAN. A preparation obtained from the flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla*. Used in the treatment of dysentery.

KAMPTULICON. A floor covering made from rubber, jute, and fillers.

KANDA HAREE. A variety of asafœtida in the Bombay market.

KANE'S SALT. A salt prepared by Kane by dissolving mercuric nitrate in a boiling solution of ammonium nitrate. The crystals have the formula $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{NH}_2\text{HgNO}_3$.

KAPAK. A material made from the mineral rubber Elaterite. Used in rubber mixings.

KAPNITE. See CAPNITE.

KARA-HAUE. A Japanese alloy containing copper, zinc, tin, and lead.

KARBOZIT. A fuel prepared from lignite, wood, or peat, by heating the raw material to 450°C .

KARITE GUM. See GUTTA-SHEA.

KARMARSH METAL. An alloy containing 88.8 per cent. tin, 7.4 per cent. antimony, and 3.7 per cent. copper.

KARSTENITE. A mineral. It is a variety of anhydrite which occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

KARU. See DUKA.

KARYINITE. See CARYINITE.

KÄSELEIM. A cementing material made from cheese and slaked lime.

KÄSELEIM - PULVER. A cementing material made from lime and skim-milk.

KASTLE-MEYER REAGENT. A 2 per cent. solution of phenol-phthalein in 20 per cent. aqueous caustic potash decolorised by boiling with zinc powder. It gives a pink colour with copper salts when 4 drops of the reagent are added to 10 c.c. of the solution to be tested, and 1 drop of hydrogen peroxide (5 vols.).

KAT. See ARABIAN TEA.

KATANOL. A thiophenol. It is used as a substitute for tannin in mordanting.

KATH. See ARABIAN TEA.

KAU DREGA. See TALOTALO GUM.

KEELEYITE. A mineral from Bolivia,

approximating to the formula $2\text{PbS} \cdot 3\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$.

KEENE'S ALLOY. See AMBEROID.

KEILHAUITE. A mineral, $\text{CaYt}(\text{TiAlFe})\text{SiO}_5$.

KELGUM. A linseed oil rubber substitute.

KELPCHAR. A decolorising carbon obtained from seaweed by carbonising in two stages and extracting with water and dilute hydrochloric acid.

KEMPY WOOL. Wool prepared from sheep badly fed, or subjected to exposure. It dyes badly, and in streaks, and is used for making horse rugs.

KERAMENT. Slabs of concrete covered with a special glaze.

KERAMOHALITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Alunogen).

KERAMONITE. A skeleton of metal embedded in a ceramic mass. It is very resistant to temperature changes.

KERARGYRITE. Cerargyrite (a compound of silver with chlorine, bromine, or iodine).

KERATITE. A name applied to a vulcanite.

KERATOL. A cellulose waterproofing compound.

KERITE. A rubber substitute containing vegetable oil, waxes, bitumen, coal tar, sulphur, and a little tannin.

KERITES. See PETROLITE.

KERMAN. A German disinfectant containing 22.5 per cent. fluosilicic acid.

KEROTENES. A name suggested for asphaltic materials which are insoluble in carbon disulphide, and which yield hydrocarbon products when distilled.

KHARSIN. An arsenic compound formerly used in the treatment of syphilis. It has now become obsolete.

KIEL COMPOUND. An insulating material containing rubber, sulphur, and mineral oil. It sometimes contains pumice and beeswax.

KITON FAST ORANGE G. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Orange G.

KITON YELLOW. British equivalents of Flavazine S.

KIWIT. A German explosive.

KLAPROTHITE. A name applied to the mineral Chessylite.

KLINOPHAITE. A mineral, $(\text{FeAl})_2(\text{FeMg.Ni.Ca})(\text{K.Na})_2(\text{OH})_6(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

KNAPP'S SOLUTION. A solution of potassium mercuricyanide. Used for the determination of glucose.

KNEISS ALLOY. An alloy of 42 per cent. lead, 40 per cent. zinc, 15 per cent. tin, and 3 per cent. copper. Used for machine bearings.

KOCHITE. A Japanese mineral, $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

KOCH'S ACID. 1-Naphthylamine-3 : 6 : 8-trisulphonic acid.

KOENERITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{MgO} \cdot 3\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It occurs at Stassfurt.

KOKA SEKI. A variety of pumice stone found in the Nijima Islands, near Tokio. It is used as a building material,

and in the production of reinforced concrete.

KOMMOID. A sulphurised corn oil rubber substitute.

KONGSBERGITE. A natural silver amalgam found in Norway.

KONICHALCITE. A mineral, $(\text{Cu.Ca})(\text{CuOH})(\text{As.P.V})\text{O}_4$.

KONZENTROLE. A term used for essential oils free from terpenes and sesquiterpenes. Used for flavouring.

KORONIT. A German explosive.

KORUNG OIL (Kagoo Oil). Pongam oil, obtained from the fruits of *Pongamia glabra*.

KREMERSITE. A mineral, $2\text{KCl} \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} \cdot 2\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

KRESIVAL. A German preparation. It contains the water-soluble calcium salts of the sulphonic acids of the cresols.

KRÖHNKITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

KRUPPIN. An electrical resistance alloy containing 28 per cent. nickel and the rest iron.

KRYPTOCYANINES. A series of dyestuffs obtained by dissolving lepidine-ethyl iodide in boiling alcohol and adding a solution of sodium ethoxide and formaldehyde, with exclusion of air. They are purple-black in colour, and are used as photo-sensitising dyes.

KTYPEITE. A mineral similar to Aragonite.

KUKKERSITE. An oil shale of Esthonia, of sp. gr. 1.2-1.4. It contains about 55 per cent. volatile matter, and when distilled at 500° C. yields from 70-80 gallons per ton of oil of sp. gr. 0.92-0.93.

KUPFERDERMASAN. A salicyl-copper soap preparation containing 2 per cent. copper. A bactericide.

KUTNOHORITE. A mineral. It is a magniferous dolomite.

L

LACTITIS. A casein preparation containing borax and lead acetate. It is an artificial ivory.

LAKE COPPER. An American class of copper containing 99.8 per cent. of the metal.

LAKE RED F. A dyestuff. It is an equivalent of Lake red P.

LANCASTERITE. A mineral. It is stated to be a mixture of brucite and hydromagnesite.

LANGITE. A mineral. It is a basic copper sulphate, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

LANOID. See MULSOID.

LANOLIN SUBSTITUTE. An American sample of this material contains 65 per cent. vaseline, 20 per cent. paraffin wax, 10 per cent. spermaceti, and 5 per cent. lanolin, the whole emulsified in 100 parts water.

LANORESIN. A resin obtained from the washing of wool.

LANSFORDITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_2(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{CO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

LANTAL. An aluminium alloy.

LASURITE (Lazurite). Names for the mineral Chessylite, $3\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

LAUNDROS. A British equivalent of Burmol, a sodium hydrosulphite.

LAUREL NUT OIL (Domba Oil, Alexandrian Laurel Oil, Poonseed Oil, Tacamahac Oil, Njamplung Oil, Calaba Oil). Calophyllum oil, from the nuts of *Calophyllum* species. The natives use it for medicinal and illuminating purposes. It is not an edible oil, being poisonous.

LAURIONITE. A mineral, $\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$.

LAUSOFAN. A hexamethylene ketone used for destroying insects of the vermin type.

LAVASUL. A mixture of 40 per cent. coke dust with sulphur. Used for tank linings, as it resists dilute acids.

LAWRENCITE. A mineral, FeCl_3 .

LAZULITE. A mineral, $2\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot (\text{Fe.Mg})(\text{OH})_2$. The name is sometimes applied to the mineral Chessylite.

LAZURAPATITE. A mineral. It is an impure apatite.

L.C. PULVER. A German explosive.

LEAD MALACHITE (Plumbomalachite). A mineral, $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

LEAD, REINFORCED. See REINFORCED LEAD.

LEAD VITRIOL. Anglesite, PbSO_4 .

LEATHER CLOTH. See AMERICAN CLOTH.

LEATHERINE. A thin leather substitute made from rubber, antimony sulphide, iron oxide, sulphur, zinc sulphide, magnesium carbonate, and barium sulphate.

LEMARQUAND'S ALLOY. An alloy made from 75 per cent. copper, 14 per cent. nickel, 20 per cent. cobalt oxide, 1.8 per cent. tin, and 7.2 per cent. zinc. It is stated to be very resistant to oxidation.

- LEMBERG'S SOLUTION.** A solution of aluminium chloride and extract of logwood. It colours calcite mineral surfaces violet.
- LERBACHITE.** Lehbachite, a mineral, PbSe.HgSe .
- LESSBERGITE.** A mineral of the dolomite class. It is probably a mixture.
- LEUCINE.** α -Amino-isobutyl-acetic acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH.CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.
- LEUCOPHANE.** A mineral. It is Leucophanite, NaF.CaO.BeO.SiO_2 .
- LEVERRIERITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- LEVIGLIANITE.** A mineral. It is a variety of cinnabar containing zinc.
- LHERZOLITE.** A mineral. It is a mixture of olivine, diallage, and hypersthene.
- LICHTENBERG'S METAL.** An alloy of 50 per cent. bismuth, 30 per cent. lead, and 20 per cent. tin, melting at 91.5°C .
- LICONITE.** A rubber substitute made from bitumen and oils.
- LIGHTHOUSE CHROME BLUE B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Chromotrope 2R.
- LIGHTHOUSE CHROME BROWN R.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Fast brown N.
- LIGHTHOUSE CHROME CYANINE R.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Palatine chrome blue.
- LIGHTHOUSE CHROME YELLOW O.** A British equivalent of Milling yellow.
- LILACIN** (Terpilenol). Terpeneol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{OH}$, a terpene alcohol.
- LIMBUX.** A proprietary form of mechanically slaked lime used for water softening and other purposes.
- LIME CHROME.** A pigment. It is calcium chromate, CaCrO_4 . It is little used.
- LIMEITE.** A cement containing rubber, tallow, and lime. The addition of vermilion causes the mixture to harden.
- LIME MALACHITE** (Calciomalachite). A mineral containing calcium and copper carbonates.
- LIMESTONE, CORALLINE.** See CORALLINE LIMESTONE.
- LIMESTONE, OOLITIC.** See OOLITIC LIMESTONE.
- LIMESTONE, SHELL.** See SHELL LIMESTONE.
- LINOLANA.** The trade name of a cottonised flax tow. A cotton substitute.
- LINTERS.** The short fibres removed mechanically from the "fuzz" remaining in the cotton seed after the lint has been taken.
- LINTER'S STARCH.** A soluble starch prepared by mixing raw starch with 7.5 per cent. hydrochloric acid in water, allowing it to stand for several days, with stirring. The solution is decanted, and the starch washed with water and dried.
- LIQUID RESINS** (Polyterpene, Sulphate Resin). Semi-resinous compounds obtained as by-products in the manufacture of wood pulp by the sulphite and sulphate processes of paper-making. The terms are more particularly applied to products obtained when pine wood is used. They have little technical importance, and are used to some extent in the manufacture of detergents. Also see TALLOEL.
- LITHARGRITE.** A mixture of oxide of lead and calcined magnesite. Used as a rubber filler.
- LITHO-CARBON.** A material resembling asphalt, found in Texas.
- LITMOPYRINE.** Apyron (lithium-acetyl salicylate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O.OOC.H.COOLi}$).
- LOFTINE.** See MULSOID.
- LOTOL.** A new rubber product prepared from rubber latex by a special process. It is used as an adhesive to replace rubber cements.
- LOZA.** A material consisting mainly of anhydrous calcium sulphate. It is found above the caliche beds in Chili.
- LUBAN MATTI.** A name applied to an elemi resin obtained from *Boswellia Freriana*, of Africa.
- LUBEKITE.** A mineral, $8\text{CuO.Co}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- LUCERO.** An electrical resistance alloy containing 65 per cent. nickel, 30 per cent. copper, and 5 per cent. manganese.
- LUDIGOL.** Sodium-*m*-nitro-benzene-sulphonate. Used as an assistant in the treatment of fabrics.
- LUGO.** A patented rubber substitute made from oxidised oil, rubber, and potassium permanganate.
- LUMBANG OIL.** A drying oil obtained by pressing the seeds of *Aleurites moluccana*. Used in the manufacture of paints and soap.
- LUMEN BRONZE.** An alloy of 86 per cent. zinc, 10 per cent. copper, 4 per cent. aluminium, and 0.1 per cent. magnesium.
- LUMMER'S SOLUTION.** Hydrogen platinumchloride, H_2PtCl_6 (3 grams in 100 c.c. water), with 0.02 gram lead acetate. Used for coating platinum electrodes with finely divided platinum.
- LUMNITE CEMENT.** An alumina cement consisting of about 40 per cent. alumina, 40 per cent. lime, 15 per cent. iron oxide, 5 per cent. silica, and magnesia. The material is made from bauxite, and is stated to be stronger than Portland cement.
- LUPEOSE** (Mannotetrose). Stachyose, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_{21}$, a tetrasaccharose. It occurs in the tubes of *Stachy tubifera*.
- LUTECEIN.** See AMBEROID.
- LUZONITE.** Enargite, a copper mineral.
- LYCOPODIUM.** A pale yellow powder consisting of the spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*.
- LYNITE.** An alloy of 88 per cent. aluminium, 10 per cent. copper, 1.5 per cent. iron, and 0.25 per cent. magnesium. It has a sp. gr. of 2.95.

M

MACASSAR COPAL (Pontianac Copal, Singapore Copal). Names for Manila copal, gathered in the Dutch East Indies. Used for varnish-making.

MACE BUTTER. Nutmeg butter, obtained from the seeds of *Myristica officinalis*, of the East.

MACE BUTTER, AMERICAN. See AMERICAN MACE BUTTER.

MACHACON JUICE. An alkaline decoction of the juice of the root of a plant having the same name. It is used to coagulate rubber latex.

MACHT'S METAL. An alloy of 57 per cent. copper and 43 per cent. zinc, used for castings.

MACKENZIE'S AMALGAM. Bismuth (2 parts) and lead (4 parts) are melted separately in crucibles, and each poured into 1 part mercury. These amalgams are then rubbed together.

MADOL OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia echinocarpa*. It is a burning oil, but is also used medicinally as a vermifuge.

MAFURA FAT. A fat obtained from the seeds of *Mafureira oleifera*. It contains from 92-95 per cent. fatty acids, has an acid value of 31-32, and a saponification value of 202-207. Used in the manufacture of soaps.

MAGADI SODA. An East African soda. It contains sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

MAGENTA BB POWDER, CRYSTALS FF, CV CONC., L, SUPERFINE POWDER. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of New magenta.

MAGISAL. Magnesium-acetyl salicylate, $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO}.\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4\text{COO})_2\text{Mg}$. Used for similar purposes as aspirin.

MAGISTRAL. An impure copper sulphate containing ferric oxide, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride.

MAGNALITE. An alloy of 94.2 per cent. aluminium, 2.5 per cent. copper, 1.5 per cent. nickel, 1.3 per cent. magnesium, and 0.5 per cent. zinc. It has a sp. gr. of 2.8.

MAGNESIA COVERING. A heat insulator. It usually contains about 85 per cent. hydrated magnesium carbonate and 15 per cent. asbestos fibre.

MAGNESIOFERRITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}(\text{FeO}_2)_2$.

MAGNESITE SPAR. A mineral. It is a rhombohedral form of magnesite.

MAGNO. An electrical resistance alloy containing 95 per cent. nickel and 5 per cent. manganese.

MAJAMIN. Sodium- β -tetralin sulphonate. Majamin-kalium, the potassium salt, and Majammonium, the ammonium salt, are similar products. They are added to soap and soap powders to increase lathering power.

MALACHITE, LEAD. See LEAD MALACHITE.

MALACHITE, LIME. See LIME MALACHITE.

MALDONITE (Black Gold). A natural alloy of bismuth and gold, found at Maldon, Australia. It has the formula Au_2Bi .

MALLEABLE NICKEL. Nickel commercially refined, and treated with a deoxidising agent such as magnesium, and cast into ingots. It is suitable for hot or cold working.

MALLOYDIUM. An alloy of 61 per cent. copper, 23 per cent. nickel, 14 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. iron. It is stated to be acid-resisting.

MAMANITE. A mineral resembling Polyhalite.

MAMARRÓN NUTS. Nuts from a species of *Attalea*, of Columbia. The kernels contain 70 per cent. fat.

MANGALOY. An alloy of nickel containing iron and manganese.

MANGANESE ALUMS. Compounds of manganese having the formula $\text{R}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Mn}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. ($\text{R} = (\text{NH}_4)_2 : \text{K}$).

MANGANESE AMALGAM. A manganese-mercury alloy prepared by electrolysis a solution of manganous chloride, using a negative pole of mercury.

MANGANESE BRASS. An alloy of 55 per cent. copper, 40 per cent. zinc, and 5 per cent. manganese.

MANGANESE BRONZE, NICKEL. See NICKEL MANGANESE BRONZE.

MANGANESE, FERRO-. See FERRO-MANGANESE.

MANGANESE GERMAN SILVER. An alloy of 80 per cent. copper, 15 per cent. manganese, and 5 per cent. zinc.

MANGANESE, RECOVERED. See WELDON MUD.

MANGANESE, SILICO. See SILICO-MANGANESE.

MANGANESE, THERMIT. See THERMIT MANGANESE.

MANGANIC. Nickel containing a small percentage of manganese.

MANGANOCALCITE. A mineral, $(\text{Mn}.\text{Ca}.\text{Mg})\text{CO}_3$.

MANGANOSPINEL. A mineral, $(\text{Mg}.\text{Mn})(\text{Al}.\text{Fe})(\text{O}_2)_2$.

MANNOLIT. See ZAUBERIN.

MANNOTETROSE. See LUPEOSE.

MARBLE, FIRE. See FIRE MARBLE.

MARBLE, ONYX. See ONYX MARBLE.

MARBLE, PANNO-DI-MORTI. See PANNO-DI-MORTI MARBLE.

MARBLE, PARIAN. See PARIAN MARBLE.

MARBLE, PUDDING STONE. See PUDDING STONE MARBLE.

MARBON WHITE. A proprietary brand of Lithophone, $(\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS})$.

MARGALITE. A phenol-formaldehyde resin product. It is used in the manufacture of varnishes and insulators.

MARGRAFF ALLOY. An alloy consisting of 58 per cent. copper, 28 per cent. tin, and 14 per cent. zinc.

MARINE FIBRE. A fibre obtained by dredging the shallow water of a gulf in South Australia. It is a hydrated ligno-cellulose.

MARIONITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated zinc carbonate.

MARKUS ALLOY. See **AMBEROID**.

MARLIE'S ALLOY. An alloy containing 10 per cent. iron, 35 per cent. nickel, 25 per cent. brass, 20 per cent. tin, and 10 per cent. zinc, which has been quenched in a mixture of acids.

MARMATITE. A mineral. It is a variety of zinc blende containing ferrous sulphide.

MARQUARDT MATERIAL. A fire-proof substance resembling porcelain, which may be used in the manufacture of pieces of apparatus in chemical engineering and in the laboratory. It is of German origin.

MARSHITE. A mineral, CuI .

MARTINITE. A mineral, $\text{Ca}_5\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_4$.

MARTINO'S ALLOYS. Alloys containing 17.25 per cent. pig iron, 3-4.5 per cent. ferro-manganese, 1.5-2 per cent. chromium, 5.25-7.5 per cent. tungsten, 1.25-2 per cent. aluminium, 0.5-0.75 per cent. nickel, 0.75-1 per cent. copper, and 65-70 per cent. wrought iron. Used for drilling and cutting tools.

MASTIC. The name for an important resin obtained from *Pistachia lentiscus*, from various parts of the Mediterranean coasts. Used in the manufacture of spirit varnishes. The term is also applied to a mixture of asphalt rock and Trinidad pitch, used for paving.

MAUCHERITE. A mineral, Ni_3As_2 .

MAYARI STEEL. A Cuban low nickel-chromium steel.

MAZAPILITE. A mineral, $\text{Fe}_4(\text{OH})_6\text{Ca}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MECCA BALSAM. An oleo-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron gileadense*, of Arabia. It is known in India as "Balsan-katel," and is imported there under the name of "Duhnul-balasan." Balm of Gilead is another name for Mecca balsam.

MECO. A cupro-nickel alloy.

MEDOLIT. A phenol-formaldehyde condensation product. It is a resinous material, and is recommended as a shellac varnish substitute.

MEENA HARMA. A name given to an opaque variety of bdellium gum-resin.

MELANOTHALLITE. A mineral, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot \text{CuO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

MELANTHRENE BH. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine black BH.

MELCO. A synthetic milk made from the peanut.

MENDELEEFFITE. A radio-active mineral. It is a urano-titano-columbate of calcium, containing 23.5 per cent. U_3O_8 .

MENTHOLEATE. Menthol (200 grains) in 4 fluid drachms oleic acid. Used as an outward application for neuralgia.

ME OIL. Illipé butter, from the seeds of *Illipé malabrorum*, is known by this name in Ceylon.

MERCURIAL SOAP. A germicidal soap prepared by adding an alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride to soap.

MERCURIT. A German explosive containing potassium chlorate and mineral oil.

METABRUSHITE. A mineral, $\text{HCaPO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

METACHROME BROWN G. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Metachrome brown B.

METAL YARN, BAYKO. See **BAYKO METAL YARN**.

METANIL YELLOW Y. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Metanil yellow.

METAPHEN. The di-mercury salt of 4-nitro-2-cresol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}(\text{HgOOCCH}_3)_2$, a bactericide.

METHYLATED SPIRIT. New regulations state that this material shall contain 90 per cent. alcohol, 9.5 per cent. wood naphtha, and 0.5 per cent. pyridine, and in addition 0.375 per cent. mineral naphtha and 0.025 per cent. aniline dye.

METHYLENE BLUE 2B, 2B CONC., 2BZF, FZF, G, GS, R CONC., ZF, GSF. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Methylene blue B and BG.

METHYLENE BLUE T50. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Toluidine blue O.

METHYL VIOLET 10B. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Crystal violet.

METOZINE. Antipyrine (1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-pyrazolone).

MIANIN. A German name for Chloramine T.

MICA, BLACK. See **BLACK MICA**.

MICARTA, BAKELITE. See **BAKELITE MICARTA**.

MICRONEX. A carbon black used in rubber mixing.

MIDDLETONITE. A resin found near Leeds.

MIERSITE. Cubic crystals of Iodite (silver iodide).

MILK GLASS. A soda or flint glass rendered opaque by the addition of a mineral phosphate.

MILK, MOUNTAIN. See **MOUNTAIN MILK**.

MILK OF BARIUM. A suspension of barium hydrate, $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$.

MILLEKTROL. A German sodium carbohydrate preparation. A styptic.

MINERAL BROWN (Euchrome). Names for Cappagh brown (an earth containing hydrated oxide of iron and 27 per cent. manganese peroxide).

MINERAL WOOL. Slag wool (blast furnace slag).

MINERAL YEAST. *Torula*, a yeast-like organism, used for fodder production.

MIRA METAL. An acid-resisting alloy containing 75 per cent. copper, 16 per cent. lead, 7 per cent. antimony, 1 per cent. tin, and small quantities of nickel, iron, and zinc.

MIXED METAL. A term used for alloys

- of cerium, lanthanum, and praseodymium.
- MODERN VIOLET R.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Modern violet.
- MOHAWKITE.** A mineral. It is Algodonite (Cu_6As).
- MOLASCHAR.** A decolorising carbon used for sugar juices.
- MOLLITE.** A name applied to the mineral Chessylite, $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.
- MOLYSITE.** A mineral, FeCl_3 .
- MONETITE.** A calcium phosphate, CaHPO_4 , found in guano.
- MONHEIMITE.** A variety of the mineral zinc spar (zinc carbonate) containing over 20 per cent. iron carbonate.
- MONOCHROME YELLOW PASTE, POWDER.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Milling yellow.
- MONOLITE FAST SCARLET RN.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Helio fast red RL.
- MONOLITE RED P.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Lake red P.
- MONTANA WAX.** See IRISH PEAT WAX.
- MONTANIN WAX.** See IRISH PEAT WAX.
- MONTEBRASITE.** Amblygonite, a mineral, $\text{LiAl}(\text{F},\text{OH})\text{PO}_4$.
- MONTHIER'S BLUE.** A coloured compound obtained by the oxidation of the precipitate formed by the action of ammoniacal ferrous chloride upon potassium ferrocyanide, $(\text{Fe}_2)_2(\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6)_3 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- MONTMORILLONITE.** A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$. It is a colloidal clay similar to Bentonite, and is often combined with alkalies or alkaline earths. Used for decolorising oils.
- MOOGROL.** A proprietary preparation. It is a mixture of the acids of the chaulmoogric series. Used as a therapeutic agent in leprosy.
- MORAT WHITE** (Moudan White). A white pigment. It is a clay found in Switzerland.
- MORELL'S SOLUTION.** A disinfecting solution containing arsenious acid, caustic soda, and a small quantity of phenol, dissolved in water.
- MORHAL RESIN.** A resin obtained from *Vatica lanceaefolia*, of India.
- MOROXITE.** An impure variety of the mineral Apatite.
- MOSESITE.** A mineral. It is a mixture of ammonium mercuro-chloride with mercurous sulphate.
- MOSKONFYT.** A South African name for a grape syrup prepared by boiling the clarified must until it contains 68–69 per cent. sugar.
- MOSS ALCOHOL.** Ethyl alcohol prepared from reindeer moss and Iceland moss.
- MOTOR FUEL, NATIONAL.** See NATIONAL MOTOR FUEL.
- MOUDAN WHITE.** See MORAT WHITE.
- MOUNTAIN FLOUR.** Infusorial earth.
- MOUNTAIN MILK.** An earth similar to infusorial earth, used as a rubber filler.
- MOUSSETT'S ALLOY.** An alloy of 60 per cent. copper, 27.5 per cent. silver, 9.5 per cent. zinc, and 3 per cent. nickel.
- MUCCOCOTA GUM.** See OCOTA COCOTA GUM.
- MUCIDAN.** A German preparation containing the mucilage and pus-dissolving salts of thiocyanates. Used in the treatment of catarrh.
- MUDAR GUM.** A material obtained from *Calotropis gigantea*. It resembles gutta percha, and contains about 20 per cent. of a rubbery material.
- MULE GUM.** A name sometimes applied to Ceara rubber.
- MULHOUSE GREEN.** A dyestuff. It is Gambine Y.
- MULLERINE.** A mineral of the Sylvanite type, containing antimony and lead.
- MULLER'S SOLUTION.** A solution used for the preservation of anatomical specimens. It contains potassium chromate and sodium sulphate in water.
- MULSOID** (Lanoid, Loftine). Trade names for Bentonite detergents, usually consisting of soap with from 25–50 per cent. Bentonite.
- MULUKILIVARY.** A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Berryi*. A myrrh substitute.
- MURAC.** An insulating material stated to be made by treating the latex of *Sapotaceae* species.
- MUROMONITE.** A mineral. It contains about 30 per cent. berylla.
- MUSA RUBBER.** See BANANA RUBBER.
- MUSHET STEEL** (Self-hardening Steel). Steels containing from 0.7–1.2 per cent. carbon and 2–3 per cent. tungsten. They require no quenching or tempering.
- MYLOIN.** See ACIDOL.
- MYRRH, BISABOL.** See BISABOL MYRRH.
- MYRRH, HERABOL.** See HERABOL MYRRH.
- MYRRH SUBSTITUTE.** See MULUKILIVARY.
- MYSORINE.** A mineral. It is a basic copper carbonate.

N

NADISAN. A 10 per cent. suspension of bismuth-methyl tartrate in olive oil. It is a German preparation, and is used in the treatment of syphilis.

NANSEN. A high-speed tungsten steel containing 18 per cent. tungsten.

NANTOKITE (Nantoquite). A mineral. It is cuprous chloride, CuCl .

NANTOQUITE. See **NANTOKITE**.

NANTUSI. A compound used in rubber mixings. It is stated to be a mixture of paraffin and sulphur, and to preserve rubber against atmospheric action.

NAPHTHALENE BLACK 12B. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Naphthol blue-black.

NAPHTHALENE BLUE-BLACK. A British brand of Naphthol blue-black.

NAPHTHALIT. A German explosive.

NAPHTHARENE ORANGE G. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Orange G.

NAPHTHARENE ORANGE R. A British brand of Scarlet GR.

NAPHTHARENE SCARLET 2R. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Ponceau.

NAPHTHAZINE BLUE-BLACK 6B. A British equivalent of Naphthol blue-black.

NAPHTHIONIC ACID. 1-Naphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.

NAPHTHOCYANOLE. A homologue of Pinacyanol (a red sensitiser for silver bromide plates), prepared by the condensation of β -naphtho-quinaldine ethiodide with formaldehyde in the presence of alcoholic potash. Used as a red sensitiser for photographic plates.

NAPHTHOL BLUE-BLACK, B, 10, L, S CONC. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Naphthol blue-black.

NAPHTHOL-CAMPHOR. A mixture of β -naphthol (1 part) and camphor (2 parts). It has been used as an injection into tubercular glands.

NAPHTHOL YELLOW FY. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Naphthol yellow S.

NAPHTHORESORCIN. 1:3 - Dioxy - naphthalene.

NARI OIL. See **NJAVE BUTTER**.

NATIONAL MOTOR FUEL. A mixture of petrol and alcohol containing a small amount of a solvent such as cyclohexanol, to ensure miscibility. It usually contains 10-20 per cent. of 90 per cent. alcohol.

NATIVE SMALT. A name applied to the mineral Chessylite ($2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$).

NATROAMBYLONITE. A mineral. It approximates to $\text{NaAl}(\text{OH})\text{PO}_4$ with a little lithium.

NATROCALCITE. A mineral. It is a basic sodium-copper sulphate, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The term is also applied to Gaylussite ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{CaCO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

NAULI GUM. An oleo-resin from a tree found in the Solomon Islands. It con-

tains 10 per cent. volatile oil, 8 per cent. resin, and 3 per cent. water-soluble matter containing anisic acid.

NEEM OIL. See **VEEPA OIL**.

NEGROHEADS. See **SERNAMBY**.

NEMATOLITE. Nematite (Brucite, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$).

NEOCHROME BLUE-BLACK B. A dye-stuff. It is equivalent to Chrome fast cyanine G.

NEOCHROME BLUE-BLACK R. A dye-stuff. It is equivalent to Chrome blue.

NEOGEN. An alloy of 58 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. nickel, 27 per cent. zinc, 2 per cent. tin, and 0.5 per cent. aluminium. It is a nickel silver (German silver).

NEOKHARSIVAN. A proprietary name for sodium-3:3'-diamino-4:4'-dihydroxy-arseno - benzene - formaldehyde - sulphoxylate, $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{As} \cdot \text{As} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2\text{O})\text{SONa}$, (Neosalvarsan). One of the most efficient remedies for the treatment of syphilis.

NEO-PROTOSIL. A proprietary colloidal silver preparation. It contains about 20 per cent. silver iodide, AgI , combined with a protein base, and is a germicide.

NEPHTHELITE. A mineral, NaAlSiO_4 .

NERGANDIN. An alloy containing 70 per cent. copper, 28 per cent. zinc, and 2 per cent. lead. Used for condenser tubes.

NERI SILK. See **GALETTAME SILK**.

NERVAGENIN. A German preparation. It is a combination of sodium-diethyl-barbiturate with a valerian preparation. Used in sea-sickness.

NESQUEHONITE. A mineral, $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

NEU-CESOL. The methyl ester of N-methyl-nipecotic acid metho-chloride.

NEUTRALALEISEN. A Swedish silicon-iron alloy, which is stated to resist the action of acids.

NEUTRAL FEHLING'S SOLUTION. See **FEHLING'S SOLUTION**, **NEUTRAL**.

NEUTRALITE. An asphaltic material made in Germany.

NEUTROFLAVIN. See **EUFILAVINE**.

NEVIN. A proprietary brand of Lithophone ($\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS}$).

NEWBERRYITE. A mineral, $\text{MgHPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

NEW MAGENTA CRYSTALS. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of New magenta.

NEWMASTIC. An artificial rubber containing glue and glycerin.

NEW ROSEINE O. A British brand of New magenta.

NEW ZEALAND DAMMAR. A name given to Kauri copal resin, obtained from *Dammara Australis*.

NICE OIL. See **AIX OIL**.

NICHIROLOY. Electrical resistance alloys containing 23-75 per cent. nickel, 7-20 per cent. copper, 7-50 per cent. iron, and 1-3 per cent. manganese. They are stated to resist corrosion by steam and dilute acids.

- NICHROME.** Alloys of 60-66 per cent. nickel, 12-22 per cent. chromium, 10-26 per cent. iron, and 2 per cent. manganese. They are used as electrical resistance materials, and are stated to resist acids.
- NICKEL, ALUMINIUM.** See ALUMINIUM NICKEL.
- NICKEL ALUMINIUM BRONZE.** An alloy of 10-40 per cent. nickel, 10-88 per cent. copper, and 2-30 per cent. aluminium. One alloy contains 20 per cent. tin.
- NICKEL BRASS.** An alloy of 55.2 per cent. copper, 43.2 per cent. zinc, and 2.5 per cent. nickel.
- NICKEL BRONZE.** Alloys of 20-30 per cent. nickel, 50-86 per cent. copper, and 8-25 per cent. tin. One alloy contains 12 per cent. zinc.
- NICKEL COINAGE.** An alloy of 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper. Used in U.S.A., Belgium, Brazil, Germany, and other countries.
- NICKEL, COPPER.** See COPPER-NICKEL.
- NICKEL - COPPER ALLOYS.** Various. Alloys containing 2-10 per cent. nickel and 90-98 per cent. copper are known as nitro-copper. An alloy of 15 per cent. nickel and 85 per cent. copper is termed Benedict metal. Cupro-nickel contains 20 per cent. nickel and 80 per cent. copper, and alloys containing 40-45 per cent. nickel and 55-60 per cent. copper are known as Ferry metal and Constantan. An alloy of 70 per cent. nickel and 30 per cent. copper is known as Corronil.
- NICKELENE.** A name suggested for nickel silver (German silver) alloys.
- NICKEL, FERRO.** See FERRO-NICKEL.
- NICKEL MALLEABLE.** See MALLEABLE NICKEL.
- NICKEL MANGANESE BRONZE.** An alloy containing 2.5 per cent. nickel, 53.4 per cent. copper, 39 per cent. zinc, 1.7 per cent. manganese, and 2.6 per cent. tin, with small quantities of aluminium and lead.
- NICKEL, NITRO.** See NITRO NICKEL.
- NICKELOID.** An alloy of 1.5 per cent. nickel, 4 per cent. copper, and 94 per cent. aluminium.
- NICKEL SILVERS.** Ternary alloys of nickel, copper, and zinc, the standard of which is determined by the nickel present. The alloy containing 30 per cent. nickel is known as BB, 25 per cent. nickel as A1, and 20, 15, 12, 10, 7, per cent. nickel as firsts, seconds, thirds, fourths, and fifths respectively.
- There are many varieties of nickel silvers known by various trade names, and these will be found under their respective titles.
- NICKEL TUNGSTEN.** Alloys containing 25-50 per cent. nickel and 50-75 per cent. tungsten.
- NICKEL ZIRCONIUM.** An alloy of 86.4 per cent. nickel, 6 per cent. aluminium, 6 per cent. silicon, and 1.5 per cent. zirconium. Used for cutting tools.
- NICOSCHWAB.** See UBA.
- NIGROSINE ABKS, G, L, SG, SS, 1471, 7600.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Water-soluble nigrosine.
- NIGROSINE CRYSTALS, B, BF, G, JB, R, W, WM, 79694.** Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Water-soluble nigrosine.
- NIPA SALT.** A material obtained by ignition of the plant *Nipa fruticans*. Used to coagulate rubber latex.
- NITRAPO.** A product obtained from crude caliche by crystallisation. It contains about 66 per cent. sodium nitrate, 29 per cent. potassium nitrate, and a little sodium chloride. It is used as a fertiliser.
- NITRO-COBALT.** The name given to a compound, $\text{Co}_2(\text{NO}_2)_2$, formed by passing nitrogen peroxide over reduced cobalt. It is decomposed by water, and is explosive.
- NITRO-COPPER.** A compound of copper and nitrogen peroxide, Cu_2NO_2 . Also see NICKEL-COPPER ALLOYS.
- NITROGLAUBERITE.** A mineral, $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{NaNO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- NITROLITE.** An explosive. It contains nitro-glycerin.
- NITRO-METHYLENE BLUE.** Methylene green.
- NITRO-NICKEL.** A compound formed when nitrogen peroxide is passed over reduced nickel. It is decomposed by water, and is explosive.
- NITROXAN.** A catalyst used for the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid. It is stated to be a compound of barium metaplumbate and barium manganate. The ammonia is oxidised to nitric acid, which is retained as barium nitrate.
- NIZIN.** A proprietary preparation of zinc sulphanilate, $(\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_3)_2\text{Zn} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. An astringent and antiseptic.
- NJAMPLUNG OIL.** See LAUREL NUT OIL.
- NJAVE BUTTER (Nari Oil, Noumgou Oil).** Njave oil, obtained from the seeds of *Minusops Njave*.
- NOBILITE (Phyllinglanz).** A variety of the mineral Nagayagite.
- NOBLE METALS.** The rare metals, such as platinum, compared with the commoner metals.
- NOCERITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Ca})_3\text{OF}_4$.
- NONGO.** A gum resembling tragacanth, obtained from *Albizzia brownnei*, of Uganda.
- NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD.** Wood rendered fireproof by treatment with steam and vacuum to remove air and moisture. It is then impregnated with fire-resisting chemicals, and again dried, leaving crystals of the chemicals in the wood.
- NORGINE.** The sodium-ammonium salt of laminarin acid from seaweed, *Laminaria digitata* and *Saccharinus digitatus*.
- NORTHUPITE.** A mineral, $\text{NaCl} \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3$.
- NOUMGOU OIL.** See NJAVE BUTTER.
- NOVADELOX.** A mixture of benzoyl peroxide and acid calcium phosphate. It

has been used as a bleaching agent for flour.

NOVASUROL. A combination of mercury-*o*-chloro-phenoxy-acetic acid, $C_6H_3(OCH_2COONa)Cl.HgOH$, and barbitol. An antisiphilic drug.

N.P.L. ALLOY. An alloy of 94.5 per cent. aluminium, 2.5 per cent. nickel, and 1.5 per cent. magnesium.

NUCLEOSIL. A silver compound of nucleic acid. Used in medicine.

NUREMBERG GOLD. An alloy of 90 per cent. copper, 7.5 per cent. aluminium, and 2.5 per cent. gold. A jeweller's alloy.

NUREXFORM. A preparation of lead arsenate, having a high covering power, and remaining in suspension for a long period of time.

NUT, BUTTER. See BUTTER NUTS.

NUT, KALOO. See KALOO NUTS.

NUT, MAMARRÓN. See MAMARRÓN NUTS.

NUT OIL. A term used in China for Tung oil (Chinese wood oil). It is also used for walnut oil.

NUT OIL, SWEET. See SWEET NUT OIL.

NUT, PHYSIC. See PHYSIC NUT.

NYLANDER'S REAGENT. An alkaline solution of bismuth subnitrate and Rochelle salt, employed for testing for glucose in urine.

O

OBA OIL. See DIKA BUTTER.

OBERMAYER'S REAGENT. A solution of ferric chloride in concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is used for the detection of indoxyl in urine, indigo being formed if this substance is present.

OCHRE, VANADIUM. See HYDROCU-PRITE.

OCHRE, VITRIOL. See VITRIOL OCHRE.

OCOTA COCOTA GUM (Muccocota Gum).

Names applied in West Africa to varieties of copal.

OCUBA WAX. Ocuba fat, from *Myristica ocuba*.

OIL, AIX. See AIX OIL.

OIL, ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

OIL, AMERICAN WORMSEED. See AMERICAN WORMSEED OIL.

OIL, ANDIROBA. See CRAB WOOD OIL.

OIL, BAKOBY. See BAKOLY OIL.

OIL, BAKOLY. See BAKOLY OIL.

OIL, BARI. See AIX OIL.

OIL, BÉBÉ. See BÉBÉ OIL.

OIL, BENISEED. See BENISEED OIL.

OIL, BLUE ROSIN. See BLUE ROSIN OIL.

OIL BROWN D. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Sudan brown.

OIL, BUR. See BUR OIL.

OIL, BUTTER. See SWEET NUT OIL.

OIL, CALABA. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

OIL, CANLENU. See BAKOLY OIL.

OIL, CHIA. See CHIA OIL.

OIL, CHINESE CINNAMON. See OIL OF CHINESE CINNAMON.

ILCOALS. A name suggested for a mixture of Asphaltenes and Kerotenes (*q.v.*).

OIL, CRAB WOOD. See CRAB WOOD OIL.

OIL, CYCLINE. See CYCLINE OIL.

OIL, DAME'S VIOLET. See DAME'S VIOLET OIL.

OIL, DIKA. See DIKA BUTTER.

OIL, DOMBA. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

OIL, DUHUDU. See DUHUDU OIL.

OIL, GYNOCARDIA. See GYNOCARDIA OIL.

OIL, JAPANESE WOOD. See JAPANESE WOOD OIL.

OIL, KAGOO. See KORUNG OIL.

OIL, KEKUNA. See BAKOLY OIL.

OIL, KORUNG. See KORUNG OIL.

OIL, LAUREL NUT. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

OIL, LUMBANG. See LUMBANG OIL.

OIL, MADOL. See MADOL OIL.

OIL, ME. See ME OIL.

OIL, NARI. See NJAVE BUTTER.

OIL, NEEM. See VEEPA OIL.

OIL, NICE. See AIX OIL.

OIL, NJAMPLUNG. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

OIL, NOUMGOU. See NJAVE BUTTER.

OIL, NUT. See NUT OIL.

OIL, OBA. See DIKA BUTTER.

OIL OF CHINESE CINNAMON. Oil of Cassia, from *Cinnamomum Cassia*. A stimulant and germicide.

OIL OF PEAR. Amyl acetate, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a flavouring material.

OIL OF SWEET BIRCH. Oil of betula, from *Betula lenta*.

OIL, OITICICA. See OITICICA OIL.

OIL ORANGE, E. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Sudan I.

OIL ORANGE O. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Sudan G.

OIL, PARA PALM. See PARA PALM OIL.

OIL, PATAVA. See PATAVA OIL.

- OIL, PHYSIC NUT.** See PURGING NUT OIL.
- OIL, PINE.** See PINE OIL.
- OIL, POONSEED.** See LAUREL NUT OIL.
- OIL, PURGING.** See PURGING NUT OIL.
- OIL, RANGOON.** See RANGOON OIL.
- OIL RED BASE.** A British equivalent of Rosaniline.
- OIL RED S.** An oil-soluble colour. It is toluene-azo-toluene-azo- β -naphthol.
- OIL, RIVIERA.** See AIX OIL.
- OIL, SAFFRON.** See SAFFRON OIL.
- OIL, SCARLET AS.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Sudan III.
- OIL SCARLET L, Y.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Sudan II.
- OIL, SOYA BEAN.** See SOYA BEAN OIL.
- OIL, STAND.** See STAND OIL.
- OIL, SULPHUR OLIVE.** See SULPHUR OLIVE OILS.
- OIL, SWEET NUT.** See SWEET NUT OIL.
- OIL, TALLOW SEED.** See TALLOW SEED OIL.
- OIL, TANKED.** See TANKED OIL.
- OIL, TOULOUOUNA.** See CRAB WOOD OIL.
- OIL, TOURNANT.** See TOURNANT OIL.
- OIL, TUCUM.** See TUCUM OIL.
- OIL, VAR.** See AIX OIL.
- OIL, VEEPA.** See VEEPA OIL.
- OIL, VEPAM.** See VEEPA OIL.
- OIL VERMILION.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Sudan R.
- OIL, WHITE DRYING.** See WHITE DRYING OIL.
- OIL YELLOW.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Sudan G.
- OTITICA OIL.** An oil obtained from the Brazilian plant *Conepia grandifolia*. It resembles Tung oil in its properties.
- OKONITE.** An insulator consisting of rubber, lampblack, zinc oxide, litharge and sulphur. Another variety is stated to contain vulcanised rubber and ozokerite.
- OLESAL.** A bismuth compound of imino-glyceryl-benzoic acid, $(\text{OH})_2\text{BiO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{COOH})\text{NHC}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2$. Used in medicine.
- OLEUM WHITE.** A pigment. It is a sulphide of zinc mixed with a small proportion of barium sulphate (a lithophone). Used as a rubber filler.
- OLIBANUM** (Indian Frankincense, Salai-gugl). A gum-resin obtained from *Boswellia* species. It has been proposed as a source of rosin and turpentine.
- OLIVE OIL, SULPHUR.** See SULPHUR OLIVE OILS.
- OLIVES OF JAVA** (Kaloempang Beans, Beligno Seeds, Sterculia Kernels). Seeds of *Sterculia foetida*, the source of Sterculia oil.
- OLMINAL.** A trade name for a commercial aluminium oleate. It contains 1.5 per cent. aluminium.
- ONYX MARBLE.** A marble containing fossil shells.
- OOLITIC LIMESTONE.** A massive variety of calcium carbonate, used for building purposes.
- OPACHALA BEANS.** See OWALA BEANS.
- OPON.** The trade name for a mixture of the hydrochlorides of opium alkaloids except morphine.
- ORANGE II. CONC., SPECIAL.** Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Orange II.
- ORANGE MNO.** A British brand of Metanil yellow.
- ORANGE OXIDE OF URANIUM** (Yellow Sesquioxide of Uranium, Uranium Yellow). Sodium uranate, $\text{Na}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7$, has been called by these names.
- ORE, GLANCE.** See GLANCE ORE.
- ORE, GLASS.** See GLANCE ORE.
- OREGON BALSAM.** The true oleo-resin is obtained from *Pseudotsuga mucronata*, but another product sold under the same name consists of a mixture of rosin and turpentine.
- ORE, SOFT.** See GLANCE ORE.
- ORE, YELLOW COPPER.** Copper pyrites.
- ORIENT YELLOW.** See PALE CADMIUM.
- ORION BLUE 2B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine blue 2B.
- ORION BLUE R33.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Trisulphone blue R.
- ORION BROWN B.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Benzo brown B.
- ORION BROWN G.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Benzo brown G.
- ORION GREEN B.** A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine green B.
- ORION GREEN G.** A British equivalent of Diamine green G.
- ORION SKY-BLUE.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine sky-blue.
- ORION VIOLET.** A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Trisulphone violet B.
- ORNITHINE.** α - δ -Diamino-valeric acid, $(\text{H}_2\text{N})(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.
- OSKALSAN.** A double salt of calcium chloride and calcium lactate, containing 33 per cent. calcium chloride. It is used medicinally for bone development in children.
- OSMO-SIL.** A dye absorbent. It is a very pure form of silica, SiO_2 .
- OTE SEEDS** (Acoomo Seeds). Seeds of *Myristica angolensis*, of Nigeria. The seeds yield Kombe fat.
- OToba WAX** (American Mace Butter). Otoba fat, from *Myristica otoba*.
- OWALA BEANS** (Opachala Beans, Atta Beans). Seeds of *Pentaclethra macrophylla*, of West Africa. They are the source of Owala oil.
- OXIOSOL.** Isoform (*p*-iodo-anisol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_3)\text{IO}_2$).
- OXOLIN** (Perchoid). A patented material made from oxidised oil, jute fibre, and sulphur. It is a rubber substitute.
- OXYDISLIN.** A compound of silicon having the formula $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by treating calcium silicide with cold dilute alcoholic hydrochloric acid in the dark. It is a white solid spontaneously inflammable in air.
- OXYGENITE.** A mixture of perchlorates or nitrates with a combustible substance. When ignited the mixture pro-

duces oxygen, and the material is used for this purpose.

OZONITE. A proprietary preparation. It is a mixture of soap, soda, sodium silicate and perborate. A washing agent.

PANSECRETIN. See DUODENIN.

PAPER, ALUMINIUM. See ALUMINIUM PAPER.

PAPER, TETRA. See TETRA-PAPER.

PAPER, TETRA-BASE. See TETRA-PAPER.

PARA BUTTER. See PARA PALM OIL.

PARA, COARSE. See SERNAMBY.

PARACOLLINE. A rubber solution.

PARACOUMARONE RESIN (Cumar Resin, Cumar Gum, Coumarone Resin, Benzo-furane Resin). A synthetic resin produced from coal-tar distillates. It contains *p*-coumarone, *p*-indene, and polymers of other hydrocarbons. It is insoluble in alcohol, and is used in the production of varnishes, polishes, artificial leather, and linoleum.

PARAFFIN, BRILLIANT. See BRILLIANT PARAFFIN.

PARAFFIN JELLY. See ADEPSINE.

PARAGOL. A rubber substitute made from oxidised oil.

PARALAUIONITE. See RAFAELITE.

PARAMAR. A mineral rubber used in rubber mixing.

PARAMINE BLACK BH. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine black BH.

PARAMINE BLACK HW. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine black HW.

PARAMINE BLUE 2B NEW. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Diamine blue 2B, and is of British manufacture.

PARAMINE BRILLIANT BLACK FB, FR. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Columbia black FF extra.

PARAMINE FAST BROWN B. A British equivalent of Diamine brown B.

PARAMINE FAST BROWN M. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Diamine brown M.

PARAMINE FAST ORANGE D, G. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Mikado orange.

PARAMINE FAST ORANGE S. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Benzo fast orange S.

PARAMINE FAST RED F. A British brand of Diamine fast red.

PARAMINE FAST SCARLET 4BS. An equivalent of Benzo fast scarlet 4BS.

PARAMINE FAST VIOLET N. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamine violet N.

PARAMINE FAST YELLOW 3G. A British brand of Mikado yellow.

PARAMINE GREEN B, G. British equivalents of Diamine green G.

PARAMINE ORANGE G, R. British brands of Benzo orange R.

PARAMINE YELLOW GG. A British dyestuff. It is equivalent to Nitrophenine.

PARAMINE YELLOW R, 2R, Y. Dyestuffs. They are equivalent to Direct yellow R, and are of British manufacture.

PARAMOL. *o*-Amino-*m*-hydroxyl-benzyl alcohol, $C_6H_3(OH)(CH_2OH)NH_2$. A photographic developer.

P

PALA GUM (Indian Gutta Percha). A product from a Ceylon tree. The coagulated juice resembles gutta percha.

PALATINE CHROME BLACK. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Palatine chrome blue.

PALAU. A platinum substitute. It is an alloy of gold and palladium.

PALE CADMIUM (Orient Yellow, Radiant Yellow, Aurora Yellow). Pigments. They consist of cadmium sulphide, CdS.

PALM OIL, PARA. See PARA PALM OIL.

PALM PITCH. A pitch obtained by the treatment of palm oil with sulphuric acid.

PANNO-DI-MORTI MARBLE. A black marble containing fossil shells.

PARA PALM OIL (Para Butter). Pinot oil, a semi-drying oil from the seeds of *Euterpe oleracea*.

PARAROSANILINE BASE. An equivalent of Rosaniline.

PARAZOL. Crude dinitro-dichloro-benzene. It contains *m*-dinitro-*p*-dichloro-benzene, *o*-dinitro-*p*-dichloro-benzene, and *p*-dinitro-*p*-dichloro-benzene. It is used as a high explosive.

PARIAN MARBLE. A marble obtained from the Isle of Paros.

PARMETOL (Parol). A material containing 40 per cent. chloro-*m*-cresol in 8 per cent. caustic soda. A 5 per cent. solution is used as a disinfectant in tuberculosis expectoration.

PAROL. See **PARMETOL**.

PAROLEINE. See **ADEPSINE OIL**.

PASCOITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated vanadate of calcium, $2\text{CaO} \cdot 3\text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{XH}_2\text{O}$.

PASSINI'S SOLUTION. An aqueous solution of mercury and sodium chlorides and glycerin. Used to preserve animal tissue.

PATAVA OIL. Common oil, a semi-drying oil from the seeds of a species of palm tree.

PEACOCK BLUE LAKE. The barium lake of Patent blue. Used in printing inks.

PEAR OIL. See **OIL OF PEAR**.

PECTIN. A substance soluble in water, which is a constituent of many fruits, such as apples, pears, and gooseberries, also of carrots and beetroot. Its aqueous solution gelatinises on cooling. Little is known of the chemistry of the substance, and its formula is stated to be $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, but Ehrlich describes it as the calcium-magnesium salt of a complex anhydro-arabino-galactose-methoxyl-tetragalacturonic acid.

PELIGOT BLUE. A pigment. It is a hydrated copper oxide.

PENCATITE. A mineral. It is a mixture of Calcite and Brucite.

PENFIELDITE. A mineral, $2\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot \text{PbO}$.

PENNITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated calcium-magnesium carbonate.

PENSA'S RUBBER. A rubber substitute made from coal tar, petroleum tar, oil of turpentine, and boric or phosphoric acids.

PENTALINE. Pentachlorethane, $\text{CHCl}_2 \cdot \text{CCl}_3$. It boils at 159°C ., is of sp. gr. 1.7, and has a limited use in the varnish industry.

PEPPER, BELL. See **BELL PEPPER**.

PERCHOID. See **OXOLIN**.

PERCYLITE. A mineral, $\text{Pb}_3\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

PERMANENT VIOLET. A name for Manganese violet (a manganic phosphate), a pigment.

PERNAX. The modern form of Gutta-Gentzsch (an artificial gutta percha made from rubber, wax, and rosin).

PERPENTOL. A tetralin preparation used for cleaning wood.

PERUVIAN BALSAM. The oleo-resin of *Myroxylon Pereira*, of Central America.

PETRALON. A German name for a preparation of wood tar. An antiseptic.

PETRASUL (Transite Board). A synthetic stone material made from asbestos and Portland cement, which is sulphur-impregnated. The sulphur content varies from 15–35 per cent., and the material can be coloured, and is suitable for counter-tops, or similar purposes.

PETRIFIED ASAFÆTIDA. An inferior type of asafœtida.

PETROHOL. A propyl alcohol obtained from the waste gases formed in the Burton petroleum-cracking still by removing the sulphuretted hydrogen from the mixture of propylene and sulphuretted hydrogen, passing the propylene through sulphuric acid, then recovering the propyl alcohol by distillation.

PETROLIT. A German explosive containing potassium chlorate and mineral oil.

PETROLITE. A name suggested for solid bitumens. "Kerites" is proposed as a term for those bitumens insoluble in carbon disulphide, and "Asphaltites" for those soluble in carbon disulphide.

PEWTER, PLATE. See **PLATE PEWTER**.

PHENOL RED. Phenol-sulphone-phthalein.

PHENYLALANINE. α -Amino- β -phenylpropionic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{COOH}$.

PHENYL - GAMMA ACID. 2-Phenyl-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

PHENIX ALLOY. An electrical resistance alloy containing 25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. iron.

PHOLERITE. A mineral. It is aluminium silicate.

PHOLIN'S ALLOY. An alloy of 77 per cent. tin, 19 per cent. bismuth, and 4 per cent. copper.

PHONOLITE. A mineral. It contains silica, alumina, iron, calcium, potassium and sodium.

PHOROCHROME YELLOW Y. A dye-stuff. It is a British equivalent of Milling yellow.

PHOSPHOR RESIN. A resin prepared from triphenyl phosphamide by heating and passing carbon dioxide through the compound.

PHYLLINGLANZ. See **NOBILITE**.

PHYSIC NUT. The seed of *Jatropha curcas*. It contains curcas oil, which has purgative and emetic properties.

PHYSIC NUT OIL. See **PURGING NUT OIL**.

PHYTIC ACID (Phytinic Acid). Inositol-hexaphosphoric acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8(\text{OPO}_3\text{H}_2)_6$.

PHYTOL. A primary alcohol, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{50}\text{OH}$, obtained by the decomposition of chlorophyll, the colouring matter of plants.

PICOLEUM. A rubber-tar product used for road or pavement surfacing.

PICROPHARMACOLITE. A mineral, $(\text{Ca} \cdot \text{Mg})_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PIGMENT FAST ORANGE L EXTRA. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Pigment orange R.

PIGMENT FAST SCARLET 3L EXTRA.

A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Helio fast red RL.

PILOLITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated aluminium and magnesium silicate, $4\text{MgO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 10\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PINAFLAVOL. A basic dye used as a green sensitiser in photography.

PINAKIOLITE. A mineral, $(\text{Mg} \cdot \text{Mn})_2\text{O}(\text{BO}_2)\text{MnO}_2$.

PINE GUM (Pine Resin, White Pine Resin, Cypress Pine Resin). Names applied to Australian sandarac resin, obtained from *Callitris quadrivalis* and *C. calcarata*.

PINE OIL. The name was originally applied to turpentine oils obtained from pine trees. The term is used in America to designate turpentine obtained by distilling pine wood. It is also used for the lighter oils of pine tar, a refined rosin oil, and a by-product in the manufacture of wood pulp by the sulphite process.

PINE RESIN. See PINE GUM.

PINE RESIN, CYPRESS. See PINE GUM.

PINEY TALLOW. Malabar tallow, an edible fat obtained from the seeds of *Vateria indica*, of East Indies.

PINOL. Sombregon, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$. A tar distillate obtained from the black spruce and used as a disinfectant is known by this name.

PINOLIN. A name for rosin oil (the first distillate from rosin, boiling at from 78° – 250°C .).

PINOLITH. Lithophone ($\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS}$).

PINTADOITE. A mineral. It is a hydrated calcium vanadate, $2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PIP PIP. An abbreviated name for piperidinium - pentamethylene - dithiocarbamate. An accelerator for rubber vulcanisation.

PIRSCH-BAUDOIN'S ALLOY. An alloy of 71 per cent. copper, 16.5 per cent. nickel, 1.75 per cent. cobalt oxide, 2.5 per cent. tin, and 7 per cent. zinc.

PIRSSONITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PITCH, BONE. See BONE PITCH.

PITCH, GLANCE. Manjak, a bitumen.

PITCH, PALM. See PALM PITCH.

PITCH, ROSIN. See ROSIN PITCH.

PITCH, STOCKHOLM. See STOCKHOLM PITCH.

PLANADALIN. A proprietary preparation. It is identical with Adalin (diethyl-bromo-acetyl-urea).

PLANCHÉITE. A rare mineral, $\text{Cu}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{18}$.

PLANTOWOLL. A Swiss cottonised jute, obtained by splitting the fibre. A wool substitute.

PLASTERYL. An explosive. It is a mixture of 99.5 per cent. trinitrotoluene and 0.5 per cent. resin.

PLASTIC BRONZE. An alloy of 64 per cent. copper 30 per cent lead, 5 per cent. tin, and 1 per cent. nickel.

PLASTITE. A name applied to a vulcanite.

PLATALARGAN. An alloy of aluminium

and silver with some platinum. It is similar to Alargan, except that it contains platinum. Used as a platinum substitute.

PLATE PEWTER. An alloy of 90 per cent. tin, 6 per cent. antimony, and 2 per cent. each bismuth and copper.

PLATINOR. An alloy of 2 parts platinum, 5 parts copper, 1 part silver, and 1 part nickel.

PLATINUM BRONZE. An alloy consisting of 90 per cent. nickel, 9 per cent. tin, and 1 per cent. platinum.

PLATINUM, FULMINATING. See FULMINATING PLATINUM.

PLATINUM, HARD. See HARD PLATINUM.

PLATINUM, SOFT. See SOFT PLATINUM.

PLATINUM SUBSTITUTE. An alloy of 72 per cent. nickel, 23.6 per cent. aluminium, 3.7 per cent. bismuth, and 0.7 per cent. gold.

PLATNAM. An alloy consisting of 56 per cent. nickel, 31 per cent. copper, 12 per cent. lead, 0.48 per cent. iron, and 0.32 per cent. aluminium.

PLATNIK. An alloy of nickel and platinum. A platinum substitute.

PLESSITE. A German explosive containing potassium chlorate and mineral oil. It is also the name for the mineral Gersdorffite (NiAsS).

PLOMBIT. A German acid-resisting material made from hard rubber, oleic acid, sulphuric acid, and sulphur. It is stated to be an artificial asphalt.

PLUMBAGO GREASE. A mixture of plumbago and tallow. Used for lubricating.

PLUMBOCALCITE. See TARNOWITZITE.

PLUMBOMALACHITE. See LEAD MALACHITE.

PLUMOSITE. A mineral. It is an antimonial lead sulphide, which occurs in the Isle of Man.

PLYMAX. A laminated wood product consisting of three-ply wood with a metal covering. Used for disc wheels and vehicle bodies.

PNEUMATOGEN. A mixture of the peroxides of potassium and sodium.

PODOLITE. Dahllite (*q.v.*).

POIVRETTE. The ground stones of olive fruit. Used as an adulterant and toning agent in spices.

POLLACK'S CEMENT. A cement made from glycerin, litharge, and red lead.

POLLOPAS. A synthetic resin. It is a condensation product of urea and formaldehyde, prepared by a special process. It is stated to be suitable as a glass substitute for lenses.

POLYSPHERITE. A mineral, $(\text{Pb} \cdot \text{Ca})_3(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{Pb} \cdot \text{Ca})_2\text{Cl}(\text{PO}_4)$.

POLYTERPENE. See LIQUID RESINS.

PONCEAU GL. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Ponceau 2G.

PONCEAU 2RX. A British brand of Ponceau.

PONTIANAC COPAL. See MACASSAR COPAL.

POONSEED OIL. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

POPE'S SOLUTION. A solution of 1 part in 10,000 of a mixture of 10 parts 2:7-dimethyl-3:6-diamino-acridinium-methyl-chloride hydrochloride and 1 part crystal violet. An antiseptic for wounds.

PORCELAIN, SEMI. See SEMI-PORCELAIN.

POTASH ALUM. A double sulphate of potassium and aluminium, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

POTASSIUM AMALGAM. An alloy of potassium and mercury, formed by the combination of the elements.

POT METAL. An alloy of lead and copper.

POUCKPONG GUM (Touchpong Gum). A rubber gum of British Guiana.

POWELLITE. A mineral. It is calcium molybdate, CaMoO_4 .

PREDAZZITE. A mineral. It is a mixture of calcite and brucite.

PREGI'S SOLUTION. A solution of potassium iodide and sodium iodate with a little sodium chloride and bicarbonate.

PRIMULINE BASE. *p*-Toluidine heated with sulphur.

PRIMULINE EXTRA. A British equivalent of Primuline.

PRISMATIC EMERALD. A name for the mineral Euclase ($2\text{BeO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$).

PRISTANE. Iso-octadecane, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{38}$.

PRODORITE. A concrete made with a hard pitch binder, stated to be suitable for use in plants containing corrosive gases.

PROGANOL (Protargin). Protargentum, a compound of gelatin and silver.

PROLINE. α -Pyrrolidine-carboxylic acid.

PROMOLOID. A fertiliser containing colloidal magnesium silicate. It is a Japanese product.

PROPEZITE. A natural alloy of palladium and gold, containing 7 per cent. gold.

PROPLATINUM. An alloy of 72 per cent. nickel, 24 per cent. silver, 3.72 per cent. bismuth, and 0.71 per cent. gold.

PROTAN. See ALBUTANNIN.

PROTARGIN. See PROGANOL.

PROTECTOL. A brown, syrupy liquid used for the protection of animal products such as hair, wool, silk, skin, and leather from the action of alkaline liquids.

PROTEXOL. A coal-tar product used as a wood preservative. It is a similar material to Carbolineum.

PRUSSIAN BLACK. A pigment prepared by calcining Prussian blue. It consists of carbon and oxide of iron.

PRUSSIAN BLACK. A carbonaceous pigment obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of potassium ferrocyanide.

PRZIBRAMITE. A mineral. It is a cadmium-zinc blend.

PSEUDO-ALUMS. Double sulphates of aluminium and another metal contain-

ing a bivalent metal sulphate instead of a monovalent one. A type is $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. They are not isomorphous with the alums.

PSEUDOAPATITE. An impure variety of the mineral Apatite.

PSEUDOBOLITE. A mineral, $5\text{PbCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{CuO}$.

PSEUDO-GALENA. A name applied to Zinc blende.

PSICAIN. The acid tartrate of *d*- ψ -cocaine, a drug having the same use as cocaine hydrochloride.

PSITTACINITE. A mineral. It is a basic vanadate of copper and lead, $(\text{Pb} \cdot \text{Cu})_3 \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot (\text{Pb} \cdot \text{Cu})(\text{OH})_2$.

PUDDING-STONE MARBLE. A type of marble containing pebbles cemented together.

PURE CHRYSOIDINE RD, YD. British equivalents of Chrysoidine.

PURE SOLUBLE BLUE. A British brand of Soluble blue.

PURGING NUT OIL (Physic Nut Oil). Curcas oil, from the seeds of *Jatropha Curcas*. Used in soap-making, and for lubricating.

PURUB. Hydrofluoric acid, formerly used as a coagulating agent for rubber latex. The term "Purub" is also used for a patented flooring composition, consisting of vulcanised rubber.

PURUS. See ZAUBERIN.

PYRAZINE YELLOW S. A British equivalent of Flavazine S.

PYROAURITE. A mineral, $3\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PYROCATECHOL ARSENIC ACID. *o*-Hydroxy-phenyl-arsenate, $\text{O} : \text{As}(\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH})_2$. A reagent for alkaloids.

PYROCLASTITE. A mineral, $6\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot \text{Ca}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

PYRO-EMERALD. See CHLOROPHANE.

PYROFULMIN. A yellow substance obtained by heating mercuric fulminate. It is probably a mixture of mercuric oxycyanide and oxide.

PYROPHOSPHORITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 4(\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot \text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2)$.

PYRORETIN. A brown resin found in the lignite in Bohemia.

PYROS. An alloy. It is Nichrome hardened with tungsten and molybdenum.

PYROSMALTITE. A mineral, $\text{H}_3(\text{Fe} \cdot \text{Mn})_4\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{16}\text{Cl}$.

PYROSTILPnite. See FIRE BLENDE.

Q

QUARTZILITE. A new metallic carbide formed by action of silica and carbon at 2,000°–3,000° C. It is suitable for electrical resistances.

QUARTZINE. A finely fibrous form of silica, SiO_2 .

QUARTZITE. A rock composed of quartz and siliceous cement.

QUEBRACHITE (Quebrachitol). The mono-methyl ether of lævo-inositol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{OH})_5(\text{OCH}_3)$. It is found in the latex of *Hevea brasiliensis* (the rubber tree) to the extent of 1–2 per cent.

QUEENSLAND ARROWROOT. See TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH.

QUERCETIN. 1 : 3 : 3' : 4'-Tetroxy-flavonol.

QUICK-PACH. A plastic fire-clay for making monolithic linings and quick repairs.

QUILLAIC ACID. An acid obtained from the inner bark of *Quillaja saponaria* (soap bark). Used as an expectorant.

QUINALDINE. 2-Methyl-quinoline.

QUINCONAL. Quinine - diethyl - barbiturate.

QUINETUM. A mixture of 3–22 per cent. quinine, 24–60 per cent. cinchonidine, 18–54 per cent. cinchonine, and 3–5 per cent. quinidine.

QUINN'S RUBBER. A patented rubber substitute made from rapeseed oil, petroleum, and chloride of sulphur.

QUISQUEITE. An asphaltum-like compound containing much sulphur. It is found in Peru.

R

RADIANT YELLOW. See PALE CADMIUM.

RAFAELITE (Paralaurionite). A mineral, $\text{PbCl}(\text{OH})$.

RAINBOW ORANGE. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Ponceau 4GB.

RAINBOW RED RB, NB. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Azorubine S.

RAINBOW SCARLET G, 2RS. British equivalents of Ponceau.

RAINBOW SCARLET 4R. A dyestuff which is equivalent to New cocine. It is of British manufacture.

RAKI. Arrack, a liquor prepared from rice, cane sugar, and cocoanuts.

RAMIE (Rhea, Green Ramie). A fibre obtained from *Bahmeria tenacissima*.

RAMIE, GREEN. See RAMIE.

RAMIE, WHITE. See CHINA GRASS.

RAMMELSBERGITE. A mineral. It is nickel diarsenide, NiAs_2 .

RANGOON OIL. Petroleum. It is also the name for a mineral lubricating oil for rifles.

RAPIC ACID. A name which has been applied to the fatty acids of rape oil. It appears to be identical with oleic acid.

RAPID FAST RED 3GL. A dyestuff. It is a mixture of the anilide of β -hydroxynaphthoic acid and *p*-chloro-*o*-nitroaniline. Used in calico printing.

RAYO. An electrical resistance alloy consisting of 85 per cent. nickel and 15 per cent. chromium.

RAYON. A name proposed for artificial silk.

RÉBOULET'S SOLUTION. An aqueous solution of calcium chloride, potassium nitrate, and alum. Used to preserve anatomical specimens.

RECLAIMED RUBBER. Rubber which has been recovered from used rubber goods. It is obtained by means of acid or alkali treatment and heat to render it a pliable product.

RECOVERED GREASE. The oil used to lubricate wool during spinning is recovered from the wash-water. It is used to manufacture a low-grade stearin.

RECOVERED MANGANESE. See WELDON MUD.

REDRAY. An electrical resistance alloy containing 85 per cent. nickel and 15 per cent. chromium (Henry Wiggin & Co.).

RED SODA. A solution of red ink containing a little gum arabic and sodium carbonate. It is used as a marking ink for "blue prints."

RED YACCA GUM. A name for red acaroid resin (acaroid balsam).

REFINED SILVER. A silver usually containing from 99.7–99.9 per cent. metal.

REFORM PHOSPHATE. Rock phosphate which has been treated with small quantities of dilute acid to render it more porous, converting calcium carbonate into calcium hydrogen carbonate.

REFRAX. Bricks made from recrystallised silicon carbide. A refractory material.

REINFORCED LEAD. A patented material consisting of lead sheet strengthened by embedding iron or steel gauze or perforated sheet within the lead.

RESIN, AMBER-GUAIACUM. See AMBER-GUAIACUM RESIN.

RESIN, BENZO-FURANE. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

RESIN BLENDE. Zinc blende, ZnS , of a yellow colour, is sometimes called by this name.

RESIN, CAT'S-EYE. See CAT'S-EYE RESIN.

RESIN, COPAL. See COPAL RESINS.

RESIN, COUMARONE. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

RESIN, CUMAR. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

RESIN, CYPRESS PINE. See PINE GUM.

RESIN, DAMMAR. See DAMMAR RESIN.

RESIN, GLYPTAL. See GLYPTAL RESINS.

RESIN, GOMMIER. See GOMMIER RESIN.

RESIN, GUAIAICUM. See GUAIAICUM RESIN.

RESIN, GUAPINOLE. See GUAPINOLE RESIN.

RESIN, LIQUID. See LIQUID RESINS.

RESIN LUTEA. A name applied to yellow acaroid balsam, a yellow resin obtained from *Xanthorrhoea Hastile*.

RESIN, MORHAL. See MORHAL RESIN.

RESIN, PARACOUMARONE. See PARACOUMARONE RESIN.

RESIN, PHOSPHOR. See PHOSPHOR RESIN.

RESIN, PINE. See PINE GUM.

RESIN, SANDARAC. See SANDARAC RESIN.

RESIN, SCAMMONIUM. See SCAMMONIUM RESIN.

RESIN, SPILLER'S. See SPILLER'S RESIN.

RESIN, SULPHATE. See LIQUID RESINS.

RESIN, TACAMAHAC. See TACAMAHAC RESIN.

RESIN, WEST INDIAN ANIME. See WEST INDIAN ANIME RESIN.

RESIN, WHITE PINE. See PINE GUM.

RESISTIN. An electrical resistance alloy containing 84-86 per cent. copper, 2 per cent. iron, and 11-13 per cent. manganese.

RESORCINOL BROWN. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Resorcin brown.

RESORCIN BROWN, A CONC., G. R. RBW. British equivalents of Resorcin brown.

RESORCINOFORM. An antiseptic used in medicine. It is obtained by dissolving resorcinol in formaldehyde, adding hydrochloric acid to cause precipitation, and filtering.

RESORCIN YELLOW O EXTRA. A British brand of Tropæoline O.

RETIN ASPHALT. See RETINITE.

RETINITE (Retin Asphalt, Walchovite). A fossil resin found in brown coal. It occurs in Derbyshire and in Wales.

REX-BLAK. A special preparation of carbon black, containing carbon, rub-

ber, and glue, in varying proportions. Used in rubber mixings.

RHAMNETIN. Quercetin-3-methyl-ether.

RHEA. See RAMIE.

RHENANIT V. A German explosive containing nitro-glycerin, ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, and potassium perchlorate.

RHEOTAN II. An alloy for electrical resistances. It contains 25 per cent. nickel, 52 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. iron, and 18 per cent. zinc. This alloy or a similar one has been called Rheostan.

RHODAZIL. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be benzyl benzoate, and to be used as an antispasmodic.

RHYOLITE. A volcanic rock. It usually contains lime and iron.

RICHARDITE. A mineral. It is Epsomite, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.

RICKARDITE. A mineral. It is copper telluride, Cu_4Te_3 .

RICOTTI SILK. See GALETTAME SILK.

RINNEITE. A mineral. It is an anhydrous chloride of potassium, sodium, and ferrous iron, $FeCl_2 \cdot 3KCl \cdot NaCl$.

RISO. A material consisting of ammonium carbonate ground in a mixture of mineral and vegetable oils (Cycline oil). Used in the manufacture of sponge rubber.

RISSICOL. A castor oil powder, containing 49 per cent. castor oil and 36 per cent. of inorganic matter, mainly magnesia.

RITHA. An alkaline deposit found on the land in India. Used as a soap substitute. Also see SAJJI.

RIVALIT P. A German explosive containing nitro-glycerin, ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, and potassium perchlorate.

RIVIERA OIL. See AIX OIL.

ROBERTSON ALLOY. Consists of 1 part gold, 3 parts silver, and 2 parts tin. It is mixed with mercury for use as a dental filler.

ROCK DAMMAR. A variety of dammar resin derived from *Hopea odorata*, of Burma.

RØMERITE. A mineral, $Fe_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 12H_2O$.

ROHRBACH'S SOLUTION. A solution of barium and mercuric iodides (100 grams barium iodide and 130 grams mercuric iodide heated with 20 c.c. water to 150°-200 C.). The solution is allowed to cool, when a double salt is deposited. The liquid is decanted. The salt is used in the separation of the heavy metals by gravity, as it has a sp. gr. of 3.58.

ROMEITE. A mineral, $CaSb_2O_4$.

ROMPERIT G. A German explosive containing nitro-glycerin, ammonium nitrate, vegetable meal, nitro-compounds, and potassium perchlorate.

RONIA METAL. A brass containing small quantities of cobalt, manganese, and phosphorus.

ROSANILINE BASE, O, SF. Equivalents of Rosaniline.

ROSASITE. A mineral. It is a basic zinc-copper carbonate, $(\text{Zn.Cu})\text{CO}_3.\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.

ROSEINE CRYSTALS SF. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of New magenta.

ROSIN BLENDE. See RESIN BLENDE.

ROSIN, HARDENED. See HARDENED ROSINS.

ROSIN OIL, BLUE. See BLUE ROSIN OIL.

ROSIN PITCH. Obtained by the distillation of rosin. It is the residue, and amounts to about 16 per cent.

ROSSLERITE. A mineral, $\text{MgHAsO}_4.\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

ROSS'S WHITE. A brand of Lithophone, $(\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS})$.

ROSTERITE. A mineral. It is a variety of beryl.

ROUEN WHITE. A pigment. It is a clay found near Rouen.

ROXOTIT. A copper-silicon acid-resisting alloy.

ROYAL SCARLET. A pigment. It consists of mercuric iodide, HgI_2 .

RUBBER. An elastic material contained in the latex of certain plants. The most important plant is *Hevea Brasiliensis*, of South America, which yields the Para rubber of commerce. Other plants yielding similar latices are *Castilloa elastica*, of Central America; *Castilloa Ulei*, of Peru; and *Manihot Glaziovii*, of Brazil. African rubbers are obtained from *Funtumia elastica* and *Landolphia owariensis*, Asiatic rubber from *Ficus elastica*, and Guayule rubber from *Parthenium argentatum*, of Texas and Mexico. Plantation rubber is obtained from cultivated *Hevea Brasiliensis*. The latex is treated with a coagulating agent, usually acetic acid, and is then marketed in the form of smoked sheet, or pale crepe. The latex itself is now shipped, coagulation being prevented by the addition of ammonia or sodium carbonate. It has been used in the preparation of paper, and for other purposes. Coagulated latex, as crepe, is used for soling shoes and other purposes, and the vulcanised material (with or without accelerators and fillers) is used for tyres, mats and many other purposes. Rubber as received contains resin in varying amounts, from 2 per cent. for the finest pale crepe to 15 per cent. for Guayule and 70-80 per cent. for Jelutong.

RUBBER, BANANA. See BANANA RUBBER.

RUBBER CEMENTS. These are made by dissolving rubber in suitable solvents, such as coal-tar naphtha or carbon disulphide. Sometimes rosin or turpentine are added.

RUBBER, CEREAL. See CEREAL RUBBER.

RUBBER, FROST. A name for sponge rubber.

RUBBER, GRAPE. See GRAPE RUBBER.

RUBBER, HYDROCARBON. See HYDROCARBON RUBBER.

RUBBER, IRON. See IRON RUBBER.

RUBBERITE. An artificial rubber made from asphalt, oxidised oil, vaseline, and sulphur.

RUBBER, MUSA. See BANANA RUBBER.

RUBBER, PENZA'S. See PENZA'S RUBBER.

RUBBER, QUINN'S. See QUINN'S RUBBER.

RUBBER, RECLAIMED. See RECLAIMED RUBBER.

RUBERITE. A name for red copper ore, Cu_2O .

RUBYL. Quinine-bismuth iodide, a proprietary medicinal preparation for the treatment of syphilis.

RUOLZ ALLOYS. See AMBEROID.

RUSSIAN RED G, 967. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Magenta.

S

SAFFRON OIL. Safflower oil, from the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFROL. The methylene ether of an allyl catechol, $C_6H_3.C_3H_5(OOCH_2)$. It occurs in oil of sassafras, and is employed in perfumery.

SAJJI. An alkaline deposit found on the land in India. It is used as a soap substitute. Also see RITHA.

SALAIGUGL. A local name for Olibanum (*q.v.*).

SALASPIN (Saletin). Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid).

SALEM COPAL. See BOMBAY COPAL.

SALETIN. See SALASPIN.

SALGE METAL. An alloy of 4 per cent. copper, 9.9 per cent. tin, 1.1 per cent. lead, and 85.5 per cent. zinc.

SALHAR GUM. A gum-resin obtained from *Boscwellia serrata*.

SALICOLEN. Salene, a mixture of ethyl and methyl glycollic acid esters of salicylic acid.

SALICYLANILIDE. See SALIFEBRIN.

SALIFEBRIN (Salicylanilide). A product obtained by the fusion of salicylic acid and acetanilide.

SALIZONE. Agathine (salicyl-aldehyde-methyl - phenyl - hydrazone), an antineuralgic.

SALOL CAMPHOR. A mixture of 3 parts salol and 2 parts camphor. An antiseptic for boils.

SALTPETRE, BARYTA. See BARYTA SALTPETRE.

SALTPETRE, SILVER. See SILVER SALTPETRE.

SALTPETRE, WALL. Nitrocalcite, $Ca(NO_3)_2$.

SALT SPAR, BITTER. See BITTER SALT SPAR.

SALUNOL. An aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite. A disinfectant.

SALYRAN. The sodium salt of allylamido-phenoxy-acetic acid, $C_3H_5.NH.CO.C_6H_4.OCH_2COONa$. Used in medicine.

SANDARAC RESIN. A resin obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, of Africa. Used in the manufacture of varnishes.

SANGAJOL. A fraction of Borneo petroleum distillate boiling at 160° – 170° C. It contains cyclic hydrocarbons, and is used as a turpentine substitute and resin solvent.

SANOCRYSIN. A colloidal gold solution recommended for use in the treatment of tuberculosis.

SANTOPERONIN. A proprietary preparation stated to be used in the treatment of worms. It is said to contain copper, salicylic acid, and other materials.

SARCO. A material made from elaterite (a mineral rubber). Used in rubber mixings.

SATIVIC ACID. Trioxystearic acid, $C_{17}H_{31}(OH)_3.COOH$.

SAUROL. A distillation product of

Meride shale. It resembles ichthyol in its therapeutic properties.

SAVOL. A medicated soap. It contains salol (phenyl salicylate) with perfumes.

SAVONETTE OIL. A mixture of vegetable fatty acids and resin acids, a by-product of paper manufacture. It has a sp. gr. of .965, a saponification value of 155–170, and an acid value of 150–165. It is recommended as a substitute for oleic acid in soap manufacture.

SAXOL. See ADEPSINE OIL.

SAXON GREEN. A pigment. It is a green earth found in Saxony.

SAXONITE. An explosive similar to Samsonite in composition. The term is also used for a mineral which is a mixture of olivine and enstatite.

SCÆCHITE. A mineral, $MnCl_2$.

SCAMMONIUM RESIN. A resin obtained from *Convolvulus scammonia*, of Aleppo and Smyrna. Used in pharmacy.

SCARLET RL. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Scarlet GR.

SCARLET 2R, 2RL, R, 3R. British equivalents of Ponceau.

SCHELLAN SOLUTION. A colloidal solution of a synthetic resin made from urea and formaldehyde, and kept from gelatinising by means of sodium acetate. Used as a dressing material for textiles.

SCHERTELITE. A mineral, $Mg(NH_4)_2.H_2(PO_4)_2.4H_2O$. It occurs in bat guano.

SCHLERETINITE. A resin found in the coal mines of Wigan.

SCHOEPITE. A new uranium mineral found in the Belgian Congo.

SCHWARTZEMBERGITE. A mineral, $Pb(I.Cl)_3.2PbO$.

SCIEN TURPENTINE. See ALK.

SCURENALINE. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be a solution of synthetic adrenalin. A hæmostatic.

SCUROCAINE. Stated to be the chlorhydrate of Ethocaine (*p*-amino-benzoyl - diethyl - amino - ethanol hydrochloride). A local anæsthetic.

SCUROFORME. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be normal butyl-*p*-amino-benzoate, $NH_2.C_6H_4.COOC_4H_9$. A local anæsthetic.

SEALITE. A liquid containing glucose, corn starch, glycerol, calcium chloride, and glue. Used to prevent evaporation from oil storage tanks.

SEA SILK. See BYSSUS SILK.

SEA - WATER BRONZE (Sheathing Bronze). An alloy of 32.5 per cent. nickel, 45 per cent. copper, 5.5 per cent. zinc, 16 per cent. tin, and 1 per cent. bismuth. It resists sea water.

SEBKAINITE. A crude potassium chloride obtained by the evaporation and crystallisation of the water of the salt lake in Tunis.

SEGOLDUS. A pigment consisting of 90–92 per cent. zinc oxide and 6 per cent. lead.

SEIBA GUM. See TUNO GUM.

- SEIDLITZ SALT.** A name applied to magnesium sulphate, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Epsom salts), found in the mineral waters of Seidlitz.
- SEIDSCHÜTZ SALT.** A name applied to native magnesium sulphate, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SELEX.** See CRISO.
- SELF-HARDENING STEEL.** See MUSHET STEEL.
- SEMI-BENZIDE.** Cryogenin (*m*-benzaminosemi-carbazide, $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2$).
- SEMI-PORCELAIN.** A type of stoneware made from a white plastic clay to which ground quartz or flint is added. It is afterwards glazed.
- SEMI-STEELS.** Grey cast irons of low carbon content.
- SERINE.** α -Amino- β -hydroxy-propionic acid. $\text{CH}_3(\text{OH})\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.
- SERNAMBY** (Coarse Para, Negroheads). Scraps of self-coagulated rubber from the collecting vessels, made into balls.
- SERPIERITE.** A mineral. It is a basic copper-zinc sulphate.
- SHAKU-DO.** A Japanese name for an alloy of copper and gold containing from 1-10 per cent. gold.
- SHATTUCKITE.** A rare mineral, $\text{CuH}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$.
- SHEA GUTTA.** See GUTTA-SHEA.
- SHEATHING BRONZE.** See SEA-WATER BRONZE.
- SHELLAC, ARIZONA.** See SONORA GUM.
- SHELLACKOSE.** An alcohol-soluble phenol-formaldehyde resin. Used in the preparation of lacquers.
- SHELL LIMESTONE.** A variety of calcium carbonate in massive form.
- SHIEU-ICHI.** A Japanese alloy containing 51-67 per cent. copper, 32-49 per cent. silver, and traces of gold and iron.
- SHORLE.** A mineral. It is a tourmaline.
- SICKLERITE.** A lithium mineral.
- SIDERAPHTHITE.** An alloy resembling silver. It contains 64.5 per cent. iron, 22.5 per cent. nickel, 4.5 per cent. each aluminium and copper, and 4 per cent. tungsten. It is stated to be non-oxidisable.
- SIDERONATRITE.** A name for the mineral Urantite or Autunite, $\text{Ca}(\text{UO}_2)_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The term is also applied to the mineral Urasite (*q.v.*).
- SIDOT'S BLENDE.** A phosphorescent zinc sulphide.
- SIGNAL RED.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Lithol red B.
- SILAGE.** A cattle food made by cutting up and storing green fodder.
- SILANCA.** A stainless silver with a high silver content.
- SILCHROME.** A carbon-chromium-silicon heat-resisting alloy.
- SILICA GEL.** The name applied to a colloidal form of silica, prepared by treating sodium silicate with acetic or hydrochloric acid, washing the gelatinous silica, and drying. It is highly absorbent, and is used to absorb vapours such as benzene or ether from air. It has also been applied to the recovery and refining of petroleum oil.
- SILICAL.** A term used to denote the radicle Si_2OH .
- SILICATE COTTON.** Slag wool (blast furnace slag).
- SILICOL.** Ferro-silicon, usually containing 84 per cent. silicon, for use in the preparation of hydrogen by the action of caustic soda.
- SILICO-MANGANESE.** An alloy of silicon and manganese made in the electric arc type of furnace. It contains 60-75 per cent. manganese, 20-25 per cent. silicon, and the rest iron.
- SILICON BRONZE.** An alloy of 97.37 per cent. copper, 1.32 per cent. tin, 1.24 per cent. zinc, and 0.7 per cent. silicon.
- SILICON, FERRO.** See FERRO-SILICON.
- SILICO-SPIEGEL.** An alloy of 20 per cent. manganese, 12 per cent. silicon, and the rest iron.
- SILK, AILANTHUS.** See FAGARA SILK.
- SILK, BASINETTO.** See GALETTAME SILK.
- SILK BLUE O.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Soluble blue.
- SILK, BOURETTE.** See BOURETTE SILK.
- SILK, BYSSUS.** See BYSSUS SILK.
- SILK, CHARDONNET.** See CHARDONNET SILK.
- SILK, CUPRATE.** See CUPRATE SILK.
- SILK, FAGARA.** See FAGARA SILK.
- SILK, FLORETTE.** See FLORETTE SILK.
- SILK, GALETTAME.** See GALETTAME SILK.
- SILK GRASS.** A term applied to pineapple fibre, obtained from the pineapple plant. Used for making cloth in the Philippine Islands.
- SILK, HOLKEN.** See HOLKEN SILK.
- SILK, NERI.** See GALETTAME SILK.
- SILKONS.** See AZONINES.
- SILK, RICOTTI.** See GALETTAME SILK.
- SILK SCARLET S.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Fast red B.
- SILK, SEA.** See BYSSUS SILK.
- SILUMIN.** See ALUDUR.
- SILVER ALUM.** An aluminium-silver sulphate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{Ag}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SILVER AMALGAM.** An alloy of mercury and silver. It occurs as a mineral, but is also prepared artificially.
- SILVER, ANTIMONIAL.** See ANTIMONIAL SILVER.
- SILVER BELL METAL.** An alloy of 40-42 per cent. copper and 58-60 per cent. tin.
- SILVER BRONZE.** An alloy of 64.5 per cent. copper, 17 per cent. manganese, 13 per cent. zinc, 5 per cent. silicon, and 1.2 per cent. aluminium. An electrical resistance alloy.
- SILVER, CARBONDALE.** See CARBONDALE SILVER.
- SILVER, CAT'S.** See CAT'S GOLD.
- SILVER, CHINA.** See ARGYROLITH.
- SILVER COINAGE.** An alloy of 50 per cent. silver, 40 per cent. copper, and 10 per cent. nickel. Before 1920 the

- coinage contained 92.5 per cent. silver and 7.5 per cent. copper.
- SILVER, COLORADO.** See COLORADO SILVER.
- SILVER, DORÉ.** See DORÉ SILVER.
- SILVER, FULMINATING.** See FULMINATING SILVER.
- SILVERINE.** An alloy of 77 per cent. copper, 17 per cent. nickel, 2 per cent. iron, 2 per cent. zinc, and 2 per cent. cobalt.
- SILVER, MANGANESE GERMAN.** See MANGANESE GERMAN SILVER.
- SILVER, NICKEL.** See NICKEL SILVERS.
- SILVER, REFINED.** See STANDARD SILVER.
- SILVER SALTPETRE.** A name which has been applied to silver nitrate, AgNO_3 .
- SILVER, STANDARD.** See STANDARD SILVER.
- SILVER, STERLING.** See STANDARD SILVER.
- SILVER, WESSELL'S.** See WESSELL'S SILVER.
- SIMONYITE.** Astrakanite, a mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SINGAPORE COPAL.** See MACASSAR COPAL.
- SKLERON.** An aluminium alloy.
- SKLODOWSKITE.** A new radio-active mineral found in the Belgian Congo. The main constituents are uranium oxide and silica.
- SKUNK.** A name applied to the American petroleum, which contains sulphur compounds, thereby having a considerable odour.
- SLAGBESTOS.** A similar product to slag wool (blast furnace slag).
- SLATE SPAR.** A type of the mineral calcite, CaCO_3 .
- SMALT BLUE.** A name applied to the mineral Chessylite, $2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$.
- SMALT, NATIVE.** See NATIVE SMALT.
- SMOKE BLACK.** A carbon black used as a pigment. It contains 99.75 per cent. carbon.
- SOAMIN.** A proprietary preparation. It is the mono-sodium salt of *p*-amino-phenyl-arsonic acid, $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{AsO}(\text{OH})(\text{ONa})$. It is used in the treatment of sleeping sickness, syphilis, and tuberculosis. Other names for this compound are Atoxyl and Arsamin.
- SOAP, ICHTHYOL.** See ICHTHYOL SOAP.
- SOAP, IODINE.** See IODINE SOAP.
- SOAP, MERCURIAL.** See MERCURIAL SOAP.
- SOAP, SULPHUR.** See SULPHUR SOAP.
- SOAP, TAR.** See TAR SOAP.
- SODA-LIME, SOFNOL.** See SOFNOL SODA-LIME G.
- SODA, MAGADI.** See MAGADI SODA.
- SODA, RED.** See RED SODA.
- SODA, SOLVAY.** See SOLVAY SODA.
- SODATAL.** An agricultural explosive. It is a mixture of sodium nitrate and trinitro-toluene.
- SODDITE.** A radio-active mineral. It contains 7.83 per cent. SiO_2 , 85.33 UO_2 , and 6.23 per cent. H_2O , and corresponds to the formula $12\text{UO}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SODIUM ALUM.** Aluminium-sodium sulphate, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SODIUM AMALGAM.** An alloy of mercury and sodium containing from 1 part sodium in 100 parts mercury to 1 part sodium in 80 parts mercury. Harder alloys can be made with less mercury. Used as a reducing agent.
- SOFNOL SODA-LIME G.** A proprietary form of soda-lime containing a little manganic acid. It is stated to absorb much more carbon dioxide than ordinary soda-lime, and to change colour as the degree of saturation is approached.
- SOFT AMBER.** See GEDANITE.
- SOFT COPAL.** A name applied to varieties of Australian sandarac resin.
- SOFT ORE.** See GLANCE ORE.
- SOFT PLATINUM.** Commercially pure platinum, containing about 1 per cent. iridium.
- SOLAC.** A synthetic milk made from the soya bean, which is ground and stirred with an alkaline solution. It is then filtered, and the oil separated. Arachis and sesame oils are added, and the whole emulsified. It resembles cow's milk.
- SOLDER, ARGENTAN.** See ARGENTAN SOLDER.
- SOLDER, BISMUTH.** See BISMUTH SOLDER.
- SOLDER, BRAZING.** See BRAZING SOLDER.
- SOLDER, EXPANDING.** See EXPANDING SOLDER.
- SOLDER, HULOT'S.** See HULOT'S SOLDER.
- SOLDER, WHITE.** See WHITE SOLDER.
- SOLICUM.** A material made from waste rubber and oil.
- SOLOCHROME BLACK 6B.** A dye-stuff. It is equivalent to Chrome fast cyanine G.
- SOLOCHROME BLACK F.** A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Diamond black F.
- SOLOCHROME YELLOW Y.** A dye-stuff. It is a British brand of Milling yellow.
- SOLUBLE BLUE B, CONC. NS, L, 2R.** British equivalents of Soluble blue.
- SOLVAY SODA.** A sodium carbonate used for water softening.
- SOMNOS.** A glycerin solution of trichlor-ethidene - propenyl - ether, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CHO}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_5$.
- SONOMAITE.** A mineral, $\text{Mg}_3\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_6 \cdot 33\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- SONORA GUM** (Arizona Shellac). A variety of shellac obtained from *Larrea Mexicana*.
- SOYA BEAN OIL.** An oil obtained from the seeds of *Soja hispida* by expression or extraction with a solvent. It is used as an edible oil, and is also employed in soap-making, paints and varnishes, and in the linoleum industry. It is also known as Chinese bean oil.
- SOZONIN.** A German dusting powder for wounds. It contains 5 per cent. of the sodium salt of sozoidol and 95 per cent. talc.

SPANISH WHITE, FARD'S. See FARD'S SPANISH WHITE.

SPANOILITE. A mineral. It is a cinnabar ore.

SPAR, BITTER SALT. See BITTER SALT SPAR.

SPAR, BLUE. See BLUE SPAR.

SPAR, CADMIUM-ZINC. See CADMIUM-ZINC SPAR.

SPAR, DOLOMITE. Dolomite, $\text{MgCa}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.

SPAR, GREEN. See GREEN SPAR.

SPAR, HEAVY-FLUORO. See FLUORO-HEAVY SPAR.

SPAR, IRON-ZINC. See CAPNITE.

SPAR, MAGNESITE. See MAGNESITE SPAR.

SPAR, SLATE. See SLATE SPAR.

SPARTAITE. A mineral consisting of calcspar and manganese spar.

SPAR, ZINC-IRON. See CAPNITE.

SPASMINE. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be benzyl succinate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{COOC}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2)_2$.

SPASMODIN. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be benzyl benzoate, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O.COC}_6\text{H}_5$.

SPENCE METAL. A material obtained by melting ferrous sulphide with sulphur. Used as a jointing material.

SPENCERITE. A mineral, $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Zn}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SPERMACETI. A wax obtained from the head of the sperm whale. The crude product is obtained by chilling the head and blubber oils. It is a crystalline, dark brown, translucent substance, but when purified is white and lustrous, and has a melting point of $45^\circ\text{--}50^\circ\text{C}$. It consists principally of cetyl palmitate, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{OOCOC}_{15}\text{H}_{31}$.

SPERMACETI OINTMENT. Consists of 5 parts spermaceti, $1\frac{3}{4}$ parts white wax, and 14 parts olive oil.

SPERMACETI SUGAR. A material prepared by moistening a mixture of spermaceti and sugar with alcohol and evaporating.

SPIEGELEISEN. A ferro-manganese alloy usually containing about 10 per cent. manganese.

SPILLER'S RESIN. The oxidation products of rubber are sometimes called by this name.

SPINEL, IRON. See IRON SPINEL.

SPIRIT RED III. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Sudan III.

SPIRIT, WHITE. See WHITE SPIRIT.

SPIRIT YELLOW I. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Sudan I.

SPODOSITE. A mineral, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{CaF}_2$.

SPOON METAL. See AMBEROID.

SPUTAMIN. A German preparation. It is a powder containing 80 per cent. chloramine. An antiseptic.

S.R.A. DYESTUFFS. A series of colours used for the dyeing of acetyl silk. They are of British manufacture. The letters "S.R.A." are the initial letters of the words "sulpho-ricinoleic acid," and the dyestuffs are treated with this acid to

render them in suitable condition (colloidal dispersion) for use in dyeing acetyl silk.

STABRITE. A new stainless steel combining a high degree of resistance to corrosion with extreme malleability.

STAFFELITE. A mineral. It contains calcium phosphate with calcium chloride or fluoride.

STAINLESS STEEL. See CHROME STEELS.

STALLOY. A silicon steel containing 3.75 per cent. silicon. It has a carbon content of less than 0.1 per cent. Used for transformer sheets.

STANDARD COPPER. See COPPER, STANDARD.

STANDARD GOLD (Sterling Gold). It is 22-carat gold containing 91.6 per cent. gold with 8.3 per cent. other metals, usually copper, to render it harder.

STANDARD SILVER (Sterling Silver). Silver, 92.5 per cent., with another metal, usually copper, to harden it.

STAND OIL. Linseed oil boiled strongly, and allowed to burn until it has the desired thickness, has been called Stand oil. Dicköl varnish is another name.

STANNIOL. An alloy of 96.2 per cent. tin, 2.4 per cent. lead, 1 per cent. copper, 0.3 per cent. nickel, and 0.1 per cent. iron.

STARCH, DAKAMBALLI. See DAKAMBALLI STARCH.

STARCH, LINTER'S. See LINTER'S STARCH.

STARCH, TOUS-LES-MOIS. See TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH.

STEADITE. Iron-phosphorus eutectic. It is also the name for prepared black crystals having the formula $3\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{Ca}_2\text{SiO}_4 \cdot 2\text{CaO}$.

STEAD'S REAGENT. A reagent consisting of 100 c.c. methyl alcohol, 18 c.c. water, 2 c.c. concentrated hydrochloric acid, 1 gram copper chloride ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 4 grams magnesium chloride ($\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$). An etching reagent used in the examination of steels.

STEAROPODIS. Magnesium stearate, used in the preparation of soap and face creams.

STEEL, CHROME. See CHROME STEELS.

STEEL, DAMASCENISED. See DAMASCENISED STEEL.

STEEL, MAYARI. See MAYARI STEEL.

STEEL, MUSHET. See MUSHET STEEL.

STEEL, SELF-HARDENING. See MUSHET STEEL.

STEEL, SEMI. See SEMI-STEELS.

STELLACHROME BLACK L757. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Palatine chrome black.

STERCULIA KERNELS. See OLIVES OF JAVA.

STERLINE. An alloy of 68 per cent. copper, 17-18 per cent. nickel, and 13-14 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver).

STERLING GOLD. See STANDARD GOLD.

STERLING SILVER. See **STANDARD SILVER.**

STIBIOTANTALITE. A mineral, $(\text{SbO})_2\text{Ta}(\text{Cb})_2\text{O}_6$.

STIBLITE. A mineral, $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

STICHITE. A mineral, $\text{MgCO}_3\cdot 5\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2\cdot 2\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3\cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

STILBENE ORANGE 4R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Mikado orange.

STILBENE YELLOW 2G, 3G, 8G. Dyestuffs. They are British brands of Mikado yellow.

STOCKHOLM PITCH. Pine-wood tar pitch. It is soluble in alkalis, and is used in the preparation of varnishes, in the rubber and gutta percha trades, and in the preparation of impervious cements.

STOFFERTITE. A calcium phosphate, $\text{CaHPO}_4\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It occurs in guano.

STOKE'S REAGENT. A solution of ferrous sulphate to which a little tartaric acid has been added, followed by ammonia until alkaline. A reducing agent.

STONE'S BRONZE. An alloy of 87 per cent. copper, 11 per cent. tin, and 2 per cent. phosphor-copper.

STONE WAX. A name applied to carnauba wax.

STORAX. A resin obtained from *Liquidambar orientalis*, of Asia.

STORAX, AMERICAN. See **AMERICAN STORAX.**

STORAX CALAMITA. The powdered bark of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, most of the resin being first extracted. The product has no connection with storax, an oleo-resin.

STRONTIOCALCITE. A calcium-strontium carbonate, $\text{CaSr}(\text{CO}_3)_2$.

STROPHANTOFIX. A German preparation consisting of tablets containing tincture of Strophantii.

STYLTYPITE. A mineral, Cu_3SbS_3 .

STYRACIN. Cinnamyl cinnamate.

STYXOL. See **UBA.**

SUARI NUTS. See **BUTTER NUTS.**

SUBOX. A protective coating paint consisting of a suspension of colloidal lead in linseed oil.

SUCCINOXATE. Alphogen (succinyl peroxide, $(\text{COOH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO})_2\text{O}_2$).

SUCHAR. A decolorising carbon used for sugar juices. It is prepared from waste sulphite-cellulose liquors.

SUDAN COFFEE. The roasted seeds of *Parkia Africana*.

SUDAN GLYCERIN. The dyestuff Sudan III. (0.01 gram) is dissolved in 5 c.c. 90 per cent. alcohol, and 5 c.c. glycerin added. Used as a microscopic stain.

SUGAR, SPERMACEI. See **SPERMACEI SUGAR.**

SUHLER WHITE COPPER. An alloy of 40 per cent. copper, 32 per cent. nickel, 25 per cent. zinc, 2.6 per cent. tin, and 0.6 per cent. cobalt. It is a nickel silver.

SULPHALITE (Sulphohalite). A mineral, $3\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4\cdot 2\text{NaCl}$.

SULPHANILIC ACID. Aniline-*p*-sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$.

SULPHATE RESIN. See **LIQUID RESINS.**
SULPHATO. A name suggested for the acidic group SO_4H .

SULPHIDE DYESTUFFS. A class of dyestuffs prepared by the fusion of organic amines and other substances with sulphur and sodium sulphide. They are used for cotton dyeing, and are usually fixed by oxidising agents.

SULPHIFORMIN. Formaldehyde-sulphurous acid, $\text{HO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{SO}_3\text{H}$. An antiseptic.

SULPHITE CARBON. A decolorising carbon used for sugar juices. It is prepared from sulphite-cellulose liquors.

SULPHOBORITE. A mineral, $\text{Mg}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_{12}(\text{SO}_4)_2\cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SULPHOHALITE. See **SULPHALITE.**

SULPHOPHONE. A mixture of zinc sulphide and calcium sulphate. It is an analogous product to lithophone.

SULPHUR HYPOCHLORITE. A mixture of sulphur and sulphur chloride. Used in rubber vulcanising.

SULPHUR OLIVE OILS. A name for the oil dissolved out from residual olive oil cake by means of carbon disulphide. It is also called sulphocarbon oil.

SULPHUR SOAP. Usually a yellow medicated soap to which has been added about 10 per cent. powdered sulphur.

SULVANITE. A mineral, $\text{Cu}_3\text{S}\cdot\text{V}_2\text{S}_5$.

SULZIN. An inorganic rubber vulcanisation accelerator. It approximates to the composition $\text{ZnSO}_4\cdot 5\text{NH}_3$.

SUMACEL. A diatomaceous earth containing 80 per cent. SiO_2 , 5.3 per cent. Fe_2O_3 and Al_2O_3 , 2.02 per cent. CaO , and 8.16 per cent. H_2O . It is stated to be suitable as a filtering medium for sugars.

SUMAPHOS. A mixture of diatomaceous earth and acid phosphate, containing 36.22 per cent. P_2O_5 . Recommended for use in the manufacture of white sugar.

SUPARAC. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator containing a dithio-carbamate of an organic base.

SUPER-KARMA. An alloy wire containing 80 per cent. nickel and 20 per cent. chromium.

SUPER-RIPPITE No. 2. An explosive for coal mines containing 51 per cent. nitro-glycerin, 3 per cent. nitro-cotton, 11 per cent. potassium perchlorate, 24 per cent. borax, and 10 per cent. potassium chloride.

SURAHWA NUTS. See **BUTTER NUTS.**

SURROGAT. A by-product obtained from the refining of Russian kerosene. Used in soap-making.

SWANBERGITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_3(\text{CaOH})(\text{AlO})_6(\text{PO}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SWEET GUM. See **AMERICAN STORAX.**

SWEET NUT OIL (Butter Oil). Cotton-seed oil has been sold under these names. Used in the manufacture of margarine and lard compound.

SYNGENITE (Kalsuzite). A mineral, $\text{CaK}(\text{SO}_4)_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

SYNTHARGOL. A colloidal silver product consisting of 90 per cent. bile salts and 10 per cent. colloidal silver. A germicide.

SYNTHETIC TALLOW. See DURATOL.

SYNTHITE. A proprietary condensation product of phenol.

SYNTHOL. A liquid fuel containing hydrocarbons, acids, alcohols, aldehydes, and esters. It is obtained by reducing carbon monoxide in water gas at high temperatures and under pressure, using iron borings coated with potassium carbonate as contact material. It is a German product, and is mixed with benzol for use as a motor fuel.

SYRINGA VULCANINE. An organic rubber vulcanisation accelerator.

SZABELYITE. Boromagnesite (*q.v.*).

TALLOEL. A liquid resin produced in the sulphite process for wood pulp. Also see LIQUID RESINS.

TALLOW, BALAM. See BALAM TALLOW.

TALLOW CLAYS. Zinciferous clays containing zinc oxide.

TALLOW, PINEY. See PINEY TALLOW.

TALLOW SEED OIL. Stillingia oil, obtained from the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera*.

TALLOW, SYNTHETIC. See DURATOL.

TALOTALO GUM (Kau Drega). A gum somewhat resembling gutta percha, from Fiji.

TAMARUGITE. A mineral, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

TANATOL. See UBA.

TANGKAWANG FAT. A native name for Borneo tallow, obtained from the kernels of *Dipterocarpus* species.

TANKED OIL. Linseed oil from which the moisture and other matter has settled out. It has a higher value than the ordinary oil.

TANNER'S WOOL (Glover's Wool). A wool pulled from the carcasses of slaughtered sheep with the assistance of lime. It does not dye well.

TANNEXIN. Orexine (orexin hydrochloride).

TARBISOL. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be sodium tartro-bismuthate, and to be used for the treatment of syphilis.

TARBUTITE. A mineral, $\text{Zn}_2(\text{OH})\text{PO}_4$.

TARGESIN. A German preparation containing 6 per cent. silver. Used in medicine.

TARNOWITZITE (Plumbocalcite). A mineral, $(\text{Ca.Pb})\text{CO}_3$.

TAR SOAP. Soaps of this type are made with the addition of tar, usually juniper tar.

TARTAR YELLOW FS, FS CONC. Dye-stuffs. They are British equivalents of Tartrazine.

TARTRATOL YELLOW L. A British brand of Tartrazine.

TARTRINE YELLOW O. A British equivalent of Tartrazine.

TAUTOCLINE. A mineral. It is a variety of Dolomite.

TAVISTOCKITE. A mineral, $\text{Al}_2\text{Ca}_3(\text{OH})_6(\text{PO}_4)_2$.

T.C.P. An aqueous solution of trichlorophenyl-iodo-methyl-salicyl. An anti-septic and germicide.

TEA, ABYSSINIAN. See ARABIAN TEA.

TEA, APPALACHIAN. See APPALACHIAN TEA.

TEA, ARABIAN. See ARABIAN TEA.

TEA, CAROLINA. See APPALACHIAN TEA.

TEBELON. Iso-butyl ester of oleic acid. Used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

TELLURIC BISMUTH. Tetradyomite, $\text{Bi}_2(\text{TeS}_3)_3$.

TENAX METAL. A zinc alloy containing from 0.35-2.56 per cent. copper, 0.2-4.42 per cent. aluminium, 0-0.35 per cent. iron, and up to 1.2 per cent. lead. Used for the manufacture of guide rings.

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TACAMAHAC OIL. See LAUREL NUT OIL.

TACAMAHAC RESIN. A resin obtained from various plants, usually from *Calophyllum* species.

TACUASONTE BALSAM. See BALSAM OF CASCARA.

TAILOR'S CHALK. This material consists of French chalk (magnesium silicate) mixed with a little China clay.

TALCAPATITE. An impure variety of apatite.

TALITE. A siliceous earth containing 84 per cent. silica with small quantities of oxides of iron and aluminium. It is used as a rubber filler.

TERPESTROL. A powder containing lactose with 5 per cent. oil of turpentine.

TERPILLENOL. See LILACIN.

TERPINE. Terpin hydrate, $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2$.

TERPINOL. A mixture of terpenes containing terpinene, dipentene, also terpineol and cineol.

TETRA - BASE - PAPER. See TETRA - PAPER.

TETRA - PAPER (Tetra - base - paper). Paper which has been treated with dimethyl- or tetramethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine. It is used in testing for ozone.

TEXILOSE YARN. See XYLOLIN YARN.

TEXODERM. A cellulose product. It is an imitation leather.

THALLIUM ALUM. A double sulphate of thallium and aluminium, $Tl_2SO_4 \cdot Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$.

THARANDITE. A mineral. It is a variety of Dolomite.

THERLO. An electrical resistance alloy containing 85 per cent. copper, 13 per cent. manganese, and 2 per cent. aluminium. It has a low temperature coefficient.

THERMALLOY. A patented form of Thermit containing 50 per cent. iron oxide, Fe_2O_3 , 27 per cent. aluminium, and 23 per cent. sulphur.

THERMATOMIC CARBON. A fine carbon produced by "cracking" natural gas into carbon and hydrogen by passing the gas over heated brickwork. Used as a rubber filler.

THERMISILIZID. A Swedish iron-silicon alloy of the acid-resisting type.

THERMIT. The trade name for a bearing metal containing lead, antimony (20 per cent.), with small quantities of tin, nickel, and copper. It is also the name for a mixture of powdered aluminium and metallic oxide, used for welding metals.

THERMIT MANGANESE. Manganese metal made by the Thermit reduction method. It contains approximately 98 per cent. manganese.

THERMONIT. A material stated to be used as a paint or mortar, and to resist high temperature.

THIAL. Hexamethylene-tetramine-oxymethylsulphonate. An antiseptic.

THIAZINE RED R. A dyestuff. It is an equivalent of Rosophenine 10B.

THIAZOL YELLOW G. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Clayton yellow.

THIAZOL YELLOW R. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Nitrophenin.

THIONINE RED-BROWN B. A British brand of Immedial maroon B.

THIOPINOL. A pure petroleum product of German origin.

THOMASITE. A compound, $6CaO \cdot P_4O_{10} \cdot Fe_2SiO_4$. It occurs in Thomas slag.

THORTVEITITE. A scandium mineral containing about 37 per cent. scandia.

THWAITES' SOLUTION. A mixture of alcohol, creosote, and chalk in water. Used to preserve animal tissues.

THYMIN. 5-Methyl-uracil, $C_5H_6O_4N_2$,

obtained by the hydrolysis of nucleic acid.

TICO. A nickel steel containing 28 per cent. nickel. It is resistant to corrosion.

TIERS ARGENT. An alloy containing 66.6 per cent. aluminium and 33.3 per cent. silver.

TIN AMALGAM. A tin-mercury alloy containing 44-51 per cent. tin. It is prepared by electrolysis.

TIN WHITE. A pigment. It is stannic hydroxide, $Sn(OH)_4$. Used in enamel and glass-making.

TIROLITE. A mineral, $CaCO_3 \cdot 2Cu(OH)_2 \cdot 2Cu_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

TIRUCALLI GUM. A product of an Indian plant of the *Euphorbia* species. It somewhat resembles gutta percha.

TISSIER'S METAL. An alloy of 97 per cent. copper, 2 per cent. zinc, and 1 per cent. arsenic.

TITANIUM ALLOY. A ferro-titanium is called by this name.

TITANIUM WHITE. A pigment. It consists of about 26 per cent. titanium oxide and 74 per cent. barium sulphate.

TITAN YELLOW. A dyestuff. It is equivalent to Clayton yellow.

T.N.A. Tetranitro-aniline.

T.N.B. Trinitro-benzene.

TOBIAS ACID. 2-Naphthylamine-1-sulphonic acid.

TOBIN BRONZE. An alloy of 59 per cent. copper, 38.4 per cent. zinc, 2.1 per cent. tin, 0.3 per cent. lead, and 0.1 per cent. iron.

TOLU BALSAM. The oleo-resin of *Myroxylon toluifera*, of South America.

TOLYSIN. The ethyl ester of *p*-methylphenyl-cinchoninic acid. An antipyretic.

TOMBAC, VIENNESE. See VIENNESE TOMBAC.

TONCAS METAL. An alloy of 28.6 per cent. nickel, 35 per cent. copper, 7 per cent. iron, 7 per cent. zinc, 7 per cent. lead, 7 per cent. tin, and 7 per cent. antimony. Used for ornamental work.

TONKA-BEAN CAMPHOR. Coumarin, $C_6H_7OCOCH : CH$, found in species of *Dipteryx*.

TONOPHOSPHAN. A German phosphorus compound, in which the phosphorus is combined directly with the carbon.

TOONU GUM. See TUNO GUM.

TOPHET. An electrical resistance alloy containing 61 per cent. nickel, 10 per cent. chromium, 26 per cent. iron, and 3 per cent. manganese.

TOUCHPONG GUM. See POUCKPONG GUM.

TOULOUOUNA OIL. See CRAB WOOD OIL.

TOURNANT OIL. A commercial brand of olive oil obtained from fermented marc of expressed olives. It contains free fatty acids, and is used as a Turkey-red oil.

TOURNAY'S METAL. An alloy of 82.5 per cent. copper and 17.5 per cent. zinc.

TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH (Queensland

- Arrowroot). The starch from the rhizomes of *Canna edulis*.
- TOWANITE.** Copper pyrites, CuFeS_2 .
- TRABUK.** An alloy containing 87.5 per cent. tin, 5.5 per cent. nickel, 5 per cent. antimony, and 2 per cent. bismuth. It resists vegetable acids.
- TRACHYTE.** A volcanic rock composed of felspar with some hornblende and mica.
- TRAGACANTH, ARREHBOR.** See ARREHBOR TRAGACANTH.
- TRAGASOL.** A gum obtained by steeping locust-bean kernels in water. Used as a binding material.
- TRANSITE BOARD.** See PETRASUL.
- TRAP.** An igneous rock containing SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , Fe, MnO, CaO, MgO, K_2O , and Na_2O .
- TREE COPAL.** A name applied to white Zanzibar copal.
- TREVORITE.** A mineral, $(\text{Ni.Fe})\text{O.Fe}_2\text{O}_3$.
- TRIMERITE.** A mineral, $\text{Be}(\text{Mn.Ca.Fe})\text{SiO}_4$.
- TRIPHAL.** Sodium amo-thio-benzimidazole-carboxylate. Used in medicine.
- TRIPHANE.** The mineral Spodumene, $\text{LiAl}(\text{SiO}_3)_2$, is known by this name.
- TROLLEITE.** A mineral, $\text{Al}_4(\text{OH})_3(\text{PO}_4)_3$.
- TROYES WHITE.** A white pigment consisting of calcium carbonate.
- TRYPANOTOXYL.** A combination of the reduction products of Atoxyl with fresh liver substance. Used in medicine as a trypanocide.
- TRYPARSAMIDE.** A compound, $(\text{OH})(\text{ONa})\text{AsO.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{NH.CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$. Used in the treatment of sleeping sickness.
- TRYPTOPHANE.** Indole- α -amino-propionic acid.
- TUCUM OIL.** Aouara oil, obtained from a palm, *Astrocaryum vulgare*. Used for culinary purposes.
- TULLY'S POWDER.** Powdered liquorice, morphine sulphate, camphor, and calcium carbonate.
- TUNGSTEN BRASS** (Wolfram Brass). An alloy of 60 per cent., copper, 22 per cent. zinc, 14 per cent. nickel, and 4 per cent. tungsten.
- TUNGSTEN, NICKEL.** See NICKEL TUNGSTEN.
- TUNO GUM** (Seiba Gum, Toonu Gum, Tunu Gum). A gum obtained from a tree in Nicaragua. The coagulated gum, or latex, is a sticky product, and is mixed with balata for belting.
- TUNU GUM.** See TUNO GUM.
- TURBADIUM BRONZE.** An alloy of 46 per cent. copper, 44 per cent. zinc, 5 per cent. lead, 2 per cent. nickel, 1.5 per cent. manganese, and small quantities of tin and aluminium. Used for propeller castings.
- TURBISTON BRONZE.** An alloy containing 55 per cent. copper, 41 per cent. zinc, 2 per cent. nickel, 1 per cent. aluminium, and 0.84 per cent. iron. It resists sea water.
- TURPENTINE, CHIO.** See ALK.
- TURPENTINE, CHIOS.** See ALK.
- TURPENTINE CYPRIAN.** See ALK.
- TURPENTINE, SCIAN.** See ALK.
- TURPENTINE, VENICE.** See VENICE TURPENTINE.
- TYCHITE.** A mineral, $\text{Na}_6\text{Mg}_2(\text{CO}_3)_4.\text{SO}_4$.
- TYROSINE.** α -Amino- β -hydroxy-phenylpropionic acid, $\text{HO.C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.

U

- UBA** (Styxol, Nicoschwab, Tanatol). Preparations containing sodium fluosilicate, Na_2SiF_6 , as the main ingredient.
- UCUHUBA FAT.** A fat obtained from the seeds of *Myristica bicuhyba*. It contains 92 per cent. fatty acids, has an acid value of 30, and a saponification value of 224.
- ULMITE.** A name proposed for the dark-coloured fibre covering the grains of sandstone found on the coast of New South Wales. In its properties it resembles those of humus, obtained from brown peat.
- UMANGITE.** A mineral. It is a copper selenide Cu_2Se_4 .

UMBRITE A. An explosive containing 49 per cent. nitro-guanidine, 38 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 13 per cent. silicon.

UMBRITE B. An explosive containing 37.5 per cent. nitro-guanidine, 49.5 per cent. ammonium nitrate, and 13 per cent. silicon.

URACIL. 2 : 6-Dioxy-pyrimidine-tetrahydride, $C_4H_4N_2O(OH)$. A hydrolytic product of nucleic acid.

URAMIL. Amido-malonyl-urea, $C_4H_5N_3O_3$.

URANIUM OXIDE, ORANGE. See ORANGE OXIDE OF URANIUM.

URANIUM RED. Prepared by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into a solution of uranium nitrate, containing caustic potash. The orange precipitate formed is treated with potassium carbonate, when it is converted into uranium red.

URANIUM, YELLOW SESQUIOXIDE. See ORANGE OXIDE OF URANIUM.

URANOPILITE. A mineral, $CaU_2S_2O_3$.

URANOTANTALITE. Samarskite (a tantalum mineral).

URANOTHALLITE. A mineral. It contains the carbonate of uranium, $Ca_2U(CO_3)_4 \cdot 10H_2O$.

URASITE (Sideronatrite). A mineral, $2Na_2O \cdot Fe_2O_3 \cdot 4SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$.

URAZINE. A proprietary preparation. It is stated to be piperazine-citrosalicylate, and to be an antirheumatic.

URVÖLGYITE. See HERRENGRUNDITE.

USCO. A special variety of cast iron for use as fire-bars.

USPULUN. A material containing sodium sulphate, sodium hydroxide, aniline, and mercury-chloro-phenol. A fungicide.

V

VACUUM SALT. A pure salt, NaCl, obtained by boiling brine under a vacuum.

VALINE. α -Amino-isovaleric acid, $(CH_3)_2CH \cdot CH(NH_2)COOH$.

VANADIUM ALUM. An ammonium-vanadium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot V_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 24H_2O$.

VANADIUM OCHRE. See HYDROCU-PRITE.

VANTHOFFITE. A mineral, $MgSO_4 \cdot 3Na_2SO_4$. It occurs in the Stassfurt deposits.

VARNISH, BURMA BLACK. See BURMA BLACK VARNISH.

VAR OIL. See AIX OIL.

VAT DYES. Dyestuffs insoluble in water which must be treated with a reducing agent, and dissolved in an alkaline solution for dyeing. The colour is produced by oxidation. Indigo is a type of these colours.

VAUQUELIN'S SALT. A compound obtained by treating palladium chloride with ammonia, $(Pd(NH_3)_4)Cl_2 \cdot PdCl_2$.

VEEPA OIL (Veppam Oil, Neem Oil). Margosa oil, obtained from the seeds of *Melia Azadirachta*.

VEGA BROWN R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Acid brown R.

VEGA RED S. A dyestuff. It is a British brand of Brilliant sulphone red B.

VEGETABLE WOOL. A product obtained from green pine and fir cones by processes of fermentation, washing, and disintegration. It is mixed with cotton for the production of yarns.

VENICE TURPENTINE. The oleo-resin of the larch, *Pinus larix*. A substance is often sold under this name consisting of a mixture of rosin oil, rosin, and turpentine. Used in the varnish industry.

VEPPAM OIL. See VEEPA OIL.

VERAMON. A combination of 2 molecules dimethyl-amino-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolone and 1 molecule diethyl-barbituric acid. An antineuralgic.

VEROFORM. A soap solution containing formaldehyde.

VESALVINE B. A hexamine benzoate. Used in medicine.

VESALVINE S. Hexamine salicylate. Used in medicine.

VESTALIN. See FERROZOID.

VIA RASA. An insecticide. It is the calcium salt of *p*-toluene-chloro-sulphonamide.

VIBRAC. A nickel chrome steel.

VIENNA CEMENT. A metallic cement made from 86 per cent. copper and 14 per cent. mercury. An imitation gold.

VIENNESE TOMBAC. An alloy of 98 per cent. copper and 2.8 per cent. zinc.

VIOFLOR. A proprietary preparation of volatile hydrocarbons. Used to deodorise turpentine substitutes.

VIOLET OIL, DAME'S. See DAME'S VIOLET OIL.

VIOLURIC ACID. Isonitroso-barbituric acid, $C_4H_3N_3O_4$.

VIROGEN. A preparation of casein with glycerophosphates, including sodium glycerophosphate. Used in the treatment of general weakness.

VISCOLITH. The hard mass obtained when a viscose solution coagulates.

VITRIOL, LEAD. See LEAD VITRIOL.

VITRIOL OCHRE. A mineral, $FeSO_4 \cdot 2Fe(OH)_3 \cdot H_2O$.

VÖLCKERITE. A mineral, $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot CaO$.

VOLENITE. A rubber substitute made from rosin, oil, and some fibrous material.

VOLGITE. A mineral. It contains carbonate of uranium.

VÖLKERNITE. See HYDROTALCITE.

VOLTZINE. Voltzite, a mineral, $ZnO \cdot 4ZnS$.

VON VETTER'S SOLUTION. An aqueous solution of glycerin, sugar, and potassium nitrate. Used to preserve anatomical specimens.

VOROBYEVITE. A mineral. It is a variety of beryl.

VRBAITE. A thallium mineral, $TlAs_2SbS_5$.

VUCINE. Rivanol (2-ethoxy-6:9-diamino-acridine hydrochloride), an anti-septic.

VULCAFOR I. Accelerene (*p*-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline), a rubber vulcanisation accelerator.

VULCAFOR V. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator. It consists of aldehyde ammonia, $C_2H_4O \cdot NH_3$.

VULCANILINE A. A trade name for *p*-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline, used as a rubber vulcanisation accelerator. See ACCELERENE and ACCINELSON.

VULCANINE. A patented material made from rubber, asbestos, litharge, lime, sulphur, and zinc oxide.

VULCASBESTON. A mixture of rubber and asbestos. A heat and electrical insulator.

VULCONE (Dupont Accelerator No. 19). A hard synthetic resin suitable for use in rubber mixings. It is produced by the condensation of aliphatic aldehydes with aniline, and melts at $80^\circ C$. and over.

VULNODERMOL. An iodine preparation stated to be suitable as an iodoform substitute.

VOZIN. Octyl-hydro-cupreine. A bactericide used in medicine.

VOZIN BIHYDROCHLORIDE. Iso-octyl-hydro-cupreine-dihydrochloride, $C_{27}H_{45}O_2N_2Cl_2$. Used in medicine.

W

WACKERSCHELLAK. An artificial shellac obtained by the condensation and polymerisation of acetaldehyde.

WAGNER'S REAGENT. A solution of 2 grams potassium iodide in 100 c.c. water.

WALCHOVITE. See RETINITE.

WALL SALTPETRE. Nitrocalcite, $Ca(NO_3)_2$.

WALPURGITE. A mineral. It is a basic arsenate of uranium and bismuth.

WAPPLERITE. A mineral, $(Ca.Mg)HPO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.

WARNE'S METAL. An alloy of 26 per cent. nickel, 37 per cent. tin, 26 per cent. bismuth, and 11 per cent. cobalt.

WASHINGTON BLEACH. See ZAU-BERIN.

WATCHMAKER'S ALLOY. An alloy of 58.86 per cent. copper, 40.22 per cent. zinc, and 1.9 per cent. lead.

WATER BLUE B, R. Dyestuffs. They are British equivalents of Soluble blue.

WATER NIGROSINE CRYSTALS W. A British equivalent of Water-soluble nigrosine.

WATTEVILLITE. A mineral, $(Na.K)_2(Ca.Mg)(SO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

WAX, COCHIN-CHINA. See COCHIN-CHINA WAX.

WAX, GLYCERIA. See GLYCERIA WAX.

WAX, IRISH PEAT. See IRISH PEAT WAX.

WAX, MONTANA. See IRISH PEAT WAX.

WAX, MONTANIN. See IRISH PEAT WAX.

WAX, OCUBA. See OCUBA WAX.

WAX, OTOBA. See OTOBA WAX.

WAX, STONE. See STONE WAX.

WELDON MUD (Recovered Manganese). A material obtained in the Weldon process for the production of chlorine. In this process the chlorine is produced by the action of manganese dioxide upon hydrochloric acid, when chlorine and manganese chloride are the products. The manganese chloride solution is treated with milk of lime, when Weldon mud is produced. The mud contains calcium manganite, $CaO \cdot 2MnO_2$, and manganese manganite, $MnO \cdot MnO_2$. It is separated from the calcium chloride solution and used again in the process for obtaining chlorine.

WESELL'S SILVER. An alloy of 51-65 per cent. copper, 19-32 per cent. nickel, 12-17 per cent. zinc, and 2 per cent. silver. It is a nickel silver.

WEST AFRICAN COPAIBA. Illurin balsam, an oleo-resin, is known by this name. It is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba.

WEST INDIAN ANIME RESIN. Taca mahac resin (*q.v.*) is known by name.

WESTORAN. A proprietary preparation used as a cleaning agent for cotton, and as an insecticide. It contains emulsified hydrocarbons.

WESTROL. A proprietary cleaning liquid for cotton. It contains oils with a solvent.

WESTROPOL. A proprietary cleaning liquid similar to Westrol, for woollen materials.

WHALEITE. See **WOODITE**.

WHEWELLITE. Calcium oxalate, CaC_2O_4 , found in plants.

WHITE COPPER, SUHLER. See **SUHLER WHITE COPPER**.

WHITE DAMMAR. Manila copal resin, obtained from *Vateria indica*, is known by this name.

WHITE DRYING OIL. Linseed oil which has been bleached.

WHITE GOLD. An alloy of 59 per cent. nickel and 41 per cent. gold. A substitute for platinum. A jeweller's alloy consisting of gold and silver is also known by this name.

WHITE METAL. An alloy of 54 per cent. copper, 24 per cent. nickel, and 22 per cent. zinc. It is a nickel silver (German silver). It is also the name for bearing alloys containing tin, antimony, and copper. The term is also applied to Matte copper, consisting almost entirely of copper sulphide.

WHITE METAL, EXTRA. See **EXTRA WHITE METAL**.

WHITE PINE RESIN. See **PINE GUM**.

WHITE RAMIE. See **CHINA GRASS**.

WHITE SOLDER. An alloy of 10 per cent. nickel, 45 per cent. copper, and 45 per cent. zinc. A soldering alloy.

WHITE SPIRIT. A turpentine substitute. It is usually a petroleum product, having flash point and degree of evaporation similar to turpentine.

WHITNEYITE. See **DARURNITE**.

WICHMANN'S SUBSTITUTE. A material made from casein and albumen.

WILD MANGO OIL. See **DIKA BUTTER**.

WILHELMIT. A German explosive containing potassium chlorate and mineral oil.

WISMOLEN. A German bismuth preparation used in the treatment of syphilis.

WITTICHENITE. A mineral, Cu_3BiS_3 .

WOLFERT. A rubber substitute consisting of felt which has been impregnated with a vulcanised oil.

WOLFRAM BRASS. See **TUNGSTEN BRASS**.

WOOD, ALLIGATOR. See **ALLIGATOR WOOD**.

WOODINE. A name suggested for wood alcohol (Methyl alcohol, CH_3OH).

WOODITE (Whaleite). A patented rubber compound made from rubber, asbestos, earth wax, charcoal, ground whale-bone, and sulphur.

WOOD, NON-INFLAMMABLE. See **NON-INFLAMMABLE WOOD**.

WOOD OIL, JAPANESE. See **JAPANESE WOOD OIL**.

WOOD WOOL. A product obtained from the long bleached fibres of wood.

WOOL, CHLORINATED. See **CHLORINATED WOOL**.

WOOL, COPPER. See **COPPER WOOL**.

WOOL, GLOVER'S. See **TANNER'S WOOL**.

WOOL, KEMPY. See **KEMPY WOOL**.

WOOL, MINERAL. Slag wool (blast furnace slag).

WOOL, TANNER'S. See **TANNER'S WOOL**.

WOOL, VEGETABLE. See **VEGETABLE WOOL**.

WOOL, WOOD. See **WOOD WOOL**.

WORMSEED OIL, AMERICAN. See **AMERICAN WORMSEED OIL**.

X

XAXA. A name formerly applied to Aspirin. It has now become obsolete.

XL CARMOISINE 6R. A dyestuff. It is a British equivalent of Chromotrope 2R.

X.L.O. A rubber vulcanisation accelerator consisting of magnesia and diphenylguanidine.

XONALITE. A mineral, $4\text{CaSiO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

XYLOLIN YARN (Texilose Yarn). Products made from an unsized paper by cutting into strips, rolling, and twisting.

Y

YACCA GUM, RED. See RED YACCA GUM.
YARN, BAYKO METAL. See BAYKO METAL YARN.
YARN, GORILLA. See GORILLA YARN.
YARN, TEXILOSE. See XYLOLIN YARN.
YARN, XYLOLIN. See XYLOLIN YARN.
YEAST, MINERAL. See MINERAL YEAST.
YELLOW ACID. 1 : 3-Dihydroxy-naphthalene-5 : 7-disulphonic acid.
YELLOW COPPER ORE. Copper pyrites, CuFeS_2 .
YELLOW SESQUIOXIDE OF URANIUM. See ORANGE OXIDE OF URANIUM.
YOHYDROL. Yohimbine hydrochloride.
YPERITE. Mustard gas (dichloro-diethyl-sulphide).

Z

ZACKINGUMMI. A rubber substitute, the basis of which is glycerin and paraffin.
ZAUBERIN. A material containing 10 per cent. of the sodium compound of *p*-toluene-sulpho-chloramide (Chloramine T). A detergent and bleaching agent of German origin. Also see AKTIVIN. Mannolit, Gansil, Glekosa, Purus, and Washington Bleach are names for other washing and bleaching agents, the active principle of which is Chloramine T.
ZEANIN. A maize flour used in the production of beer. It is practically free from oil and proteins.
ZEPHAROVICHITE. A mineral, $\text{AlPO}_4 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
ZINC AZURITE. A mineral. It is azurite combined with zinc sulphate.
ZINC-BARYTA WHITE. A name for Lithophone ($\text{BaSO}_4 + \text{ZnS}$).
ZINC BRONZE. An alloy of 90-92 per cent. zinc with 7-8 per cent. copper, sometimes with the addition of iron and lead.
ZINC DUST. Blue powder. A mixture of finely divided zinc and zinc oxide, a by-product in the smelting of zinc.
ZINC FUME. See ZINC DUST.
ZINC-IRON SPAR. See CAPNITE.
ZINCO. See ESTER GUMS.
ZINCOCALCITE. A calcite containing zinc carbonate.
ZINCONISE. Hydrozincite (Zinc bloom), a mineral, $3\text{ZnCO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
ZINCONITE. See ZINCONISE.
ZINCOSITE. A mineral, ZnSO_4 .
ZINKITE. Zincite, a mineral, ZnO .
ZIOSITE. A mineral, $\text{HCa}_2\text{Al}_3(\text{SiO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$.
ZIRCONIUM, NICKEL. See NICKEL ZIRCONIUM.
ZIRKITE. Brazilian deposits of Baddeleyite, ZrO_2 .
ZISIUM. An alloy of aluminium with a small proportion of zinc and smaller quantities of tin and copper, sp. gr. 2.95.
ZISKON. An alloy of aluminium with up to 15 per cent. zinc, sp. gr. 3.4.
ZORGITE. A mineral, $(\text{Cu}_2\text{Pb})\text{Se}$.
ZYMOCASEIN. A phospho-protein obtained from yeast. It is similar to Caseinogen.

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